Not the Every Date Bargains That Some People Would Have You Think a Bargain, but

BARGAINS WITH THE TRUE N

Every Item Offered in Our Store Now Is Less Than the Same Can Be Bought Anywhere in America.

Silks.

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Hotel

A lot of Figured and Striped Taffetas and Check Habutai Silks, usually sold at 50c and 69c, now

At 250

Black Goods.

19 pieces All-wool Black Henrietta, the 60c kind, now yours

At 30c yard

Remnants and skirt lengths, all styles Black Dress Goods, at onethird price.

Colored Dress Goods.

Something like a thousand dress and skir lengths, all styles season-able Woolen Dress Goods, which e do not care to take in our inventory to close quick, about 25 cents on the collar buys them.

Figured Organdies.

All our fine French Figured Orandies, were 35c and 39c; are yours At 19c yard

Swivel Silks.

The residue of our fine Silk Warp Ginghams are to be closed

At 25c yard

French Dimities.

Closing out all French Figured Dimities, were 25c and 35c,

At 15c yard

Linens.

-65 dozen Fringed Huck Towels, size 20x41 inches, worth 17 1-2c, tomorrow 10c.

-100 Hemmed Huck Towels, usually sold at 25c.

odozen 20-inch Doylies, white or colored borders, forth 80c to \$1.00 dozen, to go at c each.

por pieces Pure White German Damask, double satin nished, never offered before for less than 85c.

Table Damask, 68 inches wide, 69c quality.

756-200 11x4 Marseilles Pattern Spreads, a regular \$1.25 value Spreads, worth \$1.75.

Hosiery.

Special lot of 170 dozen ladies' and gents' high spliced heel, double sole and double toe Hose and Half Hose, never before offered for less than 35c now to go

At IQC A lot of gents' and ladies' Black Hose and Half Hose, the usual 200

At 12 1=2c pair

Handkerchiefs. I lot ladies' soft finished, linen hemstiched Handkerchiefs, usually 20c the price, now to go

Embroideries.

A lot of Embroideries. Cambric. Mull and Nainsook, the residue of a job we created such a sensation on at 10c, now to go tomorrow

At 2 1-2c yard

Parasols.

We own about 200 white and colored Parasols. They were bought in a sample lot and certainly cheap enough, but we find that we have only a short while in which to sell them, so they go at about one-fourth

Neckwear.

A lot of ladies' and gents' Teck and Four-in-Hand Ties and Band Bows, worth 50c, now to go At 250

Negligee Shirts.

Our entire line of French Percale Negligee Shirts, were \$1.25 and and worth 121/2c. \$1.50, closing now

Stationery.

worth 20c, selling now

At loc 1,000 packs good linen; finish

Envelopes, At 3c pack

Boys' Clothing.

If you will talk to us on Boys' Clothing, we can soon convince you that it will be to your interest to buy now, even for fall, as we are closing out our stock at less than .half price.

Shoes.

No advance in prices here. We save you money on every pair of Shoes bought of us.

Ladies' Oxfords, patent tips, at 50C

Ladies' Oxfords, opera and square toe, at

\$1.00 Ladies' Tan Oxfords, at

98c Ladies' Hand Turn Oxfords,

patent tips, at \$1.25 Men's Hand Sewed Calf Bals.

black and tan, opera and square toe, at \$3.00

Men's Calf Bals., opera, square and razor toes, at \$2.00

Straw Hats.

We have made three lots of all our men's and boys' Straw Hats, 15c, 20c and 35c

LOT 1.-Men's and Boys' Straw Hats, worth as much as 50c,

15C LOT 2.-Straw Hats, that were 6oc and 75c, now

LOT 3.-Straw Hats that were 65% 75c and \$1.00, now go at

Seeing is Buying.

Wash Goods.

Second Floor. 40-Merrimac Shirting Prints.

7 -26-Blue Ground Figured and Striped Satines, were

12 1/2 C. The Persian Figured Lawns, truly worth 10c.

4 -20-A lot of short lengths Figured Lawns, Batistes and Dimities, worth 10c and 121/2c.

-A lot of White Check Nain-40, sook Remnants, worth 81/2c. 3 -20-A lot of Dress Ginghams, worth 71/2c.

7 1-26 Figured Batiste, reduced from 12 1/2c.

3 -20 Striped Outing Flannels, cheap at 71/2c. 8 1-26—Striped and Figured Crepe Grenadines, very pretty,

At 79c each 7 1-20—A lot of French Zephyr Ginghams, that were 20c and 25c.

500 boxes Paper and Envelopes, 50 Bleached Domestic, worth 71/2C.

Ladies' Suits, Skirts and Waists.

Another fearful mark-down on this stock.

I lot Ladies' fine all wool Tailor Suits in black, blue, tan and brown, good styles, full wide skirts, former price, \$7.50,

Now \$3.90

I lot Ladies' extra fine all wool tailor made Suits, best styles, black and navy, were \$12.50,

I lot Ladies' all wool tailor made Suits, Eton and English sack

style, were \$15.00, 1 lot Ladies' striped and figured

Duck Suits, were \$3.00, Now \$1.00 I lot Ladies' new cut navy blue

Duck Suits, were \$4.50,

A lot of Ladies' Lawn, Chambray, Percale and Dimity Shirt Waists. were \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3 00, choice Now \$1.00

1 lot Ladies' Figured Lawn and Percale Shirt Waists, were \$1.50, Now 75c

I lot Ladies' Lawn Dresses, slightly soiled, were \$2.50 and \$3.00, to go Now 75c

Crockery Department.

500 dozen Tumblers, worth 40c, at 25c dozen. 600 dozen Jelly Tumblers; others ask 50c dozen.

Our price 35c dozen One more carload Mason Fruit

lon, \$1.19 dozen. Mason and other Jar Rubbers, 5c dozen. Other's prices, 10c dozen. 500 Cream Pitchers; Japanese china, worth 10c each.

Jars-quarts, 90c dozen; half gal-

Our price 5c

270 Oat Meal Bowls, decorated. only 5c each. Regular price 10c. Only a few Refrigerators and Gas Stoves left. Will close them at

cost before inventory. Visit the French Art Parlors, 3d floor. Some rare bargains there.

On our first floor near stairway you will find a lot of china of an early import order, all bought to sell at 25c each piece. For Monday your choice of 64 dozen pieces at 15c each piece. The greatest bargain ever offered to a confiding public.

For Monday only, and long as they last, the last lot of 200 Nickel Alarm Clocks will go at 49c each, worth \$1.00; one to each customer visiting the department. None sent c. o. d. or delivered.

Carpets:::

We are the leaders in low prices and best makes in Carpets, Rugs, Shades, Mattings, Curtains, etc., for hotels, boarding houses and quarters being fixed up for the Exposition. We can save you money on all grades of stuff. Let us figure with you.

50 Moquette Carpets to close

85c a yard Brussels Carpets, the 85c kind,

made and laid this week at 65c a yard

Our 65c best quality, all wool Ingrain Carpets, made and laid at 50c a yard

SPECIAL-One lot of Ingrain Carpets made and laid for 35c a yard

Fancy Straw Matting laid at 15c a yard

One lot of Brussels Rugs to be \$1.00 each

300 Cocoa Mats for front doors, marked 50c, will sell at

700 Window Shades, worth 50c to sell at 25c each

One lot of Window Shades, 38 inches wide and 7 feet long, to sell at

50c each Mosquito Nets made and put up \$1.50 each

Awnings. Awnings.

All styles and sizes made and put up at low prices. See us before placing your order.

OUR LEADER-300 pair Lace Cuitains, sold everywhere for \$2.00, we will sell for

\$1.00 a pair

The Prices of This Week Being Still Lower at

Thousands of Yards of WASH FABRICS

LESS THAN COST

Domestic Ginghams, best quality, only 6c a yard.

Imported Zephyr Ginghams only isc a yard.

now only roc a yard. All our Wash Silks, 39c quality,

Ladies' Suits

At less than half price. All our DUCK SUITS that were \$4 and \$4.50 will be closed out at \$2 per suit.
CALICO SUITS at 75c per suit.
CALICO SUITS, Blazer style, at \$1.

Ladies' Shirt Waists Fifty cents on the dollar,

down to loc a yard.

Of all kinds of Wool Dress Goods in lengths of from 2 to 8 yards at 50c on the dollar.

Henriettas, all colors, reduced from 25c and 35c down to 15c a

A full line of Cheviots and French mixed Dress Goods, reduced from 35c to 15c a yard.

Silk and wool mixtures reduced from 6oc to 27 1-2c a yard. All 15c and 12 1-2c Dimities 100 small linen Doylies, stamped, fine quality of linen and handsome designs, the three sizes, 2 1-2c, 5c,

and 10c each.

Parasols. Colored Silk Parasols reduced from \$2

Reduced from \$3 to \$1,50. Reduced from \$5 to \$2,50. 26-inch Silk Gloria Umbrellas, black of colored, each \$1. Hosiery, Etc.

Ladies' Dropstitch Lisle Hose, 25c. Children's Lisle Hose, 15c. Misses' 1x1 Ribbed at 15c. Gents' full regular Hose, 12½c. arpets and Rugs!

Some Fall Patterns for Exposition trade, beautiful combinations of entirely new colorings,

surpassing anything in the South. All wool filled Ingrain Carpets, made and laid at 40c a yard. SPECIAL-50 rolls double extra 9-wire Tapestry, worth 80c, made

and laid at 55c a yard. SPECIAL-50 rolls double extra 10-wire Tapestry, worth 90c, made and laid at 65c a yard. Moquette Carpets made and laid at 87 1-20 a yard.

Best Body Brussels made and laid at \$1.00 a yard. Thousands of rolls to select from-Fresh goods and late designs. This department leads the Carpet trade in the South.

WE SELL FUR RUGS 200 of our large fine Goat Rugs, measuring 36x72 inches, in gray

or white, will be sold at \$1.25 each. Anything you want in the line of Rugs or Carpets can be found here-Linoleums, Oil Cloths, Mattings or whatever it may be, 25 per

cent less than elsewhere for equal qualities.

MOSQUITO NETS-All ready to hang, patent frames, etc. Get our prices.

the line from first-class manufacturers—CHEAPER THIS WEEK THAN EVER BEFORE!

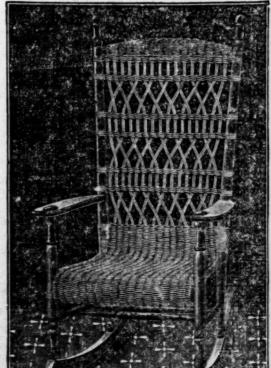
The Bedroom Suit we show in this cut is Solid Oak, well made, highly polished with bevel edge plate



will soon go up.

PRICE \$11.25.

This suit is a better suit than furniture dealers have shown at \$15.00. Our line of Chamber Suits up to \$35.00 is now 25 per cent under regular prices. These goods are advancing at the factories and prices



EACH.

THIS LARGE ARM ROCKER, FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY PARTICULAR, Only \$1.50 Each,

Ladies' Rocker \$1.50. Misses' Rocker

\$1.50.

PRICE \$1.50. OTTOMANS. HASSOCKS. Ottomans and Hassocks, this week your choice 25c each.

50 Jap Porch Screens to close at 25 per cent cut. RICH & BROS., WHITEHALL ST

THE TWO POLICIES.

Mr. Stephens Favored the Peace Party in the North.

MR. DAVIS WAS FOR PUSHING THE WAR

Some Old Letters from the Vice President Published for the First Time-Bent by Him for Safe Keeping.

Rome, Ga., July 20 .- Editor Constitution-In compliance with my promise in last Sunday's Constitution, I present below the correspondence, then referred to, between President Jefferson Davis and Vice President Alexander H. Stephens, in 1864, made public now for the first time. This I do by the advice of friends and upon my own Judgment as timely, for the truth of history and in vindication of the correctness and wisdom of Mr. Stephens's course during the late war between the states, as events since have undoubtedly and indisputably estab

The peculiar appropriateness, too, of this correspondence in its insistence upon the democratic doctrine of state's rights and state sovereignty as the basic principle of our American free institutions, is most palpable at this time, when we have in power in this country a president who has exercised the absolute and despotic power to send federal troops into a state, not upon application of the authorities of that state, as provided in such case by the federal constitution, but directly over and against the positive protest of the governor, that they were not needed nor wanted; who has caused the arrest, indictment and trial in a federal court of the governor of the sover eign state of Mississippi upon a charge of counterfeiting, because, in the discharge of his sworn duty, he was proceeding to execute a law of his state; and other similar acts of a like despotic and monarchial acts of a like despotic and monarchial character far exceeding anything of the kind even in the two administrations most noted in our history for such acts, then justly denounced and condemned as tending to centralize the powers in the Tederal gov-ernment so as to consolidate the states by degrees into one consolidated sovereignty. The correspondence given below was sent by Mr. Stephens to the writer from Rich-mond, Va., in a letter dated December 23,

never made any reply.

Mr. Stephens, in his "War Between the States," page 568, alluding to this correspon-

1864, in which he says: "I send you a copy of

The original I shall keep. I have as yet got no reply to my letter," etc. Mr. Davis

"In speaking of these differences between Mr. Davis and myself on this branch of our external policy, I will add that they became so wide and decided in the following year, during the presidential canvass at the north between Lincoln and McClellan, as to lead to a correspondence between us on the subject, which excited, perhaps, a little temporary feeling on both sides, but which in no way interfered with our personal relations, or wish our full, free, condained continued interchange of views upon all matters of public interest. There was, as I have said before, at no time upon these or any other questions a personal breach or anything like a feud between us. So much, then, in answer to your inquiry touching our differences, so far as they related to matters of foreign policy."

A Legter from Grant. In speaking of these differences between

A Letter from Grant.

The following letter from General Grant to his warm personal friend, Mr. Washburne, written at City Point, Ya., in August, 1861, will suffice to indicate the foreign policy urged upon the confederate authorities by Mr. Stephens as the proper and wise one for us toward the then United States administration; how it was regarded by the leaders on that side, how it affected them, what fears it inspired in them and what its prob-

able workings might have been, had it been adopted and wisely pursued by the confederate authorities. General Grant said: 'I state to all citizens who visit me that all we want now to insure an early restor-ation of the union, is a determined unity of sentiment north. The rebels have now in their ranks their last man. The little

boys and old men are guarding prisoners and railroad bridges and forming a good part of their garrisons for intrenched positions. A man lost by them cannot be replaced. They have robbed the cradle and the grave goughly to get their present fewer. the grave equally to get their present force.

With this drain upon them, the end is visible, if we be but true to ourselves. Their only hope now is in a divided north. This might give them reinforcements from Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland and Missourl, while it would weaken us.

I have no doubt the enemy are exceedingly anxious to hold out until after the presidential election. They have many hopes from its effects. They have many hopes from its effects. They hope for a counter revolution; they hope for the election of the peace

The above correspondence speaks for itself and is contributed to the history of the time in which this was written. W. H. HIDELL.

Davis to Stephens.

"Richmond, Va., November 21, 1864 .- To Vice President Stephens, Crawfordville, Ga.—Sir: In The Augusta Constitutional-ist, communicated by yourself, I find published a letter addressed by you to Hon. Thomas J. Semmes, confederate states senate, in which is contained the following passage: 'I know there are many persons amongst us whose opinions are entitled to high consideration who do not agree with me on the question of McClellan's election. They prefer Lincoln to McClellan. Perhaps the president belongs to that class. Judging from his acts, I should think that

Your public station gives importance to the statement, and the possible effect upon those northern men who desired to terminate the war and who supported the election of McClellan is too obvious to require comment. I am quite at a loss to imagine the basis for your conclusion and have, therefore, to ask to what acts of mine you refer. Very respectfully yours, "JEFFER: DAVIS."

Stephens to Davis.

"Richmond, Va. December 13, 1864.—His Excellency, President Jefferson Davis—Sir: Your letter of the 21st ultimo, addressed to at Crawfordville, Ga., did not reach me before I left there for this place. It has been forwarded here and was received by me cnly a few days ago. This will explain the delay of my answer.

"I now avail myself of the earliest op-portunity under the press of other duties to to your inquiry. In doing this you will, of course, not expect me to go into a general review and minute specification of everything on your part, including what has not been done, as well as what has been done by you, that contributed in bring-ing my mind to the belief and conclusion

This would be as difficult and tedious as useless. I will confine myself to two points only. The first of these was your action in regard to the case of David F. Cable. That you may the better understand what I say upon this point, I refer you to our correspondent. u to our correspondence upon the sub-t. And that you may be better enabled ject. And that you may be better enabled to appreciate the nature of the impres-sions produced on my mind in that matter, an abstract of the prominent facts in that correspondence, by way of recital, may very

correspondence, by way or recital, may very properly be here presented.

"You will, then, recollect that on the 9th day of April of this year, I called your special attention to a communication I had received from this man. He had written to me, on the 20th of March, 1864, stating to me, on the 20th of March, 1864, stating that he was then a prisoner of war at Andersonville, Ga.; that he was from the state of Ohio and had accompanied the forces of the enemy that invaded Florida, as a non-combatant; that his object, amongst other things, was to cross our lines and to

have a conference with prominent men on our side by which concert of action could be procured between our authorities and the peace party at the north in the then approaching presidential election, so as to secure, if possible, the defeat of the abolition administration at Washington. Such concert, he thought might insure the success of the peace party in that election and eventually lead to an honorable peace. He stated that he was taken as a prisoner at Ocean Pond, Fla., and was then held as a prisoner of war. He wished a parole and conference with me and other men on our side upon the subject of what he styled his mission. For he stated that he had come on this mission after advisement and consultation with the leading peace men in the northwest, New York and the federal cap-ital. He gave a sketch of the terms on which such concert of action should be based in the opinion of the leading peace men at the north whom he represented; and sought the interview and conference to see if any such concert as was desired could be effected, etc. This letter, the substance of which I recall to your mind, I enclosed to you, accompanied by one from myself to you, in which I urged upon you the importance, in my opinion, of granting to Mr. Cable the parole and conference asked. Upon the main points in his letter, I gave it to you as my judgment that he should be paroled and assured by the highest author ity in our government, eyen that which alone can initiate peace, etc., that it was the earnest wish and desire of our government to end the war, which was not of our seeking at the beginning, and to adjust all matters of difference with the government at Washington upon the principles of state sovereignty and the legitimate results of those principles; that the ablest champions of the peace party at the north were then standing on the principles of the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798 and 1799, de-nying the power of the federal government rightfully to coerce a state. I gave it to you as my opinion that it was a matter of very great importance to defeat the abolition party at the north, if possible.

Encourage the Peace Party "My view was that the peace men at the north should have every assurance and every aid that it was in our power to give by which, if possible, a state's rights there on the defeat of the consolidationists,

whose present hobby is abolition.
"In my letter I stated to you that I knew some of our people, and those whose opin ions were entitled to consideration, took a different view of the subject. They thought quite as much danger, if not more, was to be appréhended from the election of a socalled conservative northern president than from one of the present dominant party; that the policy of such a man would be not to abandon the war, but to obtain peace through a restoration of the union by offering terms that would be acceptable to our people. In these views I did not concur. I apprehended no danger from that quarter. Should the peace party there once get into power; a suspension of arms would immediately ensue; negotiations in some way would commence, and the war would, certainly after awhile, end upon the principle of a full, perfect and final separation. Reunion or reconstruction would be found to be out Reunion or of the question and would ultimately be abandoned by the most ardent advocates of it on that side of the line.

"This is the purport of my letter as you will doubtless recollect. In conclusion, I solicited your views upon the subject and stated if it met with your approval, and Cable should be paroled. I would hold the conference with him and report to you the

"My opinion then was, and now is, that if hostilities were once suspended and negotiations of almost any sort looking to peace should be inaugurated, that both sides would ultimately, and without more fighting, come to the same conclusion that the Rritish authorities and out common ancestors came to, after the protracted struggle of the revolution, to-wit: 'That reciprocal advantages and mutual convenience are found by experience to be the only permanent foundation of peace and friendship

between states. "This great truth found by them, after the most painful analysis of years in the crucible of blood, was set forth in the preamble to the provisional treaty of peace at the end of the first war for the principles of self-government on this continent. This truth, for the statesman at all times, in my estimation, is far more useful than was ever the fancied philosopher's stone for the alchymist. I did not and do not doubt, if reason and not passion should once be permitted to have its full and legitimate sway on both sides, that this same great political and moral truth would be again affirmed and established as the basis of permanent peace between the several sovereign states now at war with each

other. But to proceed with the recital:
"On the 19th day of April, you replied that Mr. Cable's statement of his case would indicate the propriety of my recom mendation in relation to his release, but it so often happened that persons made rep-resentations which did not accord with the facts, that it seemed to you proper to make an investigation into the case before action upon it; that orders had been given to a staff officer to investigate the matter, and if it should be found as stated, to put the prisoner on parole, giving him permission to visit me and then requiring him to go to Savannah and report to the command ing officer at that place to be sent home on parole for exchange, etc. Two things in this letter, you will allow me to say, struck me as strange. The first was that you confined your approval of my recommenda-tion or views to the point of his parole or release only, and said not one word, either approving or disapproving, on the subject of the nature or character of the assurances that should be given him on his being permitted to visit me. Not a word was on the policy indicated in my letter of our aiding, as far as possible, in bringing into power at the north a party upon the principles stated in my letter. Your views upon this subject I had requested in view

of the probable conference

Cable Was Not Released. "The other thing in the letter that struck me as strange was that you should have thought that any staff officer was more suitable or competent to make an investi-gation into the truth of the prisoner's statements than the second officer in the government. Still, I thought both these matters might have escaped your considera-tion and I held myself in readiness to confer with him when he should be sent to me after the investigation. I had very little doubt from the internal evidences of communication that his statement as to his character and objects would, upon proper

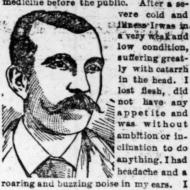
investigation, be found to be true.
"I accordingly wrote to you immediately after the receipt of your letter that I should wait at home to have the conference, which would probably prevent my being in Rich-mond on the opening of the session of con-

gress in May. "Some days passing, and hearing nothing from Cable, or the officers at Andersonville in regard to him, I addressed a letter to the commandant at the post there informing him that I was waiting at home to see Mr. Cable, and asking him to send him on as soon as possible after the investigation should be made. To this letter the com-mandant at the post at Andersonville replied on the 30th of April, informing me that on the same day that he had received my letter he had also received a communication on the same question from Richmond, and that he was enabled to inform me, officially, that Mr. Cable would not be able to visit me soon and I need not wait any longer. Taking it for granted that the preliminary investigation ordered had not proven sat isfactory. I so wrote to you, immediately on the receipt of this letter, and informed you

that I should wait no longer. "I heard nothing more of this case until the latter part of June. I then received another letter from Cable, dated the 21st of that month. In it he stated that he was still in prison at Andersonville; he com-plained of having heard nothing from his other communication. He said he had come to the south as a champion of peace; that

For the Blood

I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine before the public. After a se-



Mineso Irwas in a very weak and low condition, suffering greatly with catarrh in the head. I lost flesh, did not have any appetite and was without ambition or inclimation to do anything, I had headache and a

was at last obliged to give up work.

Hood's Sarsaparilla helped me amazingly. I took 3 bottles and feel so much better I shall always praise Hood's Sarsaparilla in the highest terms. I have not lost a day since the first bottle of Hood's." GASTON MURRAY, \$1; six for \$5. Altamahaw, N. C.

Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 250.

he came here in a representative capacity to subserve the interests of the peace party; that he had suffered in position and property by his active exertions in main taining the great principles upon which the government was founded, and when he turned his course south, he had no doubt that he should find open-hearted friends and all due encouragement, but, on the con-trary, he had been rigidly treated as a prisoner of war and subjected to all the hardships and indignities which unavoidably at-tach to such a position, and that he had become from these causes and attendant mental anxiety so much reduced that he had no hope of surviving in his present position very long. He asked that relief to which in all justice and equity he thought he was entitled. If his mission here should fail, there was much important work for him to do in the north during the then pending presidential champaign. At all events, he implored that he should not be allowed to perish in that place for his family's sake!

ts receipt I immediately wrote to the commandant at the post to know the result of the examination or investigation which you had informed me had been ordered in his case. I wished to know if anything had been disclosed in it which rendered him unworthy of further efforts on my part in his behalf, so far as a bare release was oncerned. If not, I intended, for the sake humanity, to call your attention again to his situation.

No Investigation Was Made.

"The commandant at the post promptly answered my letter informing me that no investigation had ever been made in his case! I need not say to you in this re-cital how much surprised I was on receiv-ing this information; for I immediately addressed you upon the subject enclosing a copy of his letter of the 21st of June, and stating to you my surprise that no examination or investigation had been made and again urging the case as one deserving prompt attention. To this communication, ent on the 5th of July, you made no reply, Matters so remained until I got a letter rom the commandant at the post, dated the 23d of July, stating that Cable was dead!

"Now, sir, I assure you that all the facts of this case, taken together—of which I have realted only a brief statement, but with the whole in detail, you must be familiar-made the very decided impression on my mind that you did not favor the proposed conference with Mr. Cable, though ne averred he was the representative of the leading men of the peace party at the north; that you did not approve, of having him receive the assurances, which I thought t best he should receive, even from elf; and that you did not consider it consistent with our best interests to foster. encourage and to aid in bringing into power peace party at the north on the principles stated in my first letter to you; which party was then struggling into existence which, after all its embarrassments and discouragements in its organization under the denunclatory epithets of 'traitors' at the north, and the ridicule and reproach 'copperheads' by many at the south, as well as the north. name of McClelan as its candidate! The fact that you had not said anything in approval of my views on the subject when requested, tended to produce that impression.

And then the fact that no investigation, such as you wrote to me on the 19th of April had been ordered, had taken place up to the 21st of June, and after my send-ing to you Cable's second letter of the 21st of June, the fact that he was still kept in prison and permitted to die there, with-out any conference, any release or any in-vertigation, increased that impression al-

most, if not quite, to a conviction!
"But if I had been in doubt on the sub-ject of your preference as between Lincoln and McClellan, it seemed to me that your speech at Colymbia, S. C., as reported in the papers, could not have left me in that condition long. This brings me to the second of the two points to which I said in the outset I should confine myself in answering your inquiry.

"The peace party at the north had planted themselves at Chicago virtually upon a states' rights platform. They opposed the policy of continuing the effort to restore the union by force. McClellan was their candidate. Whatever may have been his individual opinions, his success would have been a popular triumph of their principles. They announced, in effect, as their purpose, if brought into power, to offer or propose as an initiation of negotiations for a general convention of all the states. It was on this line of policy they evidently intended to rally and unite if possible all the conservative elements at the north This proposition in your Columbia speech you publicly decidedly and unqualifiedly

Peace Only by the Sword. "The question before us now is not the

constitutionality, expediency or policy of such a mode of inaugurating negotiations for peace. It is simply the object which you might be presumed to have had in view in speaking of it as you did on that occasion. Looking at it in this light what you sion. Looking at it in this light what you then said seemed to me to admit of but one construction. That was that you felt impelled from a sense of duty, not only to withhold that encouragement and aid which a favorable response to this proposition from you would give its friends, but not even to withhold that silence on your part which might not have done them any positive damage. Such a declaration from you could have no effect at the north but to weaken and cripple that party. How but to weaken and cripple that party. How could their leading men urge the people to rally upon their proposed policy, with any hopeful prespect of success, in opposition to the potent argument of their adversaries that it would be utterly useless, because the chief magistrate of the confederate states had declared in advance that he would not entertain any such proposition as they proposed to offer? Had you desired or preferred the election of McClellan, would it not have been the plain and clear dictate of reason to have said anything months. not to have said anything upon the subject, even though you had entertained the sentiments which you expressed? Would it not have been time enough to speak when the offer was made? It so seems to me. Had he been elected and the proposition made, the control of the question would then have been in your hands. You could then have acceded to it or rejected it as you the proper. The only rational conclusion that I could draw from this rejection of the proposition in advance was that you really tended and desired to accomplish by

what seemed to me to be its natural and le-gitimate results. But this was not all. Not only was the proposition on which the peace and state's rights party at the north had planted themselves thus rejected by you in advance, but the rejection, you will allow me most respectfully to say, was accompanied by words, that must, to say the least of them, have grated very backly upon the feelings of those who advocated it and favored it as a means of terminating the war. The tone and substance of your speech there upon the subject of peace were, in short, that there was no prospect of peace but by the sword; that a peace party at the north could only be made by a success of our arms over theirs, that 'the only way to make spaniels civil was to

Thought Mr. Davis Preferred Lincoln's Election.

"The natural and legitimate tendency of such language was, it seemed to me, no only to dampen the ardor of the peace men there, but to excite and arouse in them bit-terness of feelings foward us and our cause. Who would be willing in his advocacy of peace upon the principles announced at Chi-cago to subject himself to the taunts of the war champions that he had been whipped into his conciliatory mood and in the estimation of our chief magistrate he was then no better than a spaniel, and a whipped spaniel at that! It being, as I considered it, the nat-ural tendency of your language on this subject to strengthen the opponents instead of its friends there, I could form no other conclusion but that it was intended to produce that effect. I could not suppose that auch words had escaped you on such an oc-casion unintentionally, or unwittingly. Tak-ing, therefore, all these things into consideration-vour whole course in the case of Cable, and this speech at Columbia-you have some or the reasons springing from some of your acts that induced me to think that you did belong to that class amongst us who, for the reasons stated in my letter to Senator Semmes, preferred Lincoln's election to McClellan's. I say a great deal more, but it is unneces What I have said has been most frankly said, though painfully said. For I assure you that the conviction on my mind that you did not favor the policy of encouraging, alding and bringing into power a party at the north on the states' rights and states' sovereignty line, has caused me deep regret and pain. The belief that you, like many others alluded to, did prefer Lincoln's election to that of McClellan, caused me like regret and pain,

"If this opinion on my part is not correct as to yourself, I deeply regret it, not only on my own and your account, personally, in view of a proper sense of justice to both, but much more from the firm belief that a like conviction north and south has done great injury to what I deem the best inter-

ests of our country.
"I cannot think, however, that the publication of my opinion as to your pro ence between the northern candidates (published after, though written before the election) will add anything to or modify in the least the impression on the minds of those men* at the north to whom you allude, which was produced by the reading of your Columbia speech itself. The publication of the letter in which this conclusion of mine was expressed was a source of regret to me.

I felt constrained to publish it, though not written or intended at all for the public, in vindication of myself. I was subjected to so many erroneous criticisms, as well as unjust attacks, as to my motives and objects in my difference with you on the sub-ject of a convention of the states, and our true line of policy in regard to it, that I felt it to be a duty, no less to myself than to the public, that the reasons for the views entertained by me should be made known. This was my sole object. I had not the slightest intention to attribute to you any sentiment which, from the facts stated, to say nothing of others, I did not feel fully authorized, and even forced, though re-luctantly, to believe that you entertained.

"ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS."

Very respectfully

and bring me one of those waterproof bathing caps that you can get at Jacobs' Pharmacy, corner Peach. tree and Decatur streets, for 50 cents. Be sure and bring it for it's awful hard to keep my hair dry.

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MR. C. S. BROWN

on the Excellence of the Copeland Treatment in Bronchial Trouble.

For some time past Mr. C. S. Brown, of Woodward, Ga., has been under treatment of the Copeland specialists for a severe case of bronchial trouble that very much resembled the first stage of mption and which had its a case of neglected catarrh. Speaking of his prompt recovery, Mr. Brown says: "At the time I began your treatment my friends all said that I was beyond medical aid



and had no hopes of my recovery. Indeed, I had almost given up all hopes myself, as I was having high fever constantly, profuse night sweats and a constant cough that nothing seemed to relieve. Your treatment, after a few weeks, has been entirely satisfactory. I am better now than I have been in months and had ever hoped to be again.

"I feel it my duty to give you this state ment that other discouraged and despon-dent sufferers may profit by it." ALL SUFFERERS FROM CATARRH WHO HAVE BEEN SUBJECTED TO HARSH TREATMENT BY OTHER SPE-CIALISTS ARE GLADLY INVITED TO TRY THE COPELAND TREATMENT. FREE TRIAL GIVEN, CALL AND TRY THE MILD AND PAINLESS COPEL

Are you afflicted with deafness or complete? Are you warned by ringing in your ears if the extension the catarrhal process to the hearing.

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When, nearly out that Mrs. Z. lady from the kindergarten at Barclay mission futter of eagern

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"You'll have to gie," said the to "All right," said the to "All right," so ting her hat. "Co Maggie was bright little this curis hanging a Her sparkling and her manne Johnny took walked out, stif "He's sick, M pathetic voice. "Comin' back voices inquired. Maggie nodde and resumed he gie enters into class whole-hes catch on and heas. She is There is anothe honors with hooking little wand eyes—a deface that is withetic. She pay to the teacher tions does just automatically. bly clever as as she is grace if of several seas. The other divine the sing to the teacher tions to the teacher tions does for several seas.

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Are your nostrils clogged up, first, side then another, with a tough, tense mucus which causes you to blow by you become a nuisance o yourself are your friends?

Do you suffer from dyspepsia, appetite, bloating of the stor of the forms of catarrial with the digestive organs?

Have you severe BRONCHIAL troi hacking cough, pains in the chest, in flesh? Have you been warned of proaching consumption?

Are you a sufferer from ASTHMA disease is incurable?

Do you suffer from RHEUMATISM which remedies and pre proved unavailing?

Is your heart affected? Do you from an oppressed feeling, choking tion, smothering spells, an irregular shortness of breath and fluttering

Do you suffer from Liver Compare you continually melancholy, unland miserable without knowing a reason why?

Do you suffer from NERVOUS to which affects so many persons at time, when cares are taken so hearing It is the mission of Drs. Copeland at aid to prevent all this suffering and m. They are treating daily hundreds of cases with the greatest success, and only charge is \$5 per month. Mediturnished free.

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clusively to the insurance of under average lives. While its operations are not in petition with other comparies, it enables other insurance organizations to their agents, and at the same time confer a favor on a large class of persons are uninsurable elsewhere. The contracts of the company are as safe and secure as those of any old

company in existence, complying as it does with every requirement of law some ing "legal reserve" organizations. Representatives wanted in every town and city in the state. For information address Legage Pratt, State Manager

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Display and offerings in the line of and seasonable eatables, comprising at thing in the grocery line, will doubly you to call and investigate.

We can here only name a few offer consisting in part of refreshing sum drinks in Raspberry and Pineapple storangeade, Lime Juice and Wild Chrosphate, all healthful and cooling dronly 25c bottle.

A fresh arrival of Jellies, Jams, Present all kinds and California Honey, par 10c and up.

of all kinds and Called 10c and up.
A full line of freshly baked and plain and fancy Biscuits, Cakes and Called 10c and 10c an

plain and fancy Biscuits, Cakes and ers.

Our daily arrival of fresh sweet of Creamery Butter at 25c per pound has tured the city.

This is the sesson for ice tea. Who offering the best Gunpowder, Oolong, lish breakfast and mixed Teas at 20c to Two pounds of cut loaf Sugar free every pound of tea.

The pickling season is here. Pure stucky Apple Vinegar, 20c per gallon, ulne White Wine Vinegar, 40c per Every variety of spices for pickling.

We also keep all the substantial groceries at right prices, such as Patree Patent Flour, the best, 25 pounds, freesh, sweet sugar-cured Hams, 11% pound; pure leaf Lard, 10-pound can fresh, sweet sugar-cured pound; pure leaf Lard, l Arbuckle and Levering pound; Mocha and Java 35c per pounds standard granulas boneless Ham, bolled an tablé, 15c pound; Columbi

boneless Ham, boned able, lie pound; Columbia Riv per box, 10c; Sardines from 5c 10 hars best laundry Scap, 25c. We have everything else to clean and nice, at corresponding prices. All telephone and mall fully filled and promptly lell make a specialty of supplying boarding houses. All country

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TREATMENT. gs additional proc mail treatment. If fice, write for symp

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GLENN,

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the substantial staces, such as Pea best, 25 pounds, red Hams, 11½c 41, 10-pound can, ng Coffee, 28c ava blend, the buds Rice for studeted Sugar for and ready for mbia River Saim from 5c to 20c be sond mail orders pouly lelivered upplying hotels country creers

LITTLE TOTS



A Morning in the Marietta Sstreet Free Kindergarten in Atlanta.

of Marietta street called Brooklyn for its toughness and stopped when he came in front of a vacant building.

"Say!" he said to a passing stranger. "Bay, you there! When's that woman comm' down here." He drove his hands into his side pockets

he spoke and stood up proudly.
"Cause, d-n it," he continued, in a more important tone, "I want her to come

on. See! Say, I like her. I don't give er durn fer the mission Sunday school, but I like her an' her kindergarten. "Say, she's a brick. Mister, yer ought to

come down. Course you can't sing an' n, but you'd like her. Yer ain't got ne little boys, is you? Ner little girle? Jiminy, they'd like it!

"Jer ever go to one-a kindergarten Dey're out o' sight. "Say, jer notice I'm ain't cussin', didn't

yer? Jer know it's bad to cuss? Jer it? An' lemme tell yer, I'm ain't ter run on the streets any more. Jer know it made a feller tough runnin' on de street? Tough as hell.

"Say, yonder comes dat new boy wid Freddie. Hadn't nuvver been ter kindergarten till yistiddy. Ain't he a greeny? Hey, Freddie, w'ere'd yer git 'im? She in't come yit, Freddie. Presently a flock of children had gathered

nd where the young enthusiast stood. They were waiting for the school to be They were mostly very young hildren, all under six, some of them mere tots. They were plainly, though neatly, drassed. They had come from their factory homes and cottage homes near by to take their first steps in education. Some of them were bright and fresh, with eyes that shone with health and cheeks that glowed with the color of life, but some were pinched and thin looking. All wore looks hearty concentration.

of hearty concentration.

It was plainly apparent that their lives had not been rich in opportunities or influence. Some had grown up without restraint and the habits of toughness seemed to be a part of their natures. They had rin among the denizens of the street and even at their early age had picked up the stang and profane vocabularies of the rough element with which they often came ugh element with which they often came contact. Their parents are people who we to work, many of them twelve and

have to work, many of them twelve and fourteen hours a day, for scant pay, and their homes are bare of all those things that soften and refine.

When, nearly a month ago, it was given out that Mrs. Z. Adams Cutten, a cultured lady from the east, would open a free indergraten at the room occupied by the Barclay mission, there was not a great flutter of eagerness of anticipation in the neighborhood. They were slow to accept the innovation. Three weeks sufficed to commend it to them, and now a large class of twenty-five or thirty children flock into schoolroom every morning.

I have never been more entertained at the theater than I was by watching a morning's exercise at the school last week. The rebellious crew of youngsters, won-The rebellious crew of youngsters, wonderfully tamed, were hovering over a long.
flarow table, their bright young heads
amount together. They were busy with
a dozen different things. Celored blocks
were being made into such inventions as
pleased the fancy or suited the particular
talent of each. The native bent of each
was being demostrated by his or her aptmest in fashioning objects out of the formless blocks. Others were experimenting with other articles supplied for them. All

were deeply engrossed.

A murmur of conversation came steadily from the throng of youngsters. They com-

other and all strove for superiority.

There was a loud wall from one of the youngest of the students. He was tired.
One of the teachers tried to quiet him. He would have none of it. The children looked up from their work with sympathetic in-

gle," said the teacher.
"All right," said Maggie, rising and getting her hat. "Come on buvver."

Maggie was the belie of the school, a bright little thing with a shock of golden curls hanging about her peach-blown face. Her sparkling blue eyes shone lustrously and her manner was sweet and winning. Johnny took her hand trustingly and walked out, stifling his sobs.

"He's sick, Maggie," volunteered to see

"He's sick, Maggie," volunteered a sympathetic voice.
"Comin' back, Maggie?" a chorus of

"Comin' back, Maggie?" a chorus of voices inquired.
Maggie nodded. She returned presently and resumed her place in the class. Maggie enters into all the exercises of her class whole-heartedly. She is quick to eatch on and does everything with neatness. She is graceful and prepossessing. There is another little girl who shares the honors with Maggie. She is a mature-looking little woman of six, with dark hair and eyes—a decided brunette—and has a face that is wonderfully live and sympathetic. She pays the very closest attention thetic. She pays the very closest attention to the teachers, and in following instructions does just as the teachers do, as if automatically She the teachers do, as if automatically. She is said to be remarka-bly clever as an elocutionist. In the games she is grace itself and bows like a belle of several seasons.

automatically. She is said to be remarkably clever as an elocutionist. In the games she is grace itself had bows like a belle of several seasons.

The other day there was an obstinate youngster in the class. He had reached the strong and manly age of six and felt justified in asserting his right to do as he pleased. He had a very red, determined face, rather sullen in expression and overhanging forehead and a stubborn nose and chin. He did everything that the obedient children did not do and did everything except what the teacher told him. When the class stood up he kept his seat. When the class remained sitting he rose to his feet. He never clapped his hands when the class remained sitting he rose to his feet. He never clapped his hands when the sang and treated the whole exercises with the most supreme contempt. Once when the teacher tried to place him in line and have him march with the children he dropped in a heap upon the floor and refused to move. Try as she would, Mrs. Cutten could not conquer his stubborn and obstinate will and finally he was sent home. He walked out with his head still proudly raised in defiance and his lips still set in firm determination.

The entertaining youngster quoted at the beginning of this article is one of the brightest in the class. He is a great pet and enjoys the school and the games with wonderful zest. At first he was entirely unmanageable. He would swear like a trooper, would defiantly refuse to do everything he was told to do and almost succeeded in turning the school into disorder. He was full of good-natured deviltry and vanted to have fun out of the school. He was finally won over by love. Mrs. Cutten captured his young heart and has made a model of itm. He believes in her as he helieves in nothing else. He is there every day and is frequently found at the door of the school before it is opened. He is full of loyalty to his teacher. The other davines aid to him that she was in trouble and needed help. The youngster leaped to his feet and was at her side in a momen

A pert and saucy youth of six, in a clean, sed waist and ridiculously short knee pants. watching him go through the exercises. Watching him go through the exercises. "He has the making of a man in him. This kindergarten will be the making of

There is a stald and sober youth in the school who is distinguished from all his fellows by a head of remarkable whiteness. It is not the whiteness that belongs to a certain type of young children, but looks exactly as if it was the result of age.

exactly as if it was the result of age. The boy has a strong, sturdy face and a big head. He is quiet and attentive. The feachers are extremely fond of him and predict a great future for him.

The children are expected at the school at 9 o'clock in the morning. The school is opened with singing. The children extend greetings to each other and in this way cultivate a social feeling. Already there is a strong sympathy of interest between them.

The work that is being done is of illimitable value. The lives of those children are being permanently and potently influenced. The whole current of their lives is being changed for the better. Their minds their hearts are being broadened, develop-ed, cultured, bettered. They are being lifted to higher planes of thought and feeling. Their characters are being formed and men and women are being made of

There is not a grander work under the sun than this. The school is thrown open to all the children between three and six who may come. They are gladly welcomed. They are given instruction and training which in many cases will be the means of making lives of influence and power. It is wonderful to note the improvement which the development of the school brings about in the children. Mrs. Cutten has the hearts of every one of her children. She is soft-spoken, kind and generous to them all. She is shedding into the lives of those lit-

tle ones influences that will live forever No Sunday school, no religious work more deserving of encouragement and help than this. The kindergarten combines the than this. The kindergarten combines the good of the Sunday school with the refining influences of home training. It is the most potent and lasting training of all. Who can estimate the value of that instrumentality by which little children are rescued and placed in the road to success and power? The school is being supported by a few Atlantians. Mr. Barclay donates the use of his mission.

Mrs. Cutten ralks interestingly of the

Mrs. Cutten talks interestingly of the kindergarten methods of teaching: "This is the first practical step towards the organization of the Free Kindergarten Association, whose object will be to estab-lish free kindergartens for the mental. moral and physical training of poor said neglected children from three to six years old," said Mrs. Cutten. "Science, morals and religion teach that all things, left to their own guidance, either degenerate or die. Animals and plants, without proper mate the evil? The whole future of a child's life lies in the first seven years, because during this plastic period the foundation is laid, and no after care or ducation can make the character strong and sure if those years are neglected. Think of it! The most important years of a human life left to the educational invironments of the slums and alleys of our great city. Little snow-white baby souls, fresh from the Creator's hand, with tender loving hearts, with tendencies and longings toward the good and beautiful; little innocent, baby souls, with the possi-bilities and capabilities of all that is noble and grand in this life, and all that is holy in eternity, left groping in darkness and sin, and growing up to make the world nore sorrowful because of their existence. "According to kindergarten theory, the whole of humanity is one grand organism. Every man, woman and child is a living. breathing, moral part of this great body, and inasmuch as one individual is weak or strong, the whole is influenced. This thought is kept continually before the children in the kindergarten, thereby adding self-respect and dignity to each life. Per-sons visiting Barclay Mission kindergarten see three perfect circles painted upon the floor, two long, low, inlaid tables, ruled in squares, a piano sent free by one of Atlanta's musical dealers; twenty-five little tots, between the ages of three and is struck (attention, obedience to law) every child stands; another chord, every child grasps his chair, and by lively music march to the circle (emblem unity) and march to the circle (emblem unity) and place their chair exactly on the line (order) and sit down. The session begins by thanking the great and good Father for His care of us, as individuals as well as a grand whole, and so the little heads are reverently bowed, when we speak to Him, and the little voices trill out: "Father, we thank Thee for the night And for the pleasant morning light, For rest and food and loving care. And all that makes the world so fair."

"Then comes the morning greeting to

each other:
"Shaking hands together

Glad to meet again.'
all joining hands while singing.
"One child can effectually spoil the pleas-

A HARD-WORKING WOMAN

sooner or later suffers worn-out feelings, or a sense of weight in the abdomen, drag-ging down sensations and dizziness. It will all come to an end with Dr. Pierce's Fa-

with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for it's woman's special tonic and nervine; it restores her strength, regulates and promotes all the natural functions and makes a new woman of her. Uterine debility, irregularity and inflammation are most often the cause of the extreme nervousness and irritability of some women—the medicine to cure it is the "Prescription" of Dr. Pierce. All the aches, pains and weaknesses of womanhood vanish where it is faithfully employed. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is therefore just the medicine for young girls just entering womanhood for young girls just entering womanhood and for women at the critical "change of tife."

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION



ure for all by refusing to join hands. Here is the kindergarten's opportunity to emphasize individual responsibility: We cannot play, because Bennie has spoiled our fun; or, 'Willie will not let us have this game, he has broken our ring.' In most cases, the sorrowful faces of the others make our little rebellious one ashamed and sorry, and happiness is restored. The kindergarten is only a mimic world, where the child measures his strength by that of his peers. He learns to respect the rights of others, and expects others to respect his in return. He also is taught that his cease when they interfere with another's. As the future citizens of a republic, self-government is fostered and public opinion rules. A child who has forfeited his right to a place in the circle is not admitted again, unless the majority wishes it. At the tobles ther was how we have respected. admitted again, unless the majority wishes it. At the tables they are busy workmen-carpenters, weavers, inventors, blacksmiths, each child intent on his work, while a merry hum of conversation on the respective merits of their trades is kept up. The dignity and honor of labor is inculcated. The thought of independence is emphasized, and each child is taught to resumplayized, and each child is taught to resumplayized, and each child is taught to resumplayized, and each child is taught to resumplayized. emphasized, and each child is taught to respect and thank all those wha have helped to care for it, faking care always to go back to the first cause, and to thank Him for all. The results of this training are better citizens, better workmen, better sons, better daughters, and better husbands, fathers and brothers. "This is what the free kindergarten of-

fers in place of the training received upon the streets, and before the public schools can legally take them. The safety of the country demands that we take these babies from the streets, and make them indus-trious, law-abiding citizens, instead of let-ting them help swell the ranks of pauoer-ism and crime. What would you think of a city which, having dangerous embankments, placed ambulances, doctors and nurses at the bottom, instead of building a fence at the top? That is just what every city does which neglects the proper care of its babies. The kindergarten is a fence that will save thousands to any community that will only try it. This is proven by the public statistics of San Francisco, eight

public statistics of San Francisco, e.g.n. thousand children having been educated there by the kindergarten system during the last twelve years and a record kept of their career after leaving. But one arrest has been made of any child who had this training and he was a feeble-funded how. training, and he was a feeble-minded by This is a strong argument in favor kindergartens, when we consider that these children came from the very hot-beds of

FROM CONGRESSMAN LAWSON. The Representative from the Eighth Has a Word More To Say. The following communication from Hon. Thomas G. Lawson explains itself. It is

referred to editorially in this issue:

The following communication from HonThomas G. Lawson explains itself. It is
referred to editorially in this issue:

Not "a Capital Mistake."

"Editor Constitution—In your editorial
today, headed 'A Capital Mistake,' it
appears that you and I have not gathered
the same kind of fruit from the history of
French finance, You contend that France
maintained the parity of gold and silver at
her mints for nearly a century at the
ratio of 1 to 18½, I have not so read the
history. The facts that I gather are these,
in 1785 Colomere, the minister of finance
under Louis XVI, established the mint ratio
at 1 to 18½, which was afterwards adopted
by statute in 1800; that the real ratio of 1 to 18½, which was afterwards adopted
by statute in 1800; that the real ratio
driven out by the French revolution and
the Napoleonic wars, and that very little
silver was in circulation while gold was
overvalued at the mints. In 1803 France attempted to establish bim 1803 France attempted to establish bim 1803 France attempted to establish bim 1803 France attempted to establish in in 1782 at a ratio
of 1 to 18, but both countries failed to preserve an equality of value between the two
metals—the market value governing in each
instance. From the time that peace was
established in France, say, about the year
1820, until about 1851, when the influx of
gold from Australia and California began to
affect its market value, gold bore a small
premium in France. Its lowest market
price was as 1 to 15.62 and its highest during those years was as 1 to 15.93. The premium was therefore small as was the case
in the United States from 1821 to 1834.
From 1862 to 1867 there was a small premium on silver—the highest price being 1
to 18.19 and the lowest 1 to 18.4, except in
1861, when it was at par, The United States
had the same experience from 1837 to 1890.
I have estimated the value of silver in
the London market, The cost of transportation to Paris would reduce the premium
there somewhat, All that I attempt to
show it was elected to con

their cubtreasury scheme and argued that the establishment of state banks would be a proper solution of our financial troubles. I think so yet. THOMAS G. LAWSON."

A Newspaper Constituent Comments The current issue of the Greenesboro Her-ald-Journal, one of the strongest papers in the eighth district, and a former supporter of Judge Lawson, takes issue with him on his recent letter. It wrote to Congress-man Lawson asking if he had not been renominated on a free coinage platform, and

man Lawson asking if he had not been renominated on a free coinage platform, and if he had not voted for free coinage. To this Judge Lawson replied, saying:

"It is true, as you say, that I committed the folly of voting for the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, but I didn't know any more about the subject then than the writers and speakers in behalf of free coinage know now, I thought that I understood the question then, but more than a year ago when this country was in the throes of a dreadful financial convulsion, wrecking business and fortunes everywhere, I made the free coinage of silver in this and other countries a special study. I believed then, as honestly as any advocate of free coinage believes now, that if this government should begin the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, it would lift the commercial value of silver to a level with the commercial value of gold, and thus insure bimetallism. But upon investigation I found that this theory was not supported by the experience of a single free coinage prevailed, silver monometallism prevailed, and that the theory was contradicted by all the facts of history and experience in every age and in every country, from the origin of history to the present day.

"I, therefore, as an honest and self-respecting seeker of the truth, felt obliged to discard the theory. Bimetallism is the use of both metals coined into units of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value. Anything else is monometallism; and silver monometallism would bring irreparable disaster upon the country."

To this The Greenesboro Times-Herald replies editorially:

"If Judge Lawson was ignorant when he

To this The Greenesboro Times-Herald replies editorially:

"If Judge Lawson was ignorant when he advocated free coinage at 16 to 1, it was unfortunate ignorance. No public man should presume to instruct the people until he is certain of his bearings. But the question naturally arises, may not the judge have become blinded by the glittering pomp of his surroundings at Washington, and may he not be groping in darkness now? He has a fixed salary, and has never falt the load under which the common people are bending. Indeed, his money has earned daim a very comfortable interest, even during the darkest days through which we have passed, we do not doubt. To his credit be it said, he has aided many worthy men, and was entitled to the increase.

"Before the end of the campaign succeeding the nomination, he had convinced majority of the democratic voters that was for free coinage, and would give

all such mintage bills his active support. Now he is against the very measure for which he voted, as before stated, and says he still stands on the platform. The people who elected him do not construe the platform as he does, and feel that it is due them that Judge Lawson should adopt the identical course demanded of Mr. Watson (who had not ceased to advocate the alliance demands) at the time of his change of party affiliations. And the people are right. They expect Judge Lawson to work and vote for free coinage, and if he cannot do so, the clean thing, the manly thing, for him to do, is to throw up his commission. The people are masters of this country, and no heredity of power exists or overtowering intellect can justify their servants in working against what they, wisely or unwisely, conceive to be their interest.

"We voted for Judge Lawson in his last race, but candor constrains us to say that we should not do so next time, were he again given the democratic standard, distinctly pledged to an about-face position on the currency question. We voice the sentiments of many loyal democrats when we say this; indeed, he cannot carry his own county on the platform upon which he now stands."

GLENN-HANNA SCHOOL

15 East Cain Street

One of the oldest and best private schools in the city, will open its regular session September 2d. This school, having a full corps of teachers in every department offers, in addition to boarding, superior advantages to young ladies at home and abroad as a finishing school, especially to those who wish to pursue their studies during the fall and at the same time secure the culture afforded by our international exposition.

Terms moderate. Wednesday, July 24th, Professor Glenn will meet his private classes at the

For catalogues apply to Professor J. W. Glenn or Miss B. H. Hanna.

The Ingleside Land Company sold last week two large, beautiful lots in Ingleside, one to Dr. J. D. Lanier and another to Mr. H. A. Etheridge, an attorney. Dr. Lanier will begin at once to build a handsome home. Ingleside is coming rapidly to

If the Roby Is Cutting Tooth Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for disrrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

NEW MAP OF ATLANTA.

Printed in Colors and Perfected to Date. Embracing the Cotton States and Interna

Embracing the Cotton States and Internatiou al eposition grounds, the new seventh
ward (West End), Inman Park, routes of all
the railroads and electric street car lines,
ward boundaries, limit lines and other neuessary information.
Especially prepared and copyrighted by
Mr. E. B. Latham, civil engineer, for John
M. Miller, publishing agent.
The map is folded in convenient pocket
size and enclosed in neat covers.
Price 25 cents. For sale at the John M.
Miller book store, 39 Marietta street, Atlants, Ga.

Three thousand temperance people and others who enjoy a good laugh to attend the "Hen Convention," July 30th, at the Grand. Proceeds to go to the work in behalf of true temperance reform in Georgia. july19-till july30

A Thing of Beauty.

A Thing of Beauty.

"The Cotton States and International Exposition and South, Illustrated," will be the one souvenir book of the exposition, and the prospectus of it, as shown by the Southern States Publishing Company, is sufficient guarantee of the excellence of the work that is being put into it. The full page illustrations of C. A. Collier, president guarantee of the exposition company; Mrs. Thompson, president of the woman's board of managers; Governor Atkinson, the late Senator Joseph E. Brown and Henry W. Grady, the state capitol, the residences and well-known faces of Atlanta's brainiest leading citizens show what high standards are being followed in its compilation. The workmanship is the finest yet seen in the south and surpasses that done for the beautiful world's fair books. One of the notable features of the book that the Southern States Publishing Company is getting out is that of the beautiful full page engravings of the south's most prominent men.

What they have already done so well for Atlanta they are going to do for each of the other leading cities of the south. Each state will have a section in the book, and each city its place in the section of its state—so that when finished the work will be a complete illustrated history of the south, giving each state and each city ample space in which to display its past progress and its present advantages.

south, giving each state and each city ample space in which to display its past progress and its present advantages.

This is the only souvenir book of the exposition that will not be purely local in its scope—as its name implies—"The Cotton States and International Exposition and South Illustrated"—of the south, for the south and by the Southern States Publishing Company, This book will be bound in handsome morocco, containing from three to five hundred pages, printed upon the finest enameled paper, It will be a work of art as well as of history, and will find a permanent resting place upon the library tables of the homes of the most cultured and refined.



Established 1870.

Our patrons have the benefit of our superior skill and long experience in this speciality. Hawker glasses, from the beginning, have had a most wonderful sale, increasing from year to year until they are now sold from ecean to ocean.

These Blasses are Never Peddled.

Spectacles Repaired and Made as Good as New. A. K. HAWKES Manufacturing Optician, 12 Whitehall St.

You'll Miss It If You Don't

and good-better and best are all going alike at one-fourth off for one week. Don't delay thinking next month you can get the same prices.

Stewart, Cole & Callaway, 26 Whitehall Street.



Great Reduction.

To make room for our new Furniture stock, which is partly in transit, we will make special low prices on goods now on hand to clear them out. A few odd chairs below cost.

> Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

No Use Holding Them.

Ends of lots of seasonable Suits. Ten chances to one you'll find your size. If you do you'll get an exceptional bargain. The prices we make to close them out are so low we'll pay for space for only a very brief description:

Brown Pin Check Cheviot
Neat Black and White flixed Cheviot, faced.....

Brown flixed Cheviot Brown Mixed Cheviot..... Gray Pin Check.... Plain Gray Worsted..... Gray Plaid Cheviot..... Dark Pin Check Worsted. Light Gray Over-Plaid Cassimere.... Small Blue and Gray Plaid Worsted..... Gray Plaid Worsted

These are not the usual store-priced \$10.00 and \$12.50 Suits. We don't sell them.

If these were dark colors, or dingy, or old you'll guess the reason for the prices. But there are no shortcomings about them—worth up to \$18.00.

Men's and Boys' Wash Suits.

We're not the only ones advertising them. Maybe, though, if you look at these, you'll think we are the only ones advertising Wash Suits that are thorough and perfect. Many we show are of the best foreign manufacture. They can't be improved upon in material, workmanship, finish and cheapness.



he Fear of the ord

Is the Beginning of Wisdom."-Prov.

Is skepticism becoming more popular in this country!

This is not a devout question to put at the head of this column, for it seems to im ply at once a doubt of the ultimate auccess of the Christian religion; but the time has come, in the progress of religious thought and observation, for the Christian church to look the matter sternty in the race and to deal with the problem in such manner as a prudent estimate of the

danger underlying it may demand. During the last few days two significant pamphlets have chanced to come the way of the religious editor, and they have brought to his desk a note of plous warn

One of them bears the inoffensive but spurious title of "Secular Thought," and under this harmless inscription it proceeds to d'scuss the Christian religion as a mammoth fraud and Christians as narrow minded fools who have no better sense than to embrace such a delusion. In the upper left hand corner of the sheet the fea-tures of Ingersoll interpret the contents of the magazine and define the meaning of the words "secular thought" to be noth ing more nor less than modern shepticism. This is the particular school of which Ingersoll is the archphilosopher. The magazine is still further embellished with suc descriptive paragraphs as the following:
"A journal of liberal epinion and progress;" "The organ of the Canadian Secular Union and the Toronto Secular Society; ed ited by J. Spencer Eills." The effrontery of the pert and impudent little sheet is still further displayed in a special column de-voted to children. It will thus he seen at a stance that no dwarfed or miniature stature lurks behind the publication, and that poison for young and old is contained in almost every paragraph. This magazine is not an isolated or exceptional issue, but helongs to a class of literature that is flooding the country from Cerada to Mexco,

The other pamphlet is still more irreverent, and partakes of the offense of biasphemy. It has nothing whatever on its tile page to recommend it, but on the cantrary, its very inscription is a warning to Christians. The title of the publication is "The True Character of Jesus." It purports to be a lecture delivered by Samusi F. Hyman, of Washington city, and is formulated on the plan of a religious discourse, taking for itr text the following passage of scriptur, contained in the gospel of Matthew, xii, 37: "For by thy words thou shalt be justified and by thy words thous shalt be condemned." The discourse is a foul argument from beginning to end, and is prompted by nothing more nor less than a spirit of blasphemy. The language of Christ is tortured in every conceivable way, and fallacious deductions of every kind are drawn from it for the purpose of showing that the Savior of Men was only a religious pretender, and that His doctrines were, in many cases, subversive of pure morality. Instead of being the in-carnation of divine truth, He is pictured in the book as the embodiment of false-hood and of false teachings. The author goes so far as to insist that Christ gave license to wrong doing and frequently par-ticipated in the violation of the ten com-mandments. He is also accused of plagiarism and other vile offenses. For example, in speaking of the miracle in which the Savior commands the devils to enter the swine, thus causing the latter to be drowned in the sea, the pamphlet makes this observation: "If Jesus had lived in these days, in our western country, and counsed the loss of a herd of many swine. I think He would have been honored just as He was then, but I am not so sure that they would have bescught Him to depart, and that somewhere in that multitude a rope with a noose end would not have bee found to accelerate His departure out of hat community."
This is blasphemy of the worst type, and

brings out the degraded and infamous char acter of the man who utters such a commentary on the works of Christ. If he has no reverence for God, he should at least have respect for those who cherish a belief in Him and who derive their ohief source of happiness from that assurance The question arises in this connectionwhat motive can a man have in making war upon another man's religion, unless his purpose is to substitute a better one in its place; and what ultimate good, either to himself or to the world, does he expect to accomplish? It may also be asked as timely question how many of these books are circulated over the country, breathing are circulated over the country, breathing the foul air of death and destruction. But the author and the publisher of such of-fensive literature should be treated as common feions, unworthy of the friendship and society of decent men. If there is no law on the statute books that can be worked to protect religious beliefs, it is high time for legislation to open its eyes to the need of such reform as will enable the courts of justice to interfere in behalf of the church of Christ. Unless the American people rise up in their majesty and crush this monster evil by taking such action as may harmonize with the constitutional provision with regard to church and state, the friends of modern philosophy and akepticism will take possession of the land skepticism will take possession of the land from one extreme to the other, and there is no telling the untold disasters into whi the nation will be plunged.

It is bad enough for a man to renounce his mother's religion, but it seems a great deal worse for a woman, whose faith in God is the world's lighthouse, to follow the creed of an infidel father. This is th course pursued by the two daughters of Robert G. Ingersoll, as the following corre-spondence shows. The letters were written

in response to a special inquiry:
"Dear Sir—I agree most heartily with
my father in his religious beliefs, and
think he is doing the greatest possible
good. Of course I have never for a moment
thought of joining a church.
"MAUDE R. INGERSOLL."

"My Dear Sir-I wish to deny most emphatically the statement that I have joined a church. My sister and I, who are the only children of Robert G. Ingersoll, have never for one moment disagreed with him in any way. My mother, as you know, has always been in perfect accord with my father. We all feel that he is doing the greatest and noblest work of the world. Believe me, most sincerely yours, "EVA R. INGERSOLL BROWN."

Poor deluded girls! If they can see aught of good in their father's bitter warfare against the Christian religion, that has been the stay and solace of thousands of poor widows and orphans and helpless women in this world, besides the glory of all true believers. It is more than any contrue believers, it is more than any can see who has at heart the good of

The church steeple has ceased to be a striking feature of religious architecture. Especially is this true in the larger cities of the country. The New York Evangelist explains the disappearance of the church spire on the ground that a new style of architecture has become the fashion, re-viving the classic splendors of Greece and

At the present rate of change it will not be many years before the last church steeppears, unless, perhaps, it is res pie disappears.

cued from complete annihilation by the villages and country districts. People in the country, as a rule, have better opportunities for plous meditation. Living among the open fields and musing daily among the open fields and musing daily upon the simple philosophies of rural life, it is perfectly easy for them to "look through nature up to nature's god." The church steeple is full of significance to these guids madicative people. It is the second of meditative people. It is like these quiet, meditative people. It is like a solemn index pointing heavenward, and it serves to lift them above the world and its grovelings. In many places the church steeple has stood for generations as a mute sentinel keeping watch over the quiet graveyard and reminding the simple russ.

tios that in the midst of life they stand in the presence of death. If the church spire is dopmed, therefore, it is safe to remark that a secure place of refuge, for a white at least, will be offered to it in the coun-

In a large city like New York the streets are too closely built up to admit of any salutary influence arising from church steeples. In addition to this, they are frequently overshadowed by more pretentious buildings. In the crude and undeveloped life of a city the church spires, as they tower above the surrounding structures and print themselves against the clear blue sky, gather about their points a wreath of inspiration that is found in no other elevation. But as the city grows in wealt and population and vacant places give way to massive buildings, it is easy to see how the effect of the church spire is in a great measure decreased. This statement can be easily verified in the experience of all who have lived for any length of time in young and growing city.

Religious Retreats. That the society woman finds time for religious meditation as well as for balls, operas, luncheons and dinners is a fact with which few people, perhaps, are fa-

It is a fact, however, that as regularly as the months of June and July come around many ladies begin to articipate receiving brief notes of invitation, issued by the convents of the order of St. Mary-convents scattered all over the country, north, south, east and west.

These retreats have taken place annually for the last twenty-five years, and have

been attended by a great number of ladies. There is never less than fifty or si present, many of whom are well known It is called a "week's retreat," although

the actual time is only about three days-that is, the retreat commences at Vespers Monday evening, usually as near St. John the Baptist's day as possible, and closes af-ter the celebration of the holy communion the following Friday morning.

The Order of St. Mary.

The Episcopal order of the Sisters of St. Mary is well known, on account of the number of charitable works in which it is engaged—free hospitals, houses of mercy, musions, guilds and schools. The mother house is St. Gabriel's, Peek-skill-on-the-Hudsen. There the mother superior resides, and ladies who wish to

enter the order receive their training through the various stages—visitor, postu-lant, novice and professed sister. The object is to give women who may

desire it an opportunity for quiet meditation upon religious subjects. One might, of course, set apart a day or two occasionally at one's own home for this purpose, but it

The sisters realizing this, instituted these retreats. They are intended only for the associates of the sisters, associates being adies who are interested in the work of the sisters, and who have promised to assist them in various ways. Others than asso-ciates are occasionally invited to the re-

There are about one hundred and sixty adies who are associates of the order in New York city. Among the number are members of the Astor family, Mrs. Cary and Mrs. Franklin Delano, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Gabrielle Greeley Clendenin, Mrs. Delafield, Miss Carter, Miss Pierson, Miss King Miss Ellen Kemble, Miss Beekman de Peyster, Mrs. Philip Hubert and many ladies well known in the

Life in the Convent.

And a retreat-what is it? you ask-and what is the programme for the days the ladies spend in a convent? Upon arriving at the convent, the visitor

is met by one of the sisters in convent The lady is taken to the sleeping room she is to occupy during the retreat. Here she finds a cap-a very simple little affair of thin white muslin, which she dons as

soon as she removes her hat, and she and the cap do not part company again except at night until the close of the visit. The reason for this is that much of the time is spent in the chapel and it is manifestly aproper for a woman to enter church ur covered. At 6 o'clock the bell sounds for vesuers

and here the ladies who are going to take part in the retreat meet together as well as the sisters.

At the close of vespers, which is a shor service, tea is served in the refectory and then there is a brief time which may be spent quietly in one's room or in a stroil through the grounds.

At 8 o'clock the reverend clargyman who is to give the addresses during the retreat, or to conduct it, explains the object of a retreat, as there may be several to whon it is all quite novel. He also explains what subject he intends to take up for the meditations which are to be given on the different days, possibly the Beatitudes, or one of the parables or a particular psalm. 'At 9 o'clock the bell sounds for com-pline, and any ladies of the retreat who

choose may remain. If fatigued, they reire for the night. On leaving the chane they pass through the refectory, where a slight repast is served. This is not a season for fasting, as one

may imagine. Quite the contrary, the food is abundant and of the best, well cooked and well served.

It is a time for abstaining from all so-

cial intercourse in order to give one's whole attention to meditation, but it is not time for abstaining from food. It is, however, a time for silence, and the ladies have no conversation at all with each other, although it may be necessary times to speak to the sister in charge.

"Absolute silence throughout the retreat" s a legend each one finds written upon the little card in her room, upon which the programme for the retreat has been written—time of services, the meditations and the meals, and other necessary informa

Order of Services.

Each day of the retreat the ladies listen to three short meditations by the clergy-man in charge; these are given at 10, 3 and 8 o'clock. They also attend the seven ser-vices which are always part of life in a convent, "Seven times a day do we praise

The services are prime and matins at 6 o'clock in the morning; tierce, or the services for "the third hour," at 9 o'clock; sext, at 12; novices, at 3; vespers, at 6, and compline at 9. Compline is the closing office of the day, as its name indicates, the completing of the daily course of hour -completorum, complerdum, that which fulfills or closes. This order of time is observed with the utmost regularity, the chapel bell sounding a few moments be

fore each service, which, by the way, is not long, not over twenty minutes. All meals are taken in silence, a sister reading from some holy book during the time. In this way three days are spent in silence and meditation, ner does the time seem long, as one might suppose. Indeed, every moment is so fully occupied that the days fly by very quickly, and on Friday every one returns to her own home, feel-ing that she has spent a happy and profit-

the part of our nature which is like His. God is known by no material organization, but by love, wisdom, truth the sense of justice, right. These are the windows of heaven, through which the light shines on us and our windows, through which we must look out and upward, must be like those above us. Our knowledge of God will ever be obtained as it now is, but on a larger scale and through less difficulty. We shall continue to know Him through able week.

There is nothing sensational connected There is nothing sensational connected, with these occasions; nor are retreats established for proselyting purposes. It is not expected that one who takes part will eventually become a sister, although in some cases one discovers, during this time of meditation, that she has a "vocation," and in such case she sooner or later joins the order.

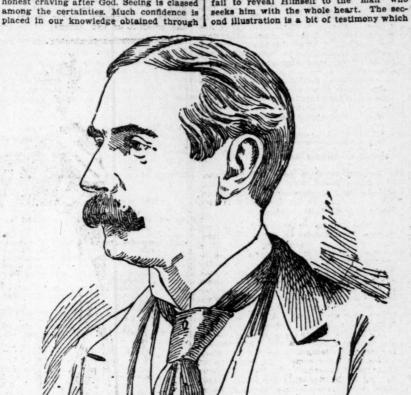
WHO SHALL SEE GOD?

"Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God.' At the Central Congregational last Sunday morning Dr. R. V. Atkisson, the pastor of the church, delivered an impressive sermon from this familiar and beautiful passage of scripture. After speak-

ing of the various truths set forth in the opening paragraphs of the sermon on the mount the pastor continued:

"Some of these beatltudes reverse the sayings of the ages. Poverty in no sense has ever been thought to be a blessing, yet He said 'Blessed are the pure in apirit. To hunger and thirst have always been looked upon as uncomfortable, but Jesus declared that to hunger and to thrist after righteousness is a blessing. No one of the entire number of His truths presents such blessedness as this one, "They shall see God.' The seeing is the deep desire of the soul. The condition of the seeing is based on the character of the individual. The pure in heart shall see. So there is The pure in heart shall see. So there is the character of the person who is to be lessed defined as pure in heart. The em phatic world in the sentence if spoken by our Lord today would be 'see,' notwith-standing there is a contingency about the seeing, yet the blessedness consists in the seeing. It is not the pure in heart or God and his divine fullness that claims our chiefest attention, but it is the seeing God. If I read the industry and thought of the present day correctly, I feel safe in saying that there certainly is much evidence of a strong and earnest desire to see God The heart is panting for Him, the eye is watching for His appearance. Men are not satisfied with the present amount of knowledge, they go behind the race; they look into all things which in the least indicate the presence and power of God. There is an nonest craving after God. Seeing is classed

the moral sense. This is a practical subject, susceptible of illustration. Permi the moral sense. This is a practical subject, susceptible of illustration. Permit
me to give you the experiences of two wellknown men. The first is thought to be
Horace Bushnell's own experience. I give
his exact words: 'A young man, clear of
all vices, having a naturally active mind,
inquiring habit, never meaning to get away
from the truth, relapsed into such doubt
as to find that he had nearly lost conviction of God and could not if he would say
with emphasis that God exists. Such a
one, pacing the chamber, comes suddenly
some day upon the question: 'Is there,
then, no truth that I do believe?'' Yes,
there is one; there is a distinction of
right and wrong; that I have never doubted and cannot see how I can. Then forthwith starts up the question: "Have I ever
taken the principle of right for my law?
Yes. with starts up the question: "Have I ever taken the principle of right for my law? Have I ever thrown my life on it? To become all it requires of me? No matter what becomes of my difficulties, if I cannot take a first principle so evident and live in it. Here then I will begin. If there is a god, as I rather hope than dimly believe there is, then He is a right God. If I have lost Him in wrong, perhaps, I shall find him in right. Will He not help me, or, perchance, be discovered to me?" Then he prays to the dim God, so dimly felt. It is an awfully dark prayer in the first look of it, but it is the truest and best that can be; the better and more true that he puts be: the better and more true that he puts no outhodox colors on it, and the prayer and the vow are so profoundly meant that the soul is borne up to God with Ged's help as it were by some unseen chariot and permitted to see the opening heaven. He rises and it is as if he had gotten wings. The whole were is luminous about him. It is the whole sky is luminous about him. It is the morning of a new eternity. After this all troublesome doubt of God's reality is gone. A being so profoundly felt must inevitably be.' This testimony is that God does not fail to reveal Himself to the man who



PRESIDENT CLARK. The Pioneer of the Christian Endeavor Movement Who Presided Over the Largest Convention Eyer Held in the World.

eye. Men have learned to trust this I myself heard some years ago in the praynoble organ. So the spirit of our age is to have a solid basis for Christian faith, to plant the feet well upon the mount of reason, to know all of the revelations of God, to read all of the pages whereon-hehas written. This is evident to the mind that considers the research that has been made in all departments of mental and physical science and in literature pertaining to the Christian Bible. Men desire to see God-to know Him. Words are made by men. God does not speak by means of ords. Words are of the earth; they are material, sensuous. The spiritual signifi-cance that is attached to some of them is a growth of ages. To see an object is one of the means of getting a knowledge of the object, but to see is used also for a spiritual apprehension of a truth. Spirit itself was once the wind, heard and felt, but not seen. This invisible element in nature by application to the spiritual kingdom be-comes the symbol of that mysterious agency and represents man's conception of that upper kingdom, So God is defined as spirit. So then there is much evidently that s crude and material about our conception of the divine nature. We must pass from the material, real object up to the spiritual truth. The 'pure in heart' are pronounced 'blessed' because 'they shall see God.' Blessedness comes through a realization of our holy desires. There is no blessedness in great doubt and suspense. There is no blessedness in blighted hopes, or in want. To realize our sweet purposes, to gratify our supreme thought, to mete out to us our best gifts is heaven. It is natural that there should be a variety of conceptions of God and heaven; but if they are pure in heart they shall see God and shall be blessed by and through the vision. Men born blind know the fire, but they know it in part only. So with regard to God. We know that He is; we desire to know more of Him, but we do not comprehend His full personality, which fills al of the universe. He is so great that we cannot comprehend Him. We gaze upon Him as brilliant star, bright we know, but too far away for our measurement. Perfect we know, but our vision in its angle is too ute, too narrow to embrace Him in His infinite nature. In the ages to come we shall see Him as He is, but now we can see Him as we are. Our knowledge of Him is not similar to our knowledge of material qualities. "The kingdom of God cometh not with observation, we are told. So God cannot be found by observation or scientific methods of research. We cannot demonstrate our knowledge of the divine nature, We can understand God-see God, by our own nature suggesting a parallel, offering an analogue. We can see Him only as we are developed in spiritual apprehensions. What conceptions can the animals below us have of man? What do they know of moral government? What do they know of moral government? What of conscience? What of motives? So only with the parts of God's ways, the lower parts, too, are we acquainted. The infinite Father is far beyond our grasp, but by our kindred natures we can be so that the second of the s beyond our grasp, but by our kindred na-tures we can know Him, by the moral touch we can find Him. What conception of the tropical fruits, the great palms, can the Eskimo form? His fruit is a little berry, his idea of vegetation a moss and stunted shrub and creeping vine. His flower is born under an iceburg, Now these are all that he has to tell him that in the faraway tropics under the path of the sun are great trees on which hang large ripe, luscious fruits, Can he go from the moss to the palm, from the winter-green berry to the orange? By no means, No! His ideal can never reach the

real, neither can our gross imperfect con-ceptions of God bring to us the perfect, in-finite fullness of God, but we can see Him

and we can see Him now, and now we can begin to realize the blessedness of the vision. I have said that the divine nature can only be made known to us through the part of our nature which is like His.

I went through a great deal of intellectual doubt and difficulty. You may think I know nothing about theology, but I do. I have been trained in it all up and down and I hate it. I was led very nearly into infidelity. My brother, Charles, had gone boldly over. In that state I said I shall go through my course and if I don't feel any different from what I do now I won't preach. I felt a constant tendency to unbelief. I was invited to take a Sunday after noon Bible class of young ladies. cluded I would do as others had done There was nothing to prevent my giving a history of Christ anyhow. I thought I would reproduce the life of Christ as history. I have those notes now, but I think you had better bury them with me. I began to be more and more interested in Christ. I spoke of Christ as a worker, as a preacher, as a conversationalist. Before this in college I had gone through all the revival struggles and was diskusted. used to pray by the yard, the league, the day, sometimes seven times a day; I prayed standing, kneeling and lying flat on my belly in the dust and all that sort of nor was disgusted. One morning the conception of Christ as the great repre-sentative of holiness, making use of him sentative of holiness, making use of him-self as a spirit of tenderness and love to inspire holiness in those that were not holy, dawned upon my mind. The glory of God burst on my head. I, till then intellectually disgusted and resentful, said: "If that is God I bew down and worship that, and if it is not God then I will worship it, and it shall be my god." From the hour of that single vision neither sickness nor temptation, no trouble thought, nor work, has dimmed its lus ter. It has thrown its light clear down across my whole life. That one revelation brought me to the feet of Jesus Christ. I said: "If that is God, let me be annihilated if it would glorify Him. Neither height nor depth, length nor breadth, things present or things to come can separate me from the love of God that was made manifest in Christ Jesus." This experience I heard only a few years ago fall from the lips of Mr. Beecher. It was not creed, or dogma, or philosophy; not spots on the sun nor analogies in nature that blessed him, but the vision of God in Christ. This, through love, purity and cleanliness of heart, grows brighter till the end. How is it with you, my fellowman? Is your vision of God a bright one? If so, then you are walking in the light. If so, then you are walking in the light of his blessedners. Is it dim and obscure, then you are perplexed with doubt and un-Draw near to God and I can assur Five thousand dollars is the sum fixed upon by the Moody committee for erecting a temporary auditorium and to meet the

er meeting of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, N. Y. I have ever since been glad that I heard it. Thy Will Be Done' was the subject of Mr. Beecher's remarks. There

was nothing stilted or mechanical in his in-terpretation. He said it meant to subordi-nate the lower faculties of man to the

higher for the love of Christ. Such a state

brought peace and the exaltation of the higher affections enabled him to see things

that never abandoned him as long as he

lived. 'My own life,' said Mr. Beecher, 'has been controlled by one morning when

you that He will be seen of you." current expenses of the campaign. Mr. Moody has decided to come to Atlanta on the 1st of November, devoting at least a the ist of November, devoting at least a month to his protracted meetings in this city. Mr. Sankey, the renowned musician, will accompany him, together with a strong force of workers and the campaign, from start to finish, will be engineered with great vigor. Hundreds and thousands of people from all parts of the land will hear Mr. Moody, as he will be here during the floodide of the exposition. The growth of this stupendous enterprise will no doubt prevail upon Mr. Moody to devote a longer time to his campaign than he at first planned. The world is beginning to recognize the scope and magnitude of the exposition and every section of the globe will be represented either in population or exhibits. Mr. Moody enjoys a universal reputation, and his fame has long since been the beritage of every land under the sun. The site selected for the auditorium, on the corner of Williams and Cain streets, is in

a splendid neighborhood and is convenient to several car lines. The committee in charge of raising the necessary funds for Carrying on the campaign have already Cammenced to bestir themselves. It is understood that nearly half of the sum agreed upon has been pledged and the remainder will be readily forthcoming. The religious people of Atlanta, as well as the community at large, including all denominations, and those who do not belong to any church, are looking forward with eager interest to the coming of Mr. Moody, The good results to accrue from these meetings cannot be foreshadowed and every phase cannot be foreshadowed and every phase of the city's life is sure, in some measure, to be benefited by the coming of the great evangelist to this city.

The recent convention of the young people's Christian Endeavor societies, in the city of Boston, was one of the most significant religious gatherings that has ever been held in the history of the world. Nearly 60,000 delegates thronged the capital of New England, and it puts the statement in a very mild form to say that a marked impression was made upon the business, social and religious life of Boston. From a local enterprise, started in a small New England village, only fifteen years ago, the Christian Endeaver movement has become one of the greatest instrumentalities for good in existence at the present day. It has spread across the continent and, after taking in Canada and Mexico, has passed over into foreign lands and planted its banner among the jungies of Africa and the wilds of India. Dr. Clark, the pioneer of the endeavor Dr. Clark, the pioneer of the endeavor movement, never dreamed of its high destiny, and its growth has been a constant revelation to him. All great movements, however, start from small beginnings. This recalls the remark of Thomas Carlisle: is only the littleness of man that sees no greatness in a trifle." And to this may be added the Biblical injunction: "Despise not the day of small things."

TABERNACLE TALK.

In Memoriam

Lines suggested by the recent death of Mrs. Salouel McKinley Bussey, who departed this life on the morning of July 16.

Though Sorrow mourns the lovely dust that lies beneath the sod.

Faith looks upon a spirit-queen among the The bliss of angels and the balm that quiets every pain

Have filled her cup and life to her is beau-

tiful again! Upon her stainless brow she wears a crown of softer bears

Than ever wrapped the summer rose, or lured the world to dreams: And on her lips, by music touched, a sweeter hymn is born

Than ever roused the sleeping buds or ushered back the dawn

The mysteries of time and space, the spring of love divine; The secrets of the land and sea, the pearl-

cove and the mine;-Philosophies of every school her sage in

structors prove, And wisdom adds her cultured lore to heaven's crown of love.

Naught in the universe of God is hidden from her eyes, For in their clear, unclouded depths the light of heaven lies.

In perfect knowledge she has found the bliss for which she sighed, And, at the feet of Him she loved, her faith is glorifled.

Dr. J. B. Hawthorne will occupy the pul-

pit of the First Baptist church this morning at 11 o'clock.

Rev. Frank W. Barnett will preach the norning and tonight at the Jackson street Baptist church.

On Tuesday next the south Atlanta district conference of the Methodist Episco-pal church, south, will convene at St. Paul's church, on Hunter street, in this city, under the presidency of Rev. Dr. John W. Heidt, presiding elder. One hundred and thirty ministers and delegates constitute the membership of the conference, rep

The late general conference increased the duties, and importance of this body, and on will be attended with greater interest than usual. Rev. Dr. W. A. Candler, of Emory; President E. H. Rowe, of Wesleyan, and R. W. Smith, of LaGrange Female college, will be present and deliver addresses. Dr. W. W. Wadsworth, just returned from a tour around the world, visiting all the mission fields, will preach a missionary sermon. Hon. W. B. Hill will speak on the subject of temperance. The conference will meet morning, afternoon and night, and the public are invited to at-

A general meeting is to be held in the parlors of the Kimball house Monday af-ternoon at 5 o'clock to consider the establishment of a free kindergarten ass Every person interested in this work will be welcome, and it is hoped there will be a full attendance. The following is the call for the meeting. Mrs. Emma Moffett Tyng and others will address the meeting:

"Atlanta, Ga., July 20.—You are earnest-ly requested to attend a meeting of promi-nent citizens to be held in the Kimbali house pariors Menday afternoon, July 22d, at 5 o'clock, in the interest of free kindergarten work in Atlanta.
"W. J. NORTHEN,

"W. A. HEMPHILL "MRS. LOULIE M. GORDON.
"MRS. W. J. NORTHEN,
"MISS ELLA POWELL, "JOHN F. BARCLAY."

At the Young Men's Christian Association this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock the meeting will be addressed by Mr. L. L. Knight, of The Constitution. Mr. Knight will discuss the atheistic tendencies of the age under cial feature of the service will be the programme of music arranged for the occa-

IN THE SANCTUARIES TODAY.

Methodist. First Methodist church, Peachtree and Houston streets, Rev. John B. Robins, pas-or. Services at il o'clock a. m. by Dr. W. F. Glenn, and at 8 o'clock p. m. by Dr. R. V. Atkinson. Sunday school at 9-45 o'clock a. m., H. E. W. Palmer, superintendent.

Trinity church, Whitehall and Trinity avenue, Rev. R. J. Bigham, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 o'clock a. m. by Rev. R. W. Bigham, and at 8 o'clock p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 2:20 o'clock a. m., W. A. Hemphill, superintendent. All invited, especially visitors and guests at hotels.

Marietta street Methodist Episcopal church, between Spring and Bartow streets, Rev. R. H. Robb, pastor. Services at 11 o'clock a. m. and at 8 o'clock p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock a. m., F. R. Hodge, superintendent. Bjble lecture at 8 o'clock p. m., sub-oct, "Moses."

Park street church, West End, Rev. J. W. Roberts, B.D., pastor. Services at 11 o'clock a. m. by the pastor, and at 8 o'clock p. m. by the Epworth League. Sunday school at 9:45 o'clock a. m., W. W. Lambdin, superintendent. Class meeting at 9

Payne's Memorial church, Rev. W. L. Wooten, pastor. Preaching at 11 qclock a. m, and \$ o'clock p. m. by the pastor. At 11 o'clock a. m. theme, "Christian Transformation;" at \$ o'clock p. m. "Memory." Devotional meeting of Epworth League at 420 o'clock p. m. Sunday school at 920

Presiyterian.

First Presbyterian church, Marietta street, Rev. E. H. Barnett, D.D., pastor, Services at II v'clock a. m. ast 8 o'clock p. m. by the pastor. Suday school at 9:30 o'clock a. m., supernatendent H. T. Inman

Central Presbyterian church, Washington Street, Rev. G. B. Stijckler, D.D., pastor, Services at II o'clock a. m. and at 8 o'clock p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock a. m., Professer W. W. Lumpkin, superintendent.

Congregational.

Central Congregational church, Ellis, near Peachtree street, Rev. R. V. Atkisson, pastor. Services at 11 a. m., with sermon by pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock a. m. Young People's Meeting at 7 o'clock p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 o'clock p. m. Dr. Oscar Brown has kindly consented to sing Sunday merning. No evening service.

Sunday school mass meeting at Bereas church, Borne and Tennel streets, at o'clock p. m. Address by Rev. R. V. Atkisson. Singing will be in charge of Professor Leroy Williams, assisted by his chorus club. All are cordially invited to attend.

Second Baptist church, corner Washington and Mitchell streets, Rev. Henry McDonald, pastor. Services at 11 o'clock a.m. and at 8 o'clolk p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 1:30 o'clock a.m., A. C. Briscoe, superintendent.

Third Baptist church, Rev. J. D. Wachester, pastor. Services 11 a. m. by the
pastor, and at 8 p. m. by K. W. Cawthon
Subject, "Love." Sunday school 9 a. m.,
J. H. 'Harwell, superintendent. At the
conclusion of the morning service the
ordinance of the Lord's supper will be
observed. At the conclusion of the evening service, the ordinance of paptism. Youn
people's meeting Tuesday evening at
o'clook.

Central Baptist church, corner West Paland Peters streets, D. W. Gwin, D. D. pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 3:30 a. m. S. Pl. Moncrief, superintendent. Young People's Union at 4 p. m. Usual services through the week.

Through the week.

Fifth Baptist church, corner Bell and Glimer streets, Rev. C. N. Donaldson, pastor. Services at II a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., F. I. Allen and W. H. McClain, superintendents Prayer meeting Wednesday night. Society Prayer meeting Wednesday night. Prayer meeting Wednesday night of Christian Endeavor Tuesday Public cordially invited.

Sixth Baptist church, corner Mangum and West Hunter streets, Rev. A. C. Ward, paştor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., W. M. Perryman, superntendent. Young people's meeting at 2:3 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7:45 p. m. All cordially invited.

West End Baptist church, Lee street, Rev. S. Y. Jamesen, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a.m., Malvern Hill, supern-

Capitol Avenue Baptist church, Dr. A. T. Spalding, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. by Rev. Mr. Echols. Sunday school 12 a. m., W. W. Orr, superintendent. Wedneday evening services conducted by Rev. Mr. Jameson.

Jackson Hill Baptist church, corner Jackson street and East avenue, A. A. Marshall pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. n. by Rev. Frank Barnett. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., A. W. Bealer, superintendent

Glenn Street Baptist church, corner Glen and Smith streets, J. I. Oxford, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pa-tor. Sunday school 5:30 a. m., M. O. Ty-son, superintendent. There will be an oil Sacred Harp singing in the morning and evening.

Episcopal.

The cathedral, corner Washington and Hunter streets, Rev. Albion W. Knight dean. Holy communion at 7:30 a. m. mi 12 m. Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the dean. Sunday school 9:45 a. m., Catain W. A. Hansell, superintendent. All services until the work of renovating the cathedral is finished will be held in the chapel. Public cordially invited.

St. Luke's church. Holy communion at 7:20 o'clock a. m. Morning prayer, Litany and sermon at 11 a. m. Evening prayer and address at 8 p. m. All the services will be conducted by Rev. A. B. Dear, of Abany, Ga., who will be in charp of St. Luke's for several weeks. Seats free All cordially invited.

Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Plun street, Rev. Allard Barnwell, pastor. Ser-vices at 8 p. m. by the rector. Sunday sechool 3:30 p. m., Charles A. Smith, super-intendent.

Chapel of the Holy Comforter, Washington Heights, Rev. Allard Barnwell, pastor. Sorvices at 5:30 p. m. by Rev. A. Barwell. Sunday school 5 p. m., J. S. Coar, superintendent.

Mission of the Holy Innocents, West Peachtree, Allard Barnwell, pastor. Sun-day school 4:30 p. m., W. S. Tervals, Sp-perintendent, Address to Sunday school by P.ev. Allard Barnwell.

First English Lutheran church, Young Men's Christian Association hall, Rev. 1. K. Probst, pastor. Services 11 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., the pastor superintendent. Strangers cordially welcomed.

St. John's German Lutheran church, Forsyth and Garnett streets, Rev. F. H. Menschke, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. h the pastor. Sunday school at 10 a. m., Kolpe, superintendent. Elders' meeting at

Unitarian.

Church of Our Father, Unitarian, Church and Forsyth streets, William R. Cole, pastor. Services at 11 a. m.,—lay service. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., H. M. Currier, superintendent. All are invited and made wel-

Universalist. There will be Universalist services in the Knights of Pythias hall, corner of Forsyth and Alabama streets, today at it a. m., also at 7:30 p. m., conducted by Rev. D. B. Clayton, of Columbia, S. C.

NEWS OF THE RELIGIOUS WORLD It is stated that of the mission churchs in Burma, 419 or 69 per cent, are self-sup-porting.

D. L. Moody is planning to put a Bible in the hands of each of the 750,000 criminals in this country. It is said that a church in Topeka ha employed a woman whistler to whistle seed music every Sunday.

Mrs. Ernest Scott, daughter of Mrs. Annie Besant, has been received into the Roman Catholic church at Malbourne. As the result of six weeks of revival effort in Fort Scott, Kan., under Major Cole, there have been 818 accessions to the var-our churches.

The trustees of Vanderbilt university are looking toward a special endowment of \$300,000 for the Biblical department that institution.

Bishop Potter, in place of his usual summer European trip, has taken up his residence in the worst part of New York where he intends to do missionary labor. The Augustana synod of the Lutheran general council has decided to translate the old Swedish psalm book of 1819 for the benefit of English-speaking Swedish Luth-erans.

The Temperance Chronicle says: to the increase of drunkenness in lem the Church Missionary Society cided to start a special temperance in the holy city."

Among the Copts in Egypt, to whom the pope has sent his latest appeal is behalf of religious unity, there is reported to be a strong movement in favor of a re-turn to the Roman Catholic church. Ex-Senator James M. Scovel, of New Jersey, after thirty-five years of activity in politics, has turned evangelist and will assist Dwight L. Moody in revival meetings throughout the United States.

According to Rev. Henry Jessup, a single church in New York spends more money annually than the whole Syria mission, with its forty missionaries, forty-four preachers, 183 helpers, twenty-six churches

Lord Halifax states that when investigating the Vatican records Pope Leo XIII said to Dom Gasquet: "Publish everything of interest—everything, whether it tends to the discredit or credit of the ecclesiantical authorities, for you may be sure that

A new intransiger Rome by priests a spread the doctrines and to demand of the forms, such as the dition of the lower Rev. Dr. F. E. Cla Christian Endeavor Father Endeavor his disgust, for it ston that he is old, fact, he is only for prime of his strengt Prince Henry of P ber of bottles filled river Jordan to the Heligoland, to be u poses. The Hohenzo tized with water of Since the earthque there is hardly a stream that does not conta holding figures of the with garlands of around them, and refere the images. Dr. Alice B. Carpe Dr. Alice B. Carp withdrawn from to Central Methodist willing to remain tion that sanctions resentation;" that men as delegates to Lord Selborne dreieft some money to Blackmoor, in rathe maintaining divine ins to the order and of England, whether time being with the church or not."

Andrew Spence andrew spents of the missionary in trigged with a sall; are printed on the yardarms are use religious charts. Sixty-three years he has made Califo

The latest projet in Chicago is to tist church on rol feet south and six manuel church is edifices in the city high. The work wifficult yet undert, but they say that but they say that
The Huguenot of Cape Colony, durinas sent out 500
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The death by su of Connecticut, a recalls the fame of more than sixty of the chief follo founder of the Mi long and careful claimed that the would occur son 21, 1843, and Mar world would then world would then
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if the gospels had been written in our day the treachery of Julas and the denial of ft. Peter would have been suppressed for fear of scandalizing weak consciences." A new intransiseant has been started in Rome by priests and Catholic laymen to spread the doctrings of Christian socialism, and to demand of the new pope radical re-forms, such as the autonomy of the con-

ms, such as the autonomion of the lower elergy. Rev. Dr. F. E. Clark, who originated the Christian Endeavor movement, is called Frather Endeavor. Clark, very much to his disgust, for it gives people the impression that he is fold, when, as a matter of fact, he is only forty-four, and is in the prime of his strength and vigor.

prime of his strength and vigor.

Prince Henry of Prussla has sent a number of bottles filled with water from the river Jordan to the minister stationed on Heligoland, to be used for baptismal purposes. The Hohenzolerns are always baptized with water of the Jordan.

Since the earthquake in Florence, Italy, there is hardly a street in the ancient town that does not contain one or more shrines holding figures of the Madonna and saints, with garlands of evergreens and flowers around them, and rows of burning candles to the images.

pr. Alice B. Carpenter, of New York, has withdrawn from the membership of the Central Methodist church, "because unwilling to remain longer in an organization that sanctions taxation without republic table." That is does not admit work resentation;" that is, does not admit wo men as delegates to its general conference men as delegates to its general conference.

Lord Selborne drew up his own will and left some money to St. Matthew's church, Blackmoor, in rather significant terms "for maintaining divine service therein according to the order and principle of the church of England, whether connected for the time being with the state as an established church or not."

Andrew Spence is perhaps the only bicycle missionary in the world. His wheel is
rigged with a sail; the ten commandments
are printed on the sail, and the masts and
yardarms are used for the display of
religious charts. Spence is a Canadian,
sixty-three years of age, but since 1884
he has made California his home.

San Pelayo is the patron saint of the village San Meteo, near Ferrol, in Spain. His image was to have been carried about in a procession the other day, but a dispute that arose as to who should carry it caused knives, revolvers and sticks to be used, so that forty persons, including the priests, were wounded before order was restored.

Donaldson, pas and 8 p. m. b 9:30 a. m., F. I

were wounded before order was gestored.

The latest project in moving buildings in Chicago is to put the Immanuel Baptist church on rollers and trundle it fifty feet south and six or eight feet east. Immanuel church is one of the largest stone edifices in the city and has a spire 150 feet high. The work will probably be the most difficult yet undertaken by building movers, but they say that it is perfectly feasible. The Huguenot seminary at Wellington, Cape Colony, during its twenty-one years has sent out 500 teachers and forty missionaries to the farthest parts of south and central Africa. It is under the management of Miss Abbie P. Fergusón, a graduate of Mount Holyoke, Mass., seminary. An effort is being made to obtain funds to put the institution on a collegiste basis.

The death by sulcide of Allen Pettibone, of Connecticut, at the age of ninety-four recalls the famous Millerite prophecies of more than sixty years ago. He was one of the chief followers of William Miller, founder of the Millerites, who in 1831, after long and careful study of the Bible, proclaimed that the second coming of Christ would occur some time between March 21, 1843, and March 21, 1844, and that the world would then be judged and destroyed.

world would then be judged and destroyed.

Rev. J. H. Messenger, of Hope Baptist church, Albany, N. Y., has resigned owing to his fondness for riding a wheel. About a year ago the minister began to ritle, to the great disgust of some of his members. The climax was reached when he undertook to make his pastoral calls on the blcycle. But the young members liked the pastor, and the fight against him was not easily won. He disliked the discord, and resigned. Several of the most prominent people have followed his example, and the result is that the church is split upon the subject of wheels.

George Muller, of London, whose life of trust is known throughout the world, said recently that during the last sixty-four years, since he began his habit of referring all of his needs to the Lord directly in-tend of men, he has received in answer to

prayer about \$7,000,000. He has spent this amount in schools—day, Sunday and adult—in which 120,933 pupils have been taught. He has also spent large sums in the circulation of the scriptures, tracts, etc., besides receiving and distributing \$1,500,000 for missions. He has built five orphanages which have taken under their care 9,416 orphans.

orphans.

The Commonwealth of London says that Hebrew is rapidly becoming a living language again. This is one of the singular facts of the age. In Jerusalem and throughout Palestine there is a remarkable resurrection of the language of Moses. The only papers published in Palestine are two weeklies, both in Hebrew. In 1893 a Jewish monthly was started for juvenile readers, and this also was in Hebrew. There are households where only Hebrew is spoken. "Here we have a sign of the times," says The Commonwealth. "The Jews cannot dle out while they keep their old language alive. The Bible has a way of saving every language into which it is translated. It is the preaching of the gospel which is saving the Welsh language from rapid extinction."

IN A LIBRARY CORNER.

Whenever you pick up a novel which deals with the life of the Tennessee mountains or bottoms, you may always rest assured of three things: there will be in the story a fanatic preacher, a marvelous child of nature in the shape of an illiterate girl, and thunder storms galore.

It has never been officially stated that the deficit in rainfall all over the country is made good by the rainstorms in the Tennessee mountains, but if Charles Egbert Craddock writes up to nature, it is fair to presume that the annual supply of rainfall. is regulated by the cloudbursts in that section. Some one once said that Charles Egbert Craddock had made the Tennessee mountains the storm center of America. Charles Egbert Craddock has no rival in her chosen field. Her work needs no commendation. It speaks for itself. But as the founder of a school of fiction, she may sometimes get a little undeserved blame for the more extravagant and less

artistic work of some of her disciples.
Lillian Bell made her literary reputation
by writing the "Love Affairs of an Old
Maid." The book was deservedly popular. "A Little Sister to the Wilderness," her latest book, has been quite favorably re-ceived, and has had something of a run on the strength of its author's reputation. It is a story of Tennessee cracker life, and has the conventional religious enthusiast, the marvelous child of nature and the thunder storm. The girl's name is Mag Manley. She is a sylvian goddess, with yearnings for higher things than fate has given her. The story opens up with a runaway, in the midst of a storm, when Mag stops a runaway horse and meets Camden, the religious enthusiast. In the first part of the story Mag talks like any other cracker girl, She drives the two-mule wagon, and converses fluently in the na-

tive vernacular.
"You drove them hogs down into the gully," she says to her rustic swain, "when you know as well as I do that old Nick (the mule) won't stand hogs, no way you can fix 'em.

Now this is all right, so far as it goes. But we are given to understand that the girl has vast and tumultuous aspirations and emotions, which lift her above the sordid surroundings in which she has been raised. Among others of these aspirations is a desire to be handed out of a carriage at camp-meeting by a young gentleman, at camp-meeting by a young gentleman, like the girls who come out from the city to attend the revivals. She is a child of nature, who roams through the woods and dreams of the unattainable. She finds leisure, however, to read some trashy novels, and forms her ideals of life from such giddy romances, until she is discovered by the young man Camden. Camden is a young revival preacher, who has drifted into this out of the way place.

He also has a lofty soul, and it does not take long for him to feel the thrill of a kindred spirit in the girl. He desires to lift her out of her stifling environments. So he takes her walking in the woods, and reads "Lorna Doone" to her, "Lorna Doone" awakens all the "sympathetic comprehenion" which lay beneath that "almost immutable silence of hers."

Forthwith the most marvelous conversa-

Forthwith the most marvelous conversa-tion results. Here is a specimen: Mag clasped her hands. "Oh, I know," she said, with gentle carnestness, "All the way through I felt as if I had seen these same things—perhaps that I had been with John Ridd some time." She hesitated over this last, and her face drooped, She was not used to ex-pressing her thoughts, and her speech sounded bold to her. Then the young preacher marvels at her understanding, and she replies:

Then the young preacher marvels at her understanding, and she replies:

"It is of no use to me, There is no one to tell it to who could understand, and if there was, I couldn't make them feel as I do. It is all locked up inside, and there it stays, going round and round, and only hurting me because it can't get out. It almost makes me sick sometimes, wanting to talk to people, and asking them what they think, and hear what they have to say."

May's voice had a little ring of despera-tion in it, but she had given him the key to the mystery of her face. It would have been more to the point if she had given him the key to the mystery of why she talked in one moment like a

hoosier and the next like a Delphic oracle.

It is strange that a novel of low life in the forsaken districts of the south-the mountains and the swamps-can never be written without some such strange female anomalies as Mag creeping in to monopolize the conversation. They are as inevitable as fate in such stories, and they generally go hand in hand with the religious fanatic. Camden is the religious fanatic in this story. He is driven like fury by his conscience, because he fell in love with his brother's wife, and when she begged him on her dying bed to say that his brother was innocent of something or other, he let her die in ignorance. Just why he took this diabolical method of demonstrating his love is not told. Yet he is a hero and a philoso-pher. After Mag indulges in the above

mentioned inspired diction, Camden gives a four-page lecture on a transcendental line. When he got through he asked: line. When he got through ne askeu.
"Will these things make it easier for you "Oh, yes," she said, looking beyond him with her inscrutable inner gaze, which held so much of mystery in it that it thrilled Camden to beseech her to tell him what she saw

she saw. This sort of thing goes on indefinitely. This sort of thing goes on indealinely. Finally the yellow fever comes, and many events take place until in the end. Then, when Camden asks her does she love him, Mag's soul finds its voice.

There is nothing either artistic or natural in such character drawing. It is exaggeration throughout. Who ever heard of a cultured minister of the gospel and an illiterate country girl mooning through the woods with a copy of Lorna Doone, and gasping like fish on a sandbank to express their oversouls? This sort of story has become so numerous that it forms a class, by itself. Tennessee is the favorite haunt of the poor white novel. A few have come from North Carolina. Some have come from North Carolina. Some have from Georgia, but the quality of the Geor-gia stories is not strained. Fortunately, the stories of Georgia backwoods and piney woods life have come from the pens of students of character and literary artists. So long as the magazines continue to favor these weird presentations of life, just so long will they continue to appear.

"The Story of Bessie Costrell" is almost too somber to be interesting. It has one pardinal virtue above others of Mrs. Hum. phrey Ward's books. It is short and to the point. There is no endless descriptive work

is her chief failing. The people in "Bessie Costrell" are all very natural, and the incidents in the human tragedy are not overwrought. The story is so pitiful and so sad that it can hardly become very popular, but it is all very true life, and the characters are very individual and human. People have become so accustomed to looking for the conventional two volumes from Mrs. Ward that the little book will be something of a novelty in size. It has something of a novelty in size. It has much merit, and the style is as good as the (Macmillan & Co. For sale at Lester's.)

Personal memoirs are always charming, when written by a man who has any ability as a writer and anything to write about. A man who writes of himself has the cardinal requisite of being interested in his theme, and when one writes about something in which he is deeply interested, he is very apt to write well. "The Life he is very apt to write well. "The Life and Adventures of George Augustus Sala," in two volumes, tells the story of a veter-an journalist and artist. It is written in a simple, running style, and it is very easy to believe that Mr. Sala could have written twenty volumes as well as two, so abundant is his story in all manner of latter day adventures and incidents. He had the ordinary ups and downs of the newspaper bohemian. For years he was associated with Charles Dickens as a regular writer for "Household Words." He did space writing for the London papers, and according to his own account lived a pretty easy, indolent life of it. As he grew older and his work beame more in demand he became a special correspondent and travel-ed from the arctic circles to the southern seas on all sorts of missions and adven tures. He was war correspondent, conti-nental correspondent and free lance at large for many years, and the amount of experience accumulated has been condensed into these two volumes, which are nowhere dull, and at times very interesting. Of course the ordinary reader staggers at

the prospect of two volumes of personal

Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Baking

AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

memoirs, but Mr. Sala's memoirs have a quality that banishes all idea of duliness. A thousand good stories could be culled from the book. He has the trained jour-nalistic knack of telling what he has to say in a direct way.

(Published by Scribner. For sale at Les-

Two recent issues of the dainty little Iris series of novels and stories, issued by Mac-millan & Co., are "Tryphena in Love," by Walter Raymond, and "Maureen's Fairing" by Jane Barlow. "Tryphena in Love" is a by Jane Barlow. "Tryphena in Love" is a simple little love story. "Maureen's Fairing" is one of Jane Barlow's exquisite little sketches of Irish life. It is the initial story of the book, which contains several other short stories of Irish peasant life—a field which Jane Barlow has of late made her own.

"The Devil's Playground," published by Stokes, is bound in a lurid cover, with an appropriate design of his satanic majesty paling two bleeding hearts on a small ord. The book is interesting, and tells sword. The book is interesting, and tells yery effectively of a man's struggle to live up to the better part of his nature when assailed by temptation.

"Melting Snows," by Prince Schoenaich-

told in a very artistic and finished way. It is the story of a young man who was a walking automaton until he fell in love. That transformed him into a hulove. That transformed him into a human being, and although he straightway got into hot water on account of his love, and came very near being killed in a duel by an army man, and did other things equally rash and unreasonable, he had no reason to regret it all for though he was reason to regret it all, for though he was unhappy, it was better for him to be an unhappy man than a senseless machine, with no idea or aspiration above a logarythm or a conic section. (For sale by American Baptist Publication Society.) NEWTON CRAIG.

Ten Thousand Miles or Thirty, It matters not which, may subject you to sea sickness on the "briny deep." Whether you are a yachtsman, an ocean traveler, out for a day or two's fishing on the salt water, or even an inland tourist in feeble health, you ought to be provided with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a valuable remedy for nausea, colic, biliousness, acid-ity of the stomach, malaria, rheumatism, nervousness and sick headache. Lay in



Canning Fruits Represents considerable expense-hours

of labor. It should be well done or not at all. You can't afford to take risk by not having the fruit well preserved. You can't afford to put your fruit on the market or place it away for your use later, unless you are confident it is sound. Salicix Fruit Preservative is a harmless yet effective preparation for preserving all kinds of fruits, vegetables and berries. It prevents fermentation and consequent decomposition. By its use the fruit retains its color, appearance and flavor. Each package contains sufficient powder to keep twenty-five quarts of fruit or vegetables. Price 25c per package.

bear directly on the thread of the plot. Such studies as these will have a tendendy to correct the author's predilection for long drawn out and verbose work, which, long drawn out and verbose work, which, long drawn out and verbose work, which, long drawn out and verbose work, which long drawn out and verbose work which long dra

36-inch Percales, . good lengths,

121/2c quality Printed Crepons, full pieces

Clothing.

Men's fine all wool

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Wash Silks, wide assortment,

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COTTON,

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50c and 75c

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ioc each

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Silk Gloves,

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Corsets,

Large Sizes,

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Men's

Colored

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Shirts,

6'c Yd Yard wide SEA

ISLAND, 3'c yd

SOFT FINISH BLEACHING, 4c yd

5c QUALITY COTTON CRASH,

2'c yd Black Ground

US WORLD

ter of Mrs.

revival effort Major Cole, to the vari-

FIGURED CREPES, 3°C yd

Outing Cloths, DARK COLORS.

3°C yd Gray and Tan COTTON

BLANKETS, 50c pr

3-yard LACE

CURTAINS, 50c pr

Holland

5c yd.

2'c yd.

238 & 240 Marietta Street.

5c pair.

10c yd.

15c yd.

ustom made Cheviot and Cassimere Sack Suits, former price \$10, At \$5.00 a Suit. Men's finest Imp't'd Worsted and Cheviot Sack Suits, perfect

style, make, material and fit, former price \$18.00 and \$20.00, At \$10.00 a Suit. Men's fine all wool Cheviot and Flannel

Sack Suits, perfectly tailored, former price \$5.00 and \$7.90. At \$3.48 a Suit. One lot Men's Che-

viot Sack Suits, mostly large sizes, former price \$5.00 and \$6.50, (a little soiled), At \$1.98 a Suit.

One lot Boys' three piece long pants Suits, (not the newest styles), former price \$4.00 and

At \$1.98 a Suit-Boys' finest Black,

Navy or Brown Cheviot and Clay Worsted, long pants suits, sizes 15 to 19 years, former prices \$8.48 and \$10.00, At \$5.00 a Suit.

Boys' Double Breasted Cheviot Knee Pants Suits, sizes 4 to 12, former price \$1.98 and \$2.50,

At \$1.25 a Suit

Men's fine Worsted Cheviot, custom made pants, former \$3.90 and \$5.00 kinds, At \$2.90 a Pair.

Men's well made Cottonade Pants, just the thing for these hot days; 75c value, At 38c a Pair.

At 2'c yd.

CLOSING SALE OF SUMMER STUFFS! It has been our invariable custom for the past ten years to inaugurate during the month of July our Annual Closing Sale of Summer Goods. Therefore, we offer no special reasons for this SALE. It is not an "Alteration Sale," for at this store alterations and improvements are constantly being made, but never affecting prices thereby. It is not a "raise money sale,"

giqe our bargains as wide a publicity as possible. This sale will be especially interesting because, in addition to our regular stocks, which will be found complete in all the various departments, recent purchases from Jobbers' Clearance Sales have supplemented our bargain tables with many lines of merchandise never before shown in this city.

for we have always needed all the money we could ever raise; neither is it a "Secret Bargain Sale," for we believe it best to

So, come; let everybody come whether they wish to purchase or not; let the news spread; and, should you come in doubt, let us warn you that you are more than likely to remain to buy.



Handkerchiefs

100 dozen Ladies' Fine Hand Embroidered Handkerchiefs, some slightly soiled, none worth less

At 10c each

Laces and Embroideries

We will close out all of our fine white, Ecru and Butter, Val, Bourdon and Silk Laces at New York cost. •

1,000 yards White Embroidery, with colored edges, worth 10c yard.....

Separate Skirts.



We are receiv-ing daily fresh arrivals of Ladies' Black Skirts in all the rew mate-Our Skirts are all made right, lined and stiff-ened backs Brocaded \$7.50

At 3 1-2c yard

..\$5.00 All-wool Black Crepon....\$3.98 Black Brilliantine\$3.98 \$2.98 \$1.98, \$2.98



DUCK SUITS. Many new things added.

Some big reductions from from former prices. All of our \$1.50 Duck Suits like cut reduced to......\$1.25 All of our \$1.75 and med with white and colors, reduced to \$1.50 All of our Ladies' Norfolk and Chambray Suit

HOSIERY....

We will close out during the incoming week about 100 dozen Misses' and Ladies white, black and colored Hose, odds and ends that have been selling from 25c to 50c pair At 10c Pair

UNDERVESTS....



5c, 1oc, 15c Ladies'full Bleached Vest 10C, 15C, 250 pure Silk Vests

WRAPPERS. colors. Calico

At osc

Umbrellas.

100 Ladies' Silk Gloria Umbrellas, with latest handles, at 75c each.

Gents' Furnishings. 100 dozen Gents' Silk Over-

shot Suspenders, with wire buckles and drawers support, the 25c value at .. 15c each.

100 dozen Men's White All-Linen Pleated Bosom Shirts, body made of New York Mills' muslin and worth anywhere 75c, while they last at......25c.

Ladies' Waists.



We have added many new things recently

Percale..59c Plisse ... 75c Sateen .. 98c Silk ... \$1.79

Silk ...\$1.98 Silk ... \$2.98 Silk ... \$3.98 Sold a week ago at double.

Summer Shoes. Ladies' fine Dongola patent tip hand turned | Black Only,

Oxford Ties, \$1.25 value

At 75c a pair Ladies' fine custom made vici kid patent leather trimmed Oxford Ties, former prices \$1.25 to \$1.50,

At \$1.00 a pair Ladies' finest vici kid hand sewed patent leather trimmed Oxford Ties and Bluchers, former price \$2.00 and \$2.50, At \$1.50 a pair

Your choice of any of our finest vici kid silk Vesting top Oxfords and bootees, former price \$2.50 and \$3.50, At \$1.98 a pair

Ladies' patent leather Sandals with stylish buckle and bow, worth \$2.00, At \$1.25 a pair Men's patent leather Oxfords, hand-turned,

pump soles, an excellent dancing shoe, worth \$2.00, At \$1.25 a pair Men's genuine calf custom made Shoes, any new shape, bal or congress, worth \$3.00,

At \$1.98 a pair Men's fine satin calf custom made Shoes, any wanted style, worth \$2.00, At \$1.50 a pair Men's all solid leather fine buff Shoes, bal or

congress. At \$1.25 a pair One counter full of Misses', Children's and Infants' Button Shoes, Oxford Ties, Sandals, tan, red or black, former priges were 50c to \$1.50, to close At 25c a pair

39C One Case Paris Plisse Ginghams In New Styles,

Worth 10c, At 3½c yard

Organdies,

121/2c Quality

WINDOW Shades, 25C

Mens' Halfhose light weight Balbriggan, 2'c pr

Men's DRILL DRAWERS,

Men's WORKING SHIRTS, 15C

Men's Undershirts.

Boys' WAISTS, 15C

TAYLOR & GALPHIN 238-240 Marietta St.

BUTTER LACES,

14-inch

VALLACES

Narrow

Hemstitched Handkerchiefs

Lacies'

GINGHAMS,

10c Quality,

Dress

NAINSOOK, 5c yd

Bookfold

Check

7'c yard

To wear what doth or doth not become ber, Whether of wings, boops, bumps or laces tight, Or menfolks' breeches or furs in summer, And Blackstone comments on the fact that 'Lex' Makes a great favorite of the 'Gentler Sex.'"

"For woman, lovely woman! bath ber right



Large Sleeve of 1828.

SOCIAL MENTION

Not even the intensity of the summer heat seems to deprive progressive euchre of its charm for the fair sex, for sixteen of its charm for the fair sex, for sixteen young ladies were delightfully entertained at cards by Mrs. Tyler Thursday afternoon, in honor of her guests, Miss Tyler, of Anniston, Ala., and Miss Gibbs. The delicious iced punches served had that cooling effect that one craves at summer parties, and the exquisitely airy toilettes of organdie and muslin defied the hot weather when the game was called at 4 o'clock. The first prize, a Dresden lamp, was won by Miss Tyler, and the second, a silver inkstand, was won by Miss Gibbs. was won by Miss Gibbs.

Among those present were: Mrs. George
Harris, Mrs. Tyler, Miss Gibbs, Miss Tyler, Miss Louise Todd, Miss Julia Collier, Miss Joan Clark, Miss Laura Markham, Miss Mannie Moon, Miss Thomas, Miss Laura Knowles, Miss Alleen Stöcking, Miss Isma Dooly, Miss Nellie Block, Miss Sewell of Nashville, Misses Scully, Miss Kate Stocking, Miss Jennie English and others.

Miss Julia Collier, the accomplished daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Collier, has completed her studies of art in Bos-ton, and is at home for the summer. Miss Collier is of that petite blonde loveliness that suggests all that is sweet and woman-ly. She has had every advantage that wealth and cultured home surroundings could give her, and graduated with the highest honors of her classes, as well as making a special study of art. She will be one of the debutantes of the coming season, and with her many personal charms has those manners of elegant 'simplicity that always bespeak the well-bred woman and endear her to all.

Mr. James W. English and family left Friday for Warm Springs, where they will spend several weeks.

Mrs. Edward H. Barnes will spend sev-

eral weeks at Warm Springs.

Mrs. W. B. Lowe, Mrs. Iverson and Miss
Lowe will leave shortly for the northern

Miss Mannie Moore, who is at present the guest of Mrs. Bailey Thomas, will leave the 1st of August for her summer home Miss Chisholm and Miss duBignon, of

Savannah, are the guests this week of Mirs. Welborn Hill, but will visit the Misses Venable at their summer home

Misses Sarah and Lucretia Miller, who have been the guests of the Misses Vena-ble, at Stone Mountain, have returned to their home, in Waterbury, Conn.

Judge and Mrs. William R. Hammond are at Lithia Springs.

Mrs. Julius L. Brown and Miss Martha Brown are at Lookout inn, Lookout mountain, for the summer.

Judge and Mrs. Wright are at Warm

Mrs. Fannie Lamar Rankin leaves next week for Lookout mountain, where she will spend several weeks, en route to Tate

The many friends of Mrs. Walter Tayfor will be delighted to hear that she is expected home early in the fall, and will be the guest of her sister, Mrs. Henry Por-

Mrs. Charles Henry Jones, who will be so pleasantly remembered as the guest of Mrs. Porter last winter, will visit Atlan-ta in the fall, and will again be the guest of Mrs. Porter.

Mr. Walter Inman and Mr. Reuben Hayden will spend several weeks during the summer at the northern watering resorts.

Mrs. Annie Reid Rheft has returned from a visit to Macon, being called home suddenly by the critical illness of her sister Miss Mary Ella Reid.

The many friends of Mr. J. Van Holt Nash, Jr., will regret to learn of her se-

Mr. and Mrs. Rhode Hill and Mr. and Mrs. J. Carroll Payne have returned from Lookout and are again at their summer home, Fairleigh.

Mrs. Dick Johnson has been spending a few days with her parents, Governor and Mrs. Ligon, at Lithia Springs.

Mrs. Dora Adams Hopkins is at Warm Springs for a few days.

Mr. W. B. Lowe and his son left Thurs day for New Mexico, where they will spend the summer.

The Misses Collins entertained a few friends informally Wednesday evening at their summer home, at Ormewood.

Messrs. Clyde and Albyn Haynes are at Cumberland island for a week.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles O. Tyner and Mr. and Mrs. William D. Prescott are enjoying the picturesque beauties of Mr. Hunnicutt's summer home in Nacoochee valley. Mr. and Mrs. Prescott will keep house or

The friends of Mr. McAllen Marsh will glad to learn that he is recovering from

Mr. Jacob Phinizy, of Augusta, spent a

few days in the city this week

Mr. James Swann, of New York, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Thornton, has returned to New York.

Mrs. Moreland Speer is quite ill at her home on Peachtree street.

Mr. John D. Berry and Mr. Forrest Adair visited Warm Springs last week.

One of the prettiest home, weddings of the season occurred last Tuesday evening at the home of the bride, No. 29 Larkin street. The contracting parties were Miss Hattle Jordan and Mr. Ed Drake. Miss Julia Jordan and Mr. Joseph M. Ford act-





Costume of 1800.

ed as attendants. Miss Jordan is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. U. Jordan,

and is a young lady endowed with many charming qualities of both person and

and is loved by all who know her. Mr.
Drake is a young gentleman well known
in the city, and is a young business man

Mr. C. P. Byrd has returned from his trip through the north and Canada with the editors. He left the party in New

York, in company with some friends, and spent a week at Asbury Park and Long Branch, enjoying to the fullest the pleas-

Mrs. Saxon Douglas, accompanied by her

two sweet little children, Miss Kathleen and Master Peyton Hendrix, has been

spending two weeks at the country home of Dr. P. W. Douglas, near Madison, Ga.

Misses Cora Freeman, Bobbie Low Free-man and Cyrena Wilkes, of Texas, nieces of Dr. and Mrs. Low, of Magnolia Springs

hotel, and pupils of the Southern Baptist

college, at Manchester, are visiting relatives in LaGrange, and Antioch, Troup

Miss Dot Mays, who has been for sev-

eral weeks with friends in Cordele, is now

visiting Miss Alice Bramblett, in Forsyth

returned home from New York.

Mrs. Stewart and daughter, Lottie, have

The Sweetwater Park is especially gay this

summer and the past week has brought

many accessions to the pleasant party of

Hillyer, and Messrs. Charles J. Martin and

Clark Howell, with their families, are rus-ticating at the Sweetwater Park hotel, en-

joying the cool breezes and pure atmosphere. The impression which once prevailed in Atlanta that Lithia springs was very

warm, has been dissipated since the bare

grounds have been covered with abundant grass, the lawn a wealth of flowers and the park dotted with shade trees, which have

grown to a large size since the hotel was

Among those noticed in the beautiful ho-

tel during the past week were: Dr. Dunbar Roy, George W. Traylor, James M. Lofton, William P. Hill, T. A. Hammond, Jr., Ben J. Conyers, Mrs. F. H. Conyers, Miss Hill-

yer, John Hill, C. J. Annis, E. W. Marsh, F. O. Spain, F. M. Purnell, Frank Haw-

kins, Jr., George R. Dunlap, J. E. Watkins,

Henry A. Sassin, G. Y. Gress, wife and daughter, R. A. Johnson and wife, S. C. Stovall and wife, S. T. Weyman, Charles

J. Martin and wife, Mrs. R. A. Anderson, Miss Emma Lulu Wallace, W. E. Weils,

William P. Roberts, Max Barth, W. T. Moyers, William R. Barnes, Charles A. Conklin, J. W. Caldwell, T. B. Neal, J. W. Caldwell, H. W. Davis.

Mrs. W. M. Durham has returned home

She and Dr. Durham are now at the Ara-gon. Mrs. Durham studied elocution with a view to devoting her life to reading and lec-

turing. Finally she decided to go on the

stage. She then took a year's tuition at the Empire theater dramatic school, of New York, under the direction of Nelson Wheat-

croft, playing several short engagem

guests there. Judges Van Epps, Hammo

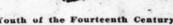
of excellent character.

ures of those famous resorts.

She is a very pretty young gir









part of the season in Lester Wallack's famous play, "Rosedale." When that closed she accepted a position with the Bostonians. She is now negotiating with a good manager to play the leading role in a new drama, "The Suwanee River."

Mr. Walter Damrosch writest hat Klafsky and Ternina have both signed with him for next season, and that there is no truth in the report that Pollini objects to Klafsky's American engagement. On the contrary, everything is amicably settled, deposits made and advance money accepted by both. Ternina fills all her European engagements first, and will arrive here next January Another soprano, name not yet announced will come in the early part of the season and will sing until Ternina arrives; then she will alternate with Klafsky and Ternina. Mr. Damrosch has secured the Academy of music for the month of March.

Miss Margaret Kirven and Miss Helen Chears, two of the most attractive and beautiful belies of Columbus, are visiting Miss Clara Belle Rushton, of this city.

Miss Susie Ray's "at home" Thursday evening was a decided success. The spa-cious mansion in West End was lavishly evening was a decided success. The spa-poire theater dramatic school, of New rk, under the direction of Nelson Wheat-ft, playing several short engagements in ys produced by him. The past season was arranged with ferns and flowers. The din-ing room where the refreshments were serv-ed, was all in pink and green. The mantle was arranged with ferns and the table was purchased eight years after his marriage,

invitingly fresh in in adornment of young feathery ferns, pink roses and sweet peas. The center arrangement was of sweet peas and ferns. Miss Ray, assisted by Miss Lula Zachry, received her guest in a most grace ful manner. She was gowned in a soft dress of pink. Miss Zachry was beautiful in a yellow silk. Miss Susie Taylor warming in a white organdie, in lilac blossoms and trimmed with riboons of the same tender hue. Miss Ella Pope was a perfect fairy in white crepe du chein, trim-med in pearl passamentre and point lace. She is one of West End's most beautiful girls, and was never more beautiful than on this evening. Miss Martha Byington was radiant in a handsome, yet simple gown of white satin with the trimmings of green. She was indeed beautiful and though always a notedly lovely girl, it seemed that in this white robe her beauty had reached a height never obtained before. Miss Susie Seals was a picture of loveliness in a sim-

Judge Thomas Pullum and wife celebrated in a quiet way the fifty-eighth anniversary of their marriage on Wednesday, July 10th.



Theater Bonnet of 1895.

George Holliday and her daughter, Mrs.

John Moody, of Atlanta. The Chillan Times, published at Valurates, contains an interesting account of a brilliant concert given there by Mrs. Emma Hahr-Dobbs, so well known in Atlanta. The native papers contain very lengthy reviews of the recital. The Times account is, however, more intelligible, for that is the English paper. This extract from The Times review illustrates the character of

important or rather the most perfect piece of the evening, the ballade, op. 23. Planish seem to be bent on playing this particular ballade, for rarely one hears the : and op. 38, or the third, op. 47, and much less the fourth, op. 52, and yet they are all in their turn masterpieces. Nevertheless, we their turn masterpieces. Nevertheless, we think that unbiased persons will admit that nobody here, during some years past, has played this particular ballade so well, so true as Mrs. Hahr-Dobbs did last Friday night. For this performance we most unhesitatingly concede to her the laurely conceded to the property of the performance we have that it really could not be a some believe that it really could not be unhesitatingly concede to her the laurels for we believe that it really could not be played better. All the pieces were played by heart, and the ballade, too, which in itself testifies to remarkable memory and intelligence. But more, there is not one sign, be it crescendo or decrescendo, piece pianissimo, rallentando, agitato, a tempo, stringendo, etc., not one, we repeat that was not strictly adhered to in the execution of this plece; and that by heart

scution of this plece; and that by heart! Still more, the particular expression of the various themes, the capricious turns of an everchanging phantasm embodied in these notes, now calmly resigned, now rebellious everchanging phantasm embodied in these notes, now calmly resigned, now rebelliously impatient, in short, the whole individuality of the composer was so truly interpreted by the performer that Chopin, the great master himself, would have been satisfied with such a magnificent rendering. Hans v. Bulow said: 'I would not give snythise. v. Bulow said: 'I would not give anything for a musician who could not read be-tween the lines.' He is surely right, and in this piece, at least, his pupil has done him and his ideas justice. It is not the notes, the signs and the like indications which make a piece effective; it is the in-dividuality, the genius calling these into action which produces the true effect. Any one who heard the performance of this ballade last Friday will ever recollect is with pleasure. We shall abstain from de-tailing it at length; it is too well known,

Miss Pauline Wachendorff has

Hon. W. J. Campbell and wife, after a pleasant visit to West Point, have returned to their beautiful home on the Boule

Mrs. Lella Stovall and her little son,

Mrs. T. B. Brady has had a charming

Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Daniel and Mrs. H. ters, Annie Laurie and Nellie, have return-ed from a delightful visit to Tybee and Linch left last night for St. Simon's Island-where they went to spenu a rew days, ch-joying the cooling breezes and delightful

At the residence of the bride's parents, Larkin street, on last Tuesday evening, Miss Hattie Jordan and Mr. Edgar Drake were united in marriage by Rev. Dr. A. R. Holderby, in the presence of a large number of relatives and a few intimate friends. The wedding was an exceedingly happy one, and the young couple received the congret and the young couple received the congratulations and good wishes of a large number of friends and acquaintances in the city. The bride is an attractive and popular young lady and the groom is one of Atlanta's rising young business men. Mr. and Mrs. Drake will be at home to their

northern cities.

grandmother in Gainesville, Ga. She visit the mountain resorts before returning Mrs. J. A. Bailey and little daughter, Bes-

sie, have returned, after spending some time in Omaha and the northwest. Miss Sarah McBride returned to the city yesterday, after a delightful visit of two weeks to Tifton and Macon. Miss McBride will have as her guest, Miss Mamie Holli-field, one of Macon's loveliest young ladies.

Girl in a Mother Hubbs

nooga and Lookout Inn yesterday.

delightful visit to friends in Tifton.

ed from a deligation friends in Savannah.

weeks at Porter springs.

with second honor.

consequently it was fifty years old, and,

strange to say, was in a state of remarka-

Mrs. A. J. Floyd and lovely little daugh-

Mr. E. M. Massengale went up to Chatta-

Mr. John Jay Eagan is spending several

Miss Loula Slaton has returned from

One of the most charming lady visitors at

present in the city is Mamie Holifield, of Macon. She is visiting Miss Sarah McBride, who but recently graduated from Lucy Cobb

A delightful affair was the entertainment

given last Friday night by Miss Susie Lee Ray. The handsome and hospitable home of

her parents was prettily decorated for the

ner parents was prettily decorated for the occasion and a charming evening was passed by those present. Miss Ray is one of West End's most popular young ladies.

Dr. and Mrs. P. E. Murry have just re-

turned to the city after a visit of two months to the mountains of Virginia.

Miss Bessle Miller Haralson, a charming

young lady of west Atlanta, is visiting her

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Maddox are in the east, and will spend some time in New York and other eastern cities.

Mrs. Mary Terry and Miss Eunice Johnson, of Macon, are visiting the Misses Sher-am, on Waiker street.

Palmetto, Ga., July 20 .- (Special.)-One of the most delightful social events of the season was the reception given by Captain and Mrs. O. H. Cochran, at their home on last Wednesday evening, to their none on last Wednesday evening, to their niece, Miss Katharine Ridgeway Hogan, daugh-ter of Colonel R. B. Hogan, formerly of this place. The parlors were handsomely decorated with palms and ferns. Music was furnished by the best local talent. Miss Annie Kate Johnson played with much brilliancy a selection from Lizt. Miss Ida Beckman charmed every one by the sweet manner in which she sang Wallenhaupt's "Cradle Song." Mr. Will Dean accompanied. Mr. Henry Beckman gave a choice selection on his mandolin. Miss Hogan has just completed a four years' course in dramatic art at the Boston School of Oratory. She has a rich and sympathetic voice and never fails to attract and hold an audience. She is especially good in strong dramatic interpretation. Her read-ings were from Shakespeare, Lytton, Dick-ens, Wellace, Aldrich, Browning and oth-'Among the guests present were: Mrs.

ers.



Times review illustrates the character of the praise given the fair planiste: "We come now to speak about the most

but we repeat that in this piece Mrs. Hah-Dobbs showed her genius, her ability cot capacity to the best advantage."

Miss Sophie Thornbury left yesterdsy atternoon for Indian Springs, where she will spend some time at the Wigwam.

Columbus, where she will remain for weeks, the guest of friends.

East Fair street for the past ten days. Among her guests were Mrs. Eunice Winston and Miss Mattie Horseley, of West Point; Miss Alice Henderson, of LaGrange, and Miss Mamie Horseley, of Greenville, Tex.

surf of that popular resort.

friends at No. 60 Church street.

Mrs. F. P. Smith, with her two daughters, Misses Myrtis and Nellie, are on a jour of the northern cities for a few weeks.

Mr. Claude Smith is out of the city for a few weeks on an extended trip through the

Colonel Wilgus Luxom, of Lexington, Ky. after spending a week in the city among his friends, has returned home. There are two interesting historic bits of

are in the possession of Mr. Julius R. Watts, the well-known jeweler. One is a. handsome mosaic brooch, which is supposed to have been the property of Catherine II of Russia. It is quite certain that the brooch was brought from Moscow by an officer of Napoleon's army and was given to Pauline Bonaparte, who in turn gave it to a close friend, a lady of noble birth. Later ! was carried to England by the lady's son (an exile), and was by him sold to the uncle, (who was an exile also) of the present owner. It is an almost perfect specimen of mosaic work. At first glance it looks like a small oil painting, but seen through a mas-nifying glass its wonderful construction be-comes apparent. The stones are all natural colors, and some of the bits are so small as to be indistinguishable by the naked eye. The owner of the brooch, who loaned it to Mr. Watts, has a wonderfully carved ivory fan of Chinese workmanship, Mr. Watts has this fan also at present. It was used by Marie Antoinette, and was presented by her to one of her ladies in waiting. The two articles are invaluable as works of art, while their historical associations make them all the more valuable and interesting

A growing and a popular custom in English and northern cities is the employment in families with children of a lady who in families with children of a lady whe visits two houses a day, devoting three hours to each, and teaching music and the languages and the English branches to the younger children. Parents who have tried the new system like it better than having a governess or sending their children to school. It is better for all parties. It gives the teacher more freedom and exercise, and the parents keep their children at home, and have the advantage of the services of a competent instructor without having to make her a member of the family. Several ladies in Atlanta are

The Ladies MO

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tern to a cus 35c China Silk Kai-Ki Wash Pongee Silks for roc. Ladies' Black ent skirt ho

\$1.25 Black back, only 6 \$2.25 Black Sa wide, silk ba 75c Black Figu and stylish off, 39c.

Mosquito Nets for 20c. 10-4 Bleached Lining at cut

Hosiery

Ladies' Fast bnly 5c. A Big drive Black Derb 12 1-2C, for Ladies' and Tan Hose, for roc. All finer gra

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her little son, am at Indian

Eunice Wineley, of West of LaGrange, of Greenville,

l and Mrs. H. Simon's Island-Iew days, ehand delightful

evening, Miss or Drake were Dr. A. R. Hol-large number e friends. The happy one, a large num-ances in the e and popular s one of Atmen. Mr.

on a tour of weeks.

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carking of giving the new system a trial, and a young lady of a fine Georgia family as declared her readiness to accept such as declared her readiness to accept such as teachership, if she can secure two families. She is proficient in French and mulies. She is proficient in French and mulies, and is willing to (teach the English st, and is willing to (teach the English shranches also. The editor of this department will take pleasure in furnishing her ment will take pleasure in furnishing her address to any lady who desires to see her address view to engaging her services. Ath a view to engaging her services.

One of the most delightful house parties one of the most carintee house parties over given in Georgia was that at which Miss Katherine Tift has been entertaining a number of her friends. The home of Colonumber of her friends. The number of Colo-nel and Mrs. W. O. Tift at Tifton is one of the ideal places of Georgia and certainly nobody could possess the art of entertainnebody could possess the art of the and ing to a higher degree than do they and ing to a higher degree than do they and their charming daughter. Miss Tift's guests were friends of her Lucy Cobb days, and were friends of her Lucy Cobb days, and were split party was. In the party were a jolly party it was. In the party were a jolly party it was. In the party were splitch of Blitch. Miss Lula Staton and Miss Sainte McBride, of Atlanta; Miss Minnie Blitch, of Blitch, of Atlanta; Miss Minnie Blitch, of Athens; Ga. and Messrs. John Welch, of Athens; Willis Hawkins, of Americus; E. R. Hodgwills and Mr. Breward Nisbet, of Eatonton, and Mr. Breward Nisbet, of Eatonton, and Mr. Harry Hodgson, now of New York.

Miss Lillian Goldsmith deft yesterday afternoon for Mississippi, where she will be the guest of Miss George at a house party near Meridian, Miss.

The Abbeville Press and Banner has this The Abbeville Press and Banner has this to say of a well-known Atlanta lady:
"Mrs. Thomas P. Stovall, who is remembered by Carolinians as the beautiful Miss Gen Orchard, of pen and pallete fame, is the guest of Mrs. T. C. Lipscomb, of Ninety-St. From the seaboard to the mountains this fair young Carolinian is admired that the same of the charms, wielded a belieship over this and other states. Her culture, her grace and beauty place her on a lofty pinnacle wherever she is known. We understand that since her marriage Mrs. Stovall spends most of her time in New York City, where she is a bright social star. But it matters not where she may go, the is South Carolina's daughter, and we claim her as our own."

Mrs. Sanders McDaniel, of Monroe, La., and her sister, Miss Mary Henderson, of Knoxville, Tenn., are at the Kimball for

White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., July 20 .-(Special Correspondence.)—Cottage life at White Sulphur this season seems to be White Sulphut this protection of the picturesque verandas around each one is arranged as a reception room. Pretty hammocks are awing and tables with lamps, books, vases of wild flowers and rustic chairs, bamboo of wild flowers and wild flowers and rustic chairs, bamboo of wild flowers and rustic chairs, bamboo of wild flowers and wild of wild flowers and rustic chairs, bamboo divans with pillows piled, make an ideal saion, with the blue skies above and the green lawn beneath.

Mrs. J. W. Reinhart, of New York, has expected by honderne coloured.

onverted her handsome colonnade cottage into a charming Japanese and East In-dian bazaar. One might think that Vantine had been robbed to add picturesque desorations to this pretty summer home. Mrs. Reinhart has a most attractive party of young girls, her own bright daughters and their friend, M.ss Waring, of New

and their friend, Miss Waring, of New Jersey.

The cottage of Mr. and Mrs. George Gillson, of Ballmore, known as "Bonaparte Cottage," on account of its occupation one summer by a member of the Bonaparte family, is attractively fitted up in white muslin curtains and green slik hangings, and jardinieres of handsome ferns.

Judge and Mrs. Pryor, of New York, Mr. John P. Branch, Fred R. Scott, Allone G. Dowman, James D. Patton, James W. Allison, G. D. Christian and R. L. Bosher, of Richmond, are all beautifully located in cottages. Mrs. Misrgaret Anderson and daughter, Mr. Ralph Elliot and family, Levannah, Ga., Mr. Archibald Robinson and Mr. Charles H. Pettet and family, of Louisville, Thomas M. Marshall, Pittsburg, Pa., and Mr. and Mrs. William Stone Abert and family, of Washington, Mrs. J. W. Thompson and family, of New York, are also located in cottages for the summer.

banquet, complimentary to the Tennessee Bar Association. The 400 guests of the inn have represented the creme de la creme of southern society, and the arrivals came from all sections of the country, from the private during hell, took a pool bath in a private during hell, took a pool bath in a private during hell, took a pool bath

and dined at the hot springs in the evening, and returned to the white by the late train. Among the party were: Mesdames James D. Patton, Alian E. Dowman, Charles E. Smith, Dwingh Kinney, G. T. Christian, J. W. Reinhart, Mr. and Mrs. George T. Gilson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stenart, of New Orleans, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Fuller; Misses Gertrude and Annie Leigle Camm, Carrie, Katehrine and Mary A. Reinhart, May Waring, Helen Christian and Messrs. Currie, Talley and Van Buren.

A large progressive euchre party of sixty ladies was given in the drawing room on Thursday morning.

Mrs. H. S. Doblim, of Baltimore, Md. and her brother, Mr. George Lemmon, entertained a number of friends on Wednesday at a matinee card party and luncheon at their cottage.

Driving is the most popular diversion at this point this season, and an unusual number of handsome private teams are seen on the pretty mountain drives morning and evening.

Among the most stylish are those of General Watmough, of Washington, H. C. Benson, Augusta, Ga.; J. W. Reinhart, New York, W. C. Williams, Lynchburg, Va.; P. H. Mays and John P. Branch, Richmond, Va.; Thomas M. Marshall, Pitsburg, Pa.; Dr. McGuire, Richmond, Va.; R. L. Bosher, Richmond, and H. W. Fuller, Washington, D. C.

The first full dress german of the season will be given on Thursday, Luc Sth. and

The first full dress german of the season will be given on Thursday, July 25th, and it will be an especially brilliant occasion, and the formal opening of the german season. Among the young ladles registered are:

and the formal opening of the german season.

Among the young ladies registered are:

Misses McCav Belliams Norfolk, Va.;

whither, South Caronia. However, New York; Thompson. New York; Washington; Ross and Camm, Richmond; Gilderslure, Baltimore; Reinhart and Waring, New York; Thompson. New York; Marshall, Pittsburg, Pa.; Hagerman, Lowa; Brown and Speed, Louisville, Ky. Among the bachelors may be mentioned Messrs. R. R. Swepson, Tennessee; John E. Echison, John Currie, J. Blythe Branch, W. S. Talley, J. R. Berry, B. B. Valentine, Richmond, Va.; F. S. Webb, Tennessee; J. W. McCaleb, New Orleans; W. L. Calhoun, Georgia; Walter J. Seaman, Carl S. Williams, Philadelphia; F. L. Bodine, Philadelphia; R. Camm, Virginia; Edward M. Van Buren, New Jersey; Alex M. Davis, United States Army; A. H. Collins Rumbold, F. H. Carroll, Baltimore.

Among late arrivals are: Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Fenoe, Edward Turner and Wife, New Orleans; W. L. Calhoun, Atlanta, Ga.; Joseph Marrigault, South Carolins; Judge and Mrs. A. L. Edmonds, St. Louis, Mo.; Colonel John H. Bryant and family, Washington, D. C.; George G. Brown, Misses Brown and Speed, Louisville, Ky. Alex. M. Davis, United States Navy; B. F. Whitner, South Carolina; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Young, St. Louis, M.; W. L. Law, Yorkville, S. C.; Mr. and Mrs. Griffith, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. J. W. Allison, and child, Richmond, Va.; Professor Watson, Robert M. Moore, Boston, Mass.; Judge and Mrs. Griffith, Washington, D. C.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Young, St. Louis, M.; W. L. Law, Yorkville, S. C.; Mr. and Mrs. George Ross, Misses Ross, Richmond, Va.; R. S. Bosher, Jr. Miss Bosher, Richmond, Va.; R. S. Bosher, Jr. Miss Bosher, Richmond, Va.; R. S. Bosher, Jr. Miss Bosher, Richmond, Va.; Miss Martin, Chattanooga, Tenn.; D. O. Donnell and wife, Columbia, S. C. Mrs. and Mrs. Gour

Among the 300 arrivals the first four days of this week at Lookout Inn, the most dis-tinguished were: Governor Peter Turney, of Tennessee; the first assistant secretary of the interior, William H. Sims and fam-ily, of Columbus, Miss.; United States Dis-twict Judge E. S. Hammond and bride, of Memphis, Tenn.; Mr. and Mrs. George Nicholson, owners and editors of The New Orleans Picayune, and many of the Mew prominent lawyers of Tennessee. The big hotel has been crowded to its fullest capacity. The past week has been the gayest of the season. Tuesday night there was a beautiful military german: Wednesday night a brilliant musicale; Thursday night a grand ball, and Friday night an elegant banquet, complimentary to the Tennessee Bar Association. The 400 guests of the inn have represented the creme de la creme of indications are being fully carried out-that this is the greatest season Lookout inn has ever had. Cumberland Island, July 20.—(Special Cor-

respondence.)—Many belies have held high ourt at Cumberland this summer. During the first of the season the beaux were largely in ascendant, every girl having half a dozen knights at her feet. Miss Mamie Goldsmith, of Atlanta, was for the tea days of her stay, the center of admiring attention, her handsome dark beauty and stylish air commanding instant regard. stylish air commanding instant regard.

Miss Dorothy Blount, the bright and charming daughter of Hon. James H. Blount, of Macon, has been spending a month at Cumberland. Her fine intelligence and affable manners have added much to the social life of Hotel Cumberland. She has won a host of gentleman friends and has been in demand for every possible function in parlor and paylifon. possible function in parlor and pavilion, and for every kind of frolic from an oyster

roast to a turtle hunt.

Miss White, of Nashville, was a "raging" belle during her sojourn on the island. She is a decided beauty as to hair, eves

She is a decided beauty as to hair, eves and complexion, and the gentlemen certainly found her manners irresistible.

Miss Garner, of Chattanooga, is exceedingly handsome and one of the best vocalists we have heard in a long time.

Miss Lila Cabaniss and Miss Dellie Rogers were among the Macon girls who added grace to the dance and pleasure to

the social life during the stay of the Ma-

on volunteers at Cumberland.

Miss Bertha Willingham, of Macon, one of the beauties of Georgia, apent two weeks at Cumberland, surrounded by worshipful admirers. This beautiful and stately girl is as pretty in the surf as out of it—a tribute that can be pald to few women.

Mrs. Lee Jordan is also a very striking and handsome feure in pre- elegant bathing and handsome figure in her elegant bathing costume. Her brilliant beauty shows to advantage under all circumstances.

Miss Willie Tinsley, another Macon belle,

queened it quite royally while at Cumber-land. The serious looks of her adorers proved the potency of her piquant beauty and winning manners.

Last week the belles of the island were Miss Westcott, of Montgomery, Ala., and Miss Ward, of Baltimore. Both these young ladies possess decided style and unusual beauty and divide the honors between them.

usual beauty and divide the honors between them.

Of the younger girls, not yet debutants, the charming daughter of Captain Thomas, of Athens, and Miss Hobbs, of Albany, are decided favorites.

Miss Annie Porter and Miss Annie Gambal of Charleton and Miss Annie Gambal of Charleton and Miss Annie Gambal of Charleton and Miss Annie Gambal of Charleton

mel, of Charleston, are pretty, popular and beautiful dancers. The attractive and handsome Mrs. Legare, of Charleston, after two weeks at Cumberland, has gone to Savannah to

visit relatives.

Dr. Campbell and Dr. Herty, of university, with Dr. Boggs, lingered for days after the teachers' association closed

A GOLFING SCENE AT FERNECLIFF ..



to enjoy the delights of the incomparable Cumberland surf betking, so that the society of the island has been charming, Dr. Carpenter is a citizen of whom At-

witty and wise.

Prominent among other Athenians here

Captain and Mrs. Thomas and the
genial Dr. Sam Benedick, who has a keen
appreciation of the delights of Cumberland.

Maude Andrews Ohl.

From The New York Mail and Express.

Mrs. Maude Andrews Ohl, chairman of
the Atlanta press committee for the Cotton States and International exposition, is
the most prominent woman writer in southern journalism. She is a member of the editorial staff of The Atlanta Constitution, having charge of the woman's department. Her Sunday chat is one of the most notable features of the south's great daily. She contributes a great variety of matter and is a woman of remarkable ability and versatility. In addition to her regular work she finds time to write a good deal of poetmagazines, being of a very high order of merit. Indeed, it is in this branch of liter-ature that she will find her greatest fame. Mrs. Ohl uses her madden name, Maude Andrews, in all her work. She is a member of one of the famous families of Georgia. Her native place is Washington, Wilkes county, a town made illustrious by the presence of the Toombses, Stephenses, Craw fords and other old families. Of all the eminent men of that section Judge Garnett Andrews was one of the foremost. For years he graced the bench, and it is traditional with the bar of Georgia that the high character of its judiciary is very largely due to the standard set by Garnett Andrews. Dr. Henry Andrews, his son, was the foremost physician of that section of Georgia. Mrs. Ohl is his daughter. Other ers of the family have made names for themselves as writers. As a mere child Maude Andrews began writing poetry, much of which was printed. She became a contributor to the comic papers and magazines, and six years ago was given a place on The Constitution as a result of some ex ceedingly clever letters sent by her from New York. Mr. Clark Howell, the assistant managing editor, was attracted by her ability, and Mr. Grady at once gave her the position she has held since. She was his warm friend, as she is the friend of Clark Howell, Joel Chandler Harris, Frank L. Stanton and the other brilliant men who have made The Constitution. Mrs. Ohl is doing splendid work for the great exposition.

An Important Meeting.

Owing to the serious illness of Mrs. Hugh Hagan, a meeting of the catalogue committee of the colonial committee will be held at the residence of Mrs. Dr. F. H. orme, at the corner of Forsyth and Luckie streets, Monday, at 5 o'clock p. m. Time presses and the chairman of committees are requested to send in their lists to the catalogue committee at once, if possible.

NEARLY TWENTY-FIVE YEARS. Dr. L. D. Carpenter Has Occupied His

Whitehall Street Office That Long. In his quiet little office, overlooking the busy current of life that moves along Whitehall street, Dr. L. D. Carpenter, the veteran dentist, has practiced his profession for twenty-five years. During that time he has pulled out enough teeth to supply every man, woman and cfuld in Atlanta with a souvenir of his profession.
"I came here," said Dr. Carpenter, in a casual chat, the other day, "in the spring of 1871. I believe it was during the month of May and I have been here ever since that time. I like the situation very well. My friends know exactly where to find me, and that is the good of having a well established place of business. I have watched Atlanta's growth through my

front window. In 1871 the street was not

Dr. Carpenter is a citizen of whom Atlanta has every reason to be proud. He has pulled for her as well as for himself and, since he moved into his office on Whitehall street, he has received all the honors of the dental profession, both state and national, and ranks among the most

distinguished toothpullers in the country. Dr. Carpenter has recently taken his son, Dr. Henry E. Carpenter, into partnership with him. Young Dr. Carpenter is a brilliant addition to the dental profession, and the feature of the control of the and the future holds out to him a rich harvest of professional honors. The pride that Atlanta feels in him is intensified by

the fact that he was born in this city.
Dr. Carpenter makes a specialty of teeth straightening and in this line of work has made a wonderful record. He com-bines the skill of an artist with the genius of a man whose natural bent is in that direction. His crown and bridge work is equal to that of any dentist in the country and his work has never been surpassed correcting irregularities in the natural

From The Gentleman's Magazine.
I will mention the frequent use of curfew as applied to a morning as well as an evening beil, a use which lexicographers and commentators have been completely at a loss to account for, some going so far as to say curfew in this connection conveyed permission to relight fires! Shake-speare, for example, in "Romeo and Juliet," (1592 A. D.,) has been supposed to labor under error as to the time of ringing curfew:

"Come, stir, stir, stir, the second cock hath The curphew bell hath rung, 'tis 3 o'clock,"

when all the time he was using the word in the then common way, as applied in-differently to both morning and night bell. Among the spoil at Bilston (Stars) cap-tured by the commissioners on the dissolu-tion of the monasteries was a bell bearing the following inscription:

"I am callede ye Curfue bell, I ryngen at VIII, or more, To send ye alle to bedde, And wake ye up at IV."

And wake ye up at IV."

And if we regard the bell as the "carfour," town square or town hall bell, the early belfry of the market square being sater included in the guildhall or church tower, there is no strain whatever in the application of the word "curfew."

And at Liverpool there was an arrangement in force (1673) "to ring curphew all the year long at 4 o'clock in the morning and 8 o'clock at night," and in 1704 "Ringing curfew bell at 4 of ye clock in ye morning and 8 at night," and at Winchester, as before mentioned, curfew is ruing every night at 8, a 4arge bell fixed in the guildhall tower being used only on tihis occasion, or on an alarm of fire, and it was stated that "it was formerly the custom to ring the bell every morning at 4 o'clock," but being found annoying to neighboring inhabitants, the custom was discontinued.

OUT ON SUNDAYS.

Cool Places Near Atlanta That Can Be Reached Easily.

In the vicinity of Atlanta there are a plenty of agreeable places for a day's outing. Most of these places are on the lines of the Southern railway and as the rates are low on Saturday evenings and Sunday, mornings, the Southern always sells a great many of their "Sunday out of town" tickets.
Lithia Springs, Indian Springs, Austell, Gainesville and Tallulah Falls are the principal places to which the Atlantians go. The Southern makes half rates for this recreation travel.

Great Clearance Sale

Of fine low price furniture. Mattings, Rugs and Window Shades. Everything in our entire stock must go at some price to make room for the large stock being bought by Mr. Crutcher, who is now in the northern markets. Come and see the bargains at 53 Peachtree street. the busy, bustling thoroughfare it is today, and if I had not been here all these years

The Ladies' Bazaar,

37 Whitehall Street **MONDAY**

SPECIAL

10 yards Challies for 19c. One pattern to a customer.

35c China Silks only 12 1-2c. Kai-Ki Wash Silks and Shantong Pongee Silks, worth 25c to 49c,

Ladies' Black Silk Belts with patent skirt holder, worth 39c, for

\$1.25 Black Satin Duchesse, silk back, only 69c. 2.25 Black Satin Duchesse 25 in.

wide, silk back and face, only 98c 75c Black Figured Sicilians in new and stylish effects; to start them Mosquito Nets, all colors, worth 40c

for 29c. 0-4 Bleached Sheeting only 14 1-4c Lining at cut prices.

TUESDAY

Hosiery.

Ladies' Fast Black Hose, worth 10c, bnly 5c. A Big drive in Children's Fast

Black Derby Ribbed Hose, worth 12 1-2c, for 5c. Ladies' and Misses' Fast Black and

Tan Hose, seamless, worth 19c, All finer grade Hose at special cut

Handkerchiefs.

3 special bargains at 5c, 1oc and 15c, actually worth double the

SPECIAL CUT

E. M. BASS & CO., TO CAP THE CLIMAX E. M. BASS & CO.,

Mrs. Astor Making a Drive for the First Hole.

This Coming Week Will Witness the

SALE GRANDEST CLEARING SALE SPECIAL SALE

Which we have ever inaugurated. Prices on SUMMER GOODS will be Corsets. actually cut to pieces, as we are determined not to carry over one dollar's worth of Summer Goods this season. These goods were all bought for SPOT CASH, and we have made all the profit on them we expect to, so now bring along your money and take the goods with you. This is no idle talk, but a determination, on our part, to convert the stock into cash.

EVERY ARTICLE in the store will be sold at a cut price in order to make this sale a success; and, in addition to that, we will have SPECIAL SALES in certain lines every day during the week.

COME MONDAY MORNING. COME EVERY DAY THIS WEEK

Bring your money with you, and we will show you how to invest it to your own profit. Don't forget our SECRET BARGAIN Monday morning from \$1.35 Dongola Oxford Ties only 98c. \$2 Dongola Oxford Ties only \$1.20. 10 to 11 o'clock.

SPECIAL==We have just received by express 200 pieces of Black DRESS GOODS in Brilliantines, plain and figured Sicilians, Czarina Lustrine and Serges, which were picked up by our buyer in New York at a big sacrifice, and which we will put on sale Monday morning at cut prices to introduce them. Don't miss this chance, as the goods are all new and extremely stylish.

FRIDAY

CIALSALEISPECIAL

Remnants! Remnants!

clean them out with a rush. Remnants of Wash Goods, Table Damask, Dress

LININGS & Domestics DON'T MISS THIS SALE!

fact, everything goes.

SATURDAY

oc Fast Black Seamless Socks only Every remnant in the store will be thrown on the 50c White Drill Drawers, stockinet ankie, for. 50c Unlaundried Negligee Shirts only..... Goods, Silks, Laces, Embroideries, Linings, and, in SPECIAL—3 cases of Drummers' Samples, containing Neckwear, Shirts, Socks, Suspenders, Night Shirts, Umbrellas, and numerous

other articles to close out at 50 Cents on the Dollar.

The Ladies' Bazaar.

37 Whitehall Street WEDNESDAY

VIIII.

\$1.00 Ventilated Corset, 49c. Thompson's Glove Fitting, R. & G. Warner's, Her Majesty's, P. D. and C. P. Corsets at New York prices to close them out.

Parasols.

We will sell any white Silk Parasol in stock for cost or less. \$1.50 Parasols, 98c; \$2.25 Parasols,

\$1.25; \$3.50 Parasols, \$1.50.

Shoes. 75c Oxford Ties, 46c. \$1.50 Oxford Ties, plain or patem

\$1.25 Oxford Ties, plain or patent tip, 7ic.

\$2.50 Dongola Oxford Ties only \$1.39 \$2 Gents' Buff, Bal and Congress Shoes, \$1.32.

\$2.75 Gents' Buff, Bal and Congrest Shoes, \$1.06. \$4 Gents' Buff, Bal and Congress

Shoes, \$2.69. Boys' \$2 Shoes only \$1.18. THURSDAY

Domestics.

Good yard wide Sheeting, 4 1-20 Yard wide Fruit of the Loom, 6 7-8c Lowell 10-4 Sheetings only 14 1-2c. Pepperell 10-4 Sheeting, 17 1-2c. Best Hamilton Percales, all colored stripes only 5c.

Linings.

Best Skirt Lining Cambric, 3 1-2c. Best 9 and 10 inch Whalebone, 5c. Gilbert's 20c Silesia for 10c. Best plain and barred Crinoline, 70-

Good Hair Cloth for 9 1-2c. Table Damask, Towels, Counterpanes and Blankets at special cut prices.

1-4 OFF ON ALL LACE CURTAINS

E. M. BASS & CO--"The Ladies' Bazaar."

Year by year the pleasant custom of gift-making is on the increase, and many bits of fancy work, which help to while away the summer hours on hotel plazzas, are destined for Christmas remembrances or some of the autumn bazaars which help to raise funds for the various charities on whose resources such constant demand is made during the winter. So there is always a welcome for novelties or pretty va-

riations of old ideas. A convenient and novel article is the hanging tablet, which may be used for various purposes. It consists of a board ninety-two inches long by nine wide, furninety-two inches long by him wite, har-nished at the top with two metal hooks to suspend it on the wall and ornamented with burnt work and colored painting on wood and leather. The middle of the space, is occupied by a flat pocket, made of a riece of leather seven inches wide and six deep, decorated with a strip of leather an inch broad foreigned by ornamental mails. nch broad, fastened by ornamental nails, The leather is divided into squares, which are first pierced with the bead punch, and then bronzed, leaving smooth, narrow strips between the squares. The space above this pocket, which is intended to hold paper or bills, is colored dark with the proceds. On both sides of this pocket the reedle. On both sides of this pocket the needle. On both states of this pocket the wood is punched with the graver—and bronzed, leaving the outlines of the floral ornamentation, whose edges are burnt, and the surfaces painted with blue, red and yellow oil colors; a border composed of squares arranged diamond fashion—and red surrounds. nainted alternately green and red surrounds the whole. Across the ornamented surface stretch strips of leather of various lengths and widths, decorated by the platinum needle, with tiny stars or wheels. Bronze

a bunch of keys, scissors, etc. This would be an acceptable and useful article for a busy man's office, if made in leather, decorated solely with ornamental nails, and, if skill permits, the owner's initials or monogram in the center of the pocket. For a collegian's room, it might be covered with silk, with bands of ribbon of various lengths and widths in the col-lege colors, while "my lady's boudoir" could scarcely have a daintier ornament than a hanging tablet covered with white duck, embroidered or painted with tiny flowers in what is known as the Dresden

hooks at the corners and distributed at irregular intervals over the surface hold

Another pretty affair may help solve for many a girl the problem of this year's Christmas gift to father, brother or friend. A piece of heavy cardboard nine and onehalf inches wide is covered with brown calfskin, on which the design of the lucky spider is painted, the web in gold, the spider in dark brown, and the fly in black. The little block calendar is gummed on. A braided leather cord is used to suspend it. If one has not the skill to paint, the idea can be carried out by fastening on a piece of cardboard, covered with silk or satin, one of the webs containing a spider and fly, which can be bought for a few cents at any shop that deals in Japanese goods. Veil Board,

Here is an article which will certainly fulfill the annual demand for "something new," one of the charming little trifles whose value lies less in its utility than its novelty, and the fact that it was made by the donor's own hands. Besides the pur-pose for which it was originally designed, it would also be of service hung beside a dressing table as a cushion for hat or veil pins. The board is fourteen inches long and five inches wide, with a hardle three and a half inches in length, and, after being covered with a layer of perfumed wadding, has a second cover of rich white silk damask, on which is a spray of flowers wrought in old gold and mess green. r this design Roman floss silk is best; heavy thread gives better effect than lighter silks. The handle, after being gilded or painted with the pretty enamel paints in any appropriate shade, is ornamented with the paints of the state of th box of cld red ribbon an inch and a half wide.

Flower Pot Covers. Covers of all kinds are offered to hide the plain red earthen pct, but many prove injurious to the plants, and are, therefore, objectionable to lovers of real flowers. Pa per covers, though not harmful, are rarely pleasing to the eye, and, therefore, the

pretty variety shown in the illustration will

e specially welcome.

This model has six pieces of cardboard eight inches high, four and a half inches bread at the top, and three and a half at the bottom, but these measurements, and also the number of pieces, can be changed to suit the size of the pot. The pieces in the model are tied together with cigar ribbons, each bow requiring eleven inches. The decoration of these pieces are little lardscapes, similar to those in Japanese picture books, done in water colors, or ply black and white, relieved here and there with a touch of scarlet in the flowers or

the plumage of the birds.

If the maker has not skill to do this, a charming effect could be produced by cov ering the pasteboard foundation with the pretty crepe paper now so much in vogue, fastening with ribbon of the color chosen, and crnamented with irregular dashes of gold or silver paint.

Novelties for the Boudoir. A dainty little chest of quartered oak or

satin wood is a novelty and if one is a collector, a necessity as well.

Fitted with lock and key it proves a safe receptable for the costly treasures which the industrious person is getting together perhaps of stamps, perhaps of book plates. The chest is about twelve inches high, a foot wide and two feet long; if made to or der the dimensions must be regulated by the size of the collection.

The prettiest ones are made of quartered oak, with panels of satin wood, upon which a design has been etched, usually in variou colors, possibly a gay cavalier and his lady love, or cupids and a bower of roses—any design that is effective will answer the purpose. A motto-your own and your coat-of-arms must form the decoration of the top of the chest. Put in one corner of morning room or boudoir, the chest will certainly adorn the spot and elicit many an exclamation: "Oh, how pretty, and what is exclamation: "On, now pretty, and what is it for?" It is always so nice to have a nov-elty to introduce to a friend, Still another new thing—a charming lit-tle frame made of oak for holding photo-

graphs, that is, just four pictures. It is one frame with four divisions. The pictures are slipped in at the back, and each one has a glass over its face. The affair is really four frames in one; it is hung upon the wall and the little shelf which forms the upper part of the frame serves nicely to hold some trifling ornament, perhaps a lit-tle vase, with a few flowers. Our English friends are quite devoted to this style framing pictures of intimate friends and lately they have been introduced here.

Some Bits of Fashion. Opals cut round like pearls are the pres-

nt craze among gems.

Wreaths of small flowers are worn around the hair at the back with evening

The pearl and china handles for parasols are more popular than those of gold and White and gold belt buckles, cuff button and stude designed alike and sold in sets, are in great demand.

A new corsage ornament is modeled after

a spray of maidenhair fern, prettily blend-

ed in enamel and studded with diamond dew drops.

Dainty little spangled empire fans are being sold for evening use. They look

very quaint, especially if one's gown is at all in keeping.

For the rowing season an appropriate scarf pin in gold is designed after a shell, with outriggers and seat complete, and mounted with precious stones.

The newest chair cushion has the frill on but three sides. The side that is plain rests against the seat and the other three upon the top and sides of the back. Exquisite covers for baby pillows are of

very fine linen lawn with hemstitched bor-der edged with terchon lace, a row of brier stitching in white floss above the rems, the surface of the pillow strewn with wreaths of pink hawthorn embroid-ered in filo-floss.

A new belt designed for a young girl who still affects white and blue muslin frocks has a large heart-shaped buckle of silver with a repousse edge and set diagonally with three large turquoises. This is attached to a pale silk band and is the personification of girlish simplicity.

The sweet scented garden violet is now being put to a new use. The society girl takes her violets, and at the close of the day's wearing, while yet fresh, pours boil-ing milk over them and lets them stand till cold, then applies it to the skin to keep it soft and free from wrinkles.

The unique Japanese have a way of illustrating current events in their dress. For instance, just new Japanese ladies adorn their hair with impoled Chinese soldiers, flags and warships, while at other times the hairpins may be political, theatrical, toetical, fanciful or humorous, as the cas

may be.
There are small leather jewel cases made expressly for holding cuff buttons, collar and shirt studs and scarfpins. The box proper is divided into small partitions, lined with chamois, which hold the studs and buttons, while the pins are held by tiny straps inside the cover. The shades of leather in which these cases may be had are many.

The following recipe for a sachet to be placed among the toilet towels has proven to be most delightful: Two ownces of orris powder, one ounce of powder of cloves, one ounce and a half of cassia in coarse powder, one ounce and a half of allspice eight ounces of lavender flowers, one-quar ter ounce of yellow sandalwood rasped, ten to fifteen drops of attar of roses. Mix thoroughly.

A novel workbox can be made by lining

the bottom of a tambourine with quilted satin of any desirable shade, while be-tween the metal clappers are spools, thimbles, wax, etc. If desired, a second tam-bcurine a size larger may be converted into a cover by lining it with satin ribbon across it in such a way as to form compartments for scissors, papers or needles and other necessaries of a sewing outfit.

Studs for the summer girl's waist are in great variety. They are sold in sets of threes, attached to a fine gold chain. For the sentimental young woman there are heart-shaped gold studs, with a tiny seed pearl in the center. Others show a very small green garnet, encased in gold, while still others are of white enamel, decorated in gold to match the link cuff buttons. The most elaborate of these are of gold studded with jewels.

A VISIT TO THE EMPRESS.

An Interesting Account of an American Woman's Audience with Her.

She is young, beautiful, wealthy, the bearer of a great title, and yet she is hap-py, decorously happy, virtuously happy. py, decorously happy, virtuously happy. She doesn't flirt like Oulda's women in scented conservatories with other women's husbands. She doesn't take journeys across the water with the brothers of her friends. No, indeed, she is in love and with her own husband. Just as much in love as any little middle class maid who marries the man of her choice without having to con-sider whether his father wore a coronet or his mother rode in a carriage with a crest. Who is she? Why, the empress o all the Russias, to be sure, and an can woman who was received by her recently tells about it in an interesting way

"First," she says, "one must be noti-fled by the grand mistress of the court at what hour her majesty will receive. She is in the country now, so the lady left St. Petersburg at the hour appointed. Arriving at the country station, a magnificent foot man was in waiting, who asked if this was Madame A. Being answered in the affirmative he escorted her to a court carriage, where a driver and footman were

brilliant liveries and wore hats. "After a drive of twenty minutes through a picturesque park the chateau was reached. At the door stood a number of servants in gay liveries.

"The lady was taken to a room furnished in red satin, where the lady in waiting, countess Z., gave her tea off a gold ser vice from cups of the finest Sevres. A few moments elapsed before it was an-nounced that the empress was ready, so the lady was now shown into a very large room done in blue satin. Coming to meet her was a girl looking very young, quite fair and rather tall. This was the empress. She was dressed in black chiffon, the whole court being still in deep mourning for the late emperor. At her neck she wore a small miniature of her husband, young emperor. It was surrounded by imnense diamonds. On her fingers were many

plendid rings and on her arms bangles of chains, each clasp a large stone. In her ears were splendid pearls. "She was very shy at first, but afterwards most charming, and talked entirely about her family, whom she loves and whom the lady knew.

"The audience lasted about half an hour when the young empress withdrew, leaving a charming impression of youth, beauty and simplicity. The lady was then shown over the chateau. In one of the great halls were the wedding presents of the ameer of Bakhara, which had just arrived; a collection of costly rugs, masses of shim-mering, splendid stuffs and a great tea ser-vice of gold inlaid with uncut stones."

GOWNS WORN AT THE RACES.

Description of Some of the Party Frocks Seen at the Grand Prix.

The Paris fashion letters now are full of escriptions of the race gowns worn at that gay city, and no garments could be more fetching than these. One of the prettiest has a low blouse, full elbow sleeves and fluted skirt, in pink corrugated erepon, with a profusion of blue ribbon in miroir velvet.

A shower of jet strings in the Louis VI delicate shades brightens up the blouse, which is secured to the waist and shoulders with a band of beaded lace, similar to the neck insertion around the blue yoke and the wider one which heads the ribbon

and the wider one which heads the ribbon loop trimming an the skirt.

The straw bonnet is profusely trimmed with pink and white heather, encircling a piquet of treble loops in chene ribbon. The parasol is in pink silk, veiled with white chiffon and edged with lace, and there is bow of blue and pink chiffon, The other delicious costume is made of chameleon silk, with a full godet skirt and

gathering bodice with basque.

There is a large collar in white satin, a vest of chiffon, with neck band and small

of the dress. The sleeves are made very full. Both simple woolen goods and rich-est materials are made up in this style, and it is likely that velvets will be used in the same manner during the coming win-

Grand Prix Costumes. Everybody is still talking about the exquisite gowns worn at the Grand Prix. There were spotted muslins worn over colored silk skirts and trimmed with Valenclennes lace; in fact lace was used in every form, yokes, deep collars, epaulets, insertions, etc.

In point of style, however, there was absolutely nothing beyond what we have been wearing for the last few months. measuring about seven yards around, embroidered and all-lace bodices were of the day. The variety lay in the

Pale pink musling with white dots and lines, ornamented at the seams of the muslin, edges and Valenciennes, much remarked. I also noticed many cre-pons with white tiny satin stripes and pons with white tiny satin stripes and some beautiful pompadour silks and em-broidered and printed linens over colored skirts, chiefly maize over mauve, but all made with the waist inside the skirt and a ribbon tied either at the side or in the center of the back. Ivy and jet spangles on white satin collars and narrow emplec ments were also worn; but I repeat that although I saw many charming dresses, there was nothing positively novel to

Since the death of the duchess of Leinster her sister, Lady Helen Vincent, is accounted the handsomest woman in London The photographs of the duchess and her beautiful younger sister are familiar to the American public, for they were sold in this country long before American women of high birth and position allowed their pho-

Town the river drilling, drilling, the golden summer state, shifting, in the golden summer state, shifting, in the golden state by shyllis Through the sum state by shyllis are:

Through Barbara, Grecian more fair:

I and Barbara, Grecian more fair:

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Not to strephon, Gorsouth, shillias.

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Shore among the periess lily there.

Was the farest lily

mistake of marrying for love and position alone, like her late sister, the duchess of Leinster. Her grace, while in the flesh, was always hard pressed for money and wis very glad of the several hundred pounds per year which the enormous sale of her photographs yielded her. Sir Edgar is a millionaire and is growing richer every day.

CITIZEN CAMP IS CONQUERER.

He Won Out Over Five Opponents in His Case. Citizen Arthur B. Camp rises to explain.
Citizen Camp is one of the best known citizens of the fifth ward; has frequently been urged to offer for office, and it is natural that his friends should feel greatly natural that his friends should feel greatly

natural that his friends should feel greatly surprised when it was announced last week that he had been arrested for a trivial board bill of \$3.

Mr. Camp writes to The Constitution about it. He says that the article in The Constitution, giving an account of the arrest and the amount of the board bill was correct. But he wished to communicate the fact that he wished to do right in all matters, and that he came out "conquerer to the end in the case," whatsoever that may mean. This victory, he says, was attained although there were five against him. No details are given. The case against Citizen Camp has been dismissed.

MET AT THE WIGWAM.

Grand Council L. of H. Held Its

The gran could the American Legion of Honor held its annual meeting at gion of Honor field its annual meeting at Indian Spring Friday. Nearly all the subordinate councils in the state had rep-resentatives present. The meeting was held in the ballroom of the Wigwam, and was a very enthusiastic one. All the members are happy over the fine prospect of the order in Georgia and of the order at The American Legion of Honor large.

Swept the current toward the ocean
And the plumbless depths thereof:
So my thoughts toward one emotion.
Seemed desire all unavailing,
Oer that sea to go a-sailing
On and on and on with her.

tographs to be used in any public way. Is conceded to be one of the best insti-Lady Hefen Vincent is of slender figure. tutions of its kind in the United States.

ave Doctors' Bills-Cure To at Triffing Cost-Munyon's To Health," Free at All Dr Will Tell You How-Remedie Mostly at ONLY TWENTY. CENTS-A Single Bottle May N You-Small Doses, Pleasant To h Don't Fill Your System with la ious Drugs-Munyon's Ren Will Cure When Everything a Fails.

RHEUMATISM positively cured or muscular rheumatism relieved at shooting pains in arms, legs, side or breast or soreness of any part of body cured in from one to three chronic rheumatism, sciatica or lambanished permanently; CATARRH matter how serious, guaranteed conjugate treatment; HEADACHE whatever cause, positively relieved in three to seven minutes; KIDNEY troin all forms; LIVER compilaints bress, jaundice, constipation; piles

FOR SALE.

The property of the Tybee Hotel Copany, on Tybee island, at the mouth of Savannah river, is now offered for This property comprises the well me and commodious Hotel Tybee, with a houses, pavilion, laundries, bar and liard room, etc., together with about teen acres of land, having a frontage the south end of Tybee beach. The is now doing a successful business and under lease to March 1, 1896. For traparticulars, address

WILLIAM KEHOE, Chairman july21-24-28-31

Savannah, G

Notice to Builders.

Bargains in gas fixture at D. W. & M. J. Yarbo ough's, 18 E. Hunte Street. Phone 455.

The Shortest Possible and Most Direct Route From the South and Atlanta to Chies NASHVILLE AND EVANSVILLE Over the L. & N. - E. & T. H. - C. & E. J. El Solid Vestibuled Trains with Elegant Dining Bern



AND ALL PRINCIPAL WIST, NORTH AND NO WISCONSIN AND ALLOWARD SUMMER Duble Daily Service to and from Atlanta and D. CUTLER, Q. S. A., F. P. JEPPRIES, E.S.P. ATLANTA, GA. EVANOVILLE, ISS.

A. F. C. Cramer, president; He Schachte, secretary and treasurer.

WEATHER SYNOPSIS AND FORECAS

At 7 o'clock last night the weather I showed an area of high pressure over southeastern states, a low pressure a over the central portion of the country a second area of high pressure central or Celorado and Wyoming. The temperatu fell slightly in all sections, except in southwest, where it remained about stationary. The mercury in that vicinity the hour of observation last night, mi

Local Report for July 20, 186%

SOUTHEAST-30.08|78|LJ .TI NORTHEAST—
Baltimore Md., cloudy....
Buffalo, N. Y., clear...
Cincinnati, O., cloudy...
Lynchburg, Va., clear...
New York, N. Y., cloudy...
Norfolk, Va., clear...
NORTHWEST—
Chicago, Ill., clear...
Denver, Col., cloudy...
Dodge City, Kan., p cloudy.
Huron, S. D., clear...
Kansas City, Mo., cloudy...







When the winds of doubt were bending.

When the winds of doubt were bending.

When the winds of or rend and tears,

When I was a side to get of the title?

Lo' Brought up to a the title while!

It was sat steering all the Scollar.

Who sat steering Cunton Scollar.

yoke of shaded sequins and embroidery,

and cuffs to match. The large straw hat

Pretty Frock.

A suitable frock to wear at some of your casino entertainments, where one might drop in from driving, was a pale

amber ground taffeta, strewn with pale yellow, mauve and purple pansies. The

skirt was wide and seams piped with

leaf-brown satin.

The bodice should be round and belted

with double-faced brown satin sash ribbon

loops and flowing ends to hem. A blouse plastron of yellow gauze, with satin crin-klings, embroidered with turquoise beads

and striped with appliqued lace, jonquil yellow gauze festoonings over the tops of taffeta elbow sleeves and a lace band and

Partisans are now wearing relingote gowns opening over tablier fronts, in imitation of those worn in the Marie Antoinette period. These have continuous breadths from neck to bottom of skirt on

the sides and back, with the fronts cut away to show a short, pointed vest of

This front breadth may either match the

usually in contrast to the redingote part

for the arm band.

some handsome fabrics.

is trimmed with black plumes and a bow.

CLINTON SCOLLARD

exquisitely

with a perfect bust, full arms and a face

gence of a high order. Her skin is white with the whiteness of snow, her eyes are a light blue. Her husband, Sir Edgar Vin-

cent, not so many years ago was voted the handsomest man in the household troops, to which he belongs in the capacity of captain in the Coldstream Guards. At

present he occupies the lucrative position of financial adviser to the khediye and director general of the Ottoman bank.

Lady Helen comes from a stock that has

given England many beauties. Her great-grandmother on her mother's side was

became the wife of Richard Brinsley Sher-

very good-looking man. Other descendants of Sheridan noted for their beauty were

or sheridan noted for their beauty were Lady Seymour, afterwards duchess of Somerset, at one time England's crowned "queen of beauty," and the mother of the present marquis of Dufferin. And all these women not only inherited the good looks for which their brilliant arcestor was noted but also some at least of the wit

noted, but also some, at least, of the wit

Lady Helen Vincent was the brightest of

the Duncombe sisters and did not make the

known as "the beautiful Miss Linley,"

idan, author of "The Rivals," him

that made his fame.

chiseled and denoting intelli-



The following officers were elected for another year: Grand commander, C. H. Williams, of Thomasville; grand vice com-

mander, J. Q Adams, of Eatonton; grand orator, D. D. Hall, of Leesburg; grand chaplain, Dr. Robert W. Hubert, of War-

renton; grand secretary, Dr. Pierce Her

bert, of Louisville; grand treasurer, John F. Stillwell, of Griffin; grand guide, B. C. Adden, of Dawson; grand warden, P. L.

Odown, of Newton; grand sentinel, Mr. Mize, of Dawson; grand trustees, John O. Perry, of Newton; H. Wolf, of Thomas-

ville, and Mr. Veal, of Waynesboro. The grand council will meet next year at the Wigwam. They all went away delighted

with the Wigwam, its good fare and home-like cheer and pleasant surroundings, to say nothing of the health-giving waters of

special from Deckertown, N. J., says

A special from Deckertown, N. J., says that a bear took a decided fancy to Mary Kyser, a cyclist, and started out to capture her. She rode at a rattling pace, but in her excitement fell from her wheel. She managed to scramble to her feet and get another start just in time to avoid her persistent pursuer.

Indian Spring. There are at the large crowd of at least 150 guests.

REMEDIES CURE

It Was Secured by Other Meeting The woman's departerday than it has Mrs. Thompson occ an absence of seve The Colonial Dan have accepted the i on November 18th signed for colonial of the most One of the mose will be the Nation In this congress the their pursuits will be one of the big tion. There will be all over the country October 22d the country care will be a second to the country of the country of the country of the country of the will be a second to the most of th

FOLK LOR.

GARLAN

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woman's board. Mi
other ladies of note
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The Wednesday
will be Georgetown
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of the Internation
has written an acce
to be present and
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prominent men and

prominent men and the country to this be Hamlin Garland

be Hamiln Garland
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dates set for the m
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burs, has accepted
chairman on Penns
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is vary bright an

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is very bright an
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Clarence Knewles,
Mrs. Grant to be
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P. Davenport,

to Atlanta. Wi

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the city was read

W. C. Glenn w

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THE "NASHVILLE & CHICAGO LIBITED."



Highest grade for home use, a livered. Give us a trial. Central whar Charleston, S. C. Telephone 322. Mark and State streets. Branch office: I Schachte, Broad street.

the hour of observation last night, maying from 88 to 32 degrees, while during the day it registered as high as 56 degrees. Scattered rains fell during the day in all sections of the country, but they were mostly of a light nature, excepting in southern Louisiana and northern Florida, where the precipitation was heavy, over one inch having fallen in less than twent hours.

For Atlanta and vicinity: Showers.

Observations taken at 7 o'clock P.

OF WEATHER.

Carriages this week. Twenty-styles to select from at B.

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CHICAGO. ST. PAUL

AND FORECAST

low pressure ares of the country and pressure central over tions, except in the emained about sta-in that vicinity at on last night, rang-es, while during the high as 96 degrees, cring the day in all ry, but they were ture, excepting in d northern Fiorida, n was heavy, ever in less than twelve

July 20, 1893.

7 o'clock p.

HAMLIN GARLAND WILL ATTEND

It Was Secured by the Weman's Board Other Meetings Effected by the Woman's Board.

The woman's department was livelier yesterday than it has been for some time Mrs. Thompson occupied the chair after an absence of several days.

The Colonial Dames of North Caroline have accepted the invitation to be present on November 18th and 19th, the days assigned for colonial ceremonies. One of the most important congresses

one of the most important congresses will be the National Farmers' Congress. In this congress their interest as well as their pursuits will be discussed. This will be one of the big days during the exposition. There will be representatives from all over the country present.

October 22d the lady managers of the

all over the country present.

October 22d the lady managers of the world's fair will be entertained by the woman's board. Mrs. Potter Palmer and other ladies of note will be here.

The Wednesday following October 22d will be Georgetown day. Mrs. Lochrane-Austell is chairman of the committee to arrange the programme.

Mrs. Ellen Wheeler Barrett, secretary of the International Folklore Congress, has written an acceptance of the invitation to be present and hold their congress here. They will bring a large crowd of prominent men and women from all over the country to this city. Among them will be Hamlin Garland, the celebrated western poet. December 28th and 30th are the en poet. December 28th and 30th are the dates set for the meeting of this congress.

Mrs. Governor Hastings, of Harrisburg, has accepted the invitation to act as

burs, has accepted the invitation to act as chairman on Pennsylvania day. Mrs. Hastings is a lady well loved in her state and is very bright and entertaining.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has received a large box from Mrs. Anna Machugle, of Pennsylvania, of decorations for their exhibit. The ladies of this organization are very errateful for this this organisation are very grateful for this nice donation and appreciate it. On Grady day Mrs. Grady, Mrs. Thomp-

son, Mrs. Jefferson Davis and Miss Winnie Davis will occupy seats of honor. Mrs. Clarence Knowles, chairman, has written Mrs. Grant to be present on this day and to participate in the exercises.

The third week in November there will

be a religious congress, where the women of different denominations will meet. The object is for the ladies to arrange a broad ssionary field in which they can work and still retain their denominations.

Mrs. Albert Cox, chairman of the house-hold economics, received a letter from Sec-retary Algar M. Wheeler, of the New York commission, stating that \$3,000 had been given by the state of New York for the building and maintenance of the workingman's model home. With this amount they can make one of the most interesting ex-hibits that will be seen at the exposition. Mrs. Cox and the entire board is delighted over the promise of such a nice exhibit for the woman's department. From October 10th to October 16th, in-

clusive, the King's Daughters will be the visitors to the woman's department. They will bring a large delegation with them and will have six days to view the exposi-

More Hotels.

Two parties with capital will entertain a proposition from a reliable person to erect for them a 100-room hotel within three blocks of the exposition grounds and on three electric car lines, the person seems the same to be a party of moral responsibility. Address, giving best references, P. O. Box 731.

Judge Clark Hears an Application for

a Receiver. Judge Clark granted an application for a receiver for the Douglasville co-operative store yesterday and J. H. McClarty was made temporary receiver and the stock was placed in his possession by an order of

The charges upon which the application was made were brought by Dr. T. R. Whitley. He claimed that he was a stockholder in the store and that upon his request the store he was refused. For this reason he asked that the property be placed in the hands of a receiver and that an investiga-

As soon as the order was granted Mr. G. P. Davenport, the manager of the store, was notified by wire and he came at once to Atlanta. With him he brought Attorhey J. V. Edge, of Douglasville, and when the city was reached the services of Colonel W. C. Glenn were secured.

Before Judge Clark it was shown that Dr. Whitley had purchased \$15 worth of stock from a party named Morris, and that the sale of the stock had not been recog-nized by him for the reason that Dr. Whitley was not an alliance man, and the bylaws of that order did not permit any one outside of the order to hold stock in the store. When Dr. Whitley demanded access to the books Mr. Davenport promptly refused for the reasons stated. After hearing the testimony Judge Clark

TO BE BURIED AT BELLTON.

restored the stock of goods to the posses

The Remains of Miss Hornsburger

To Be Taken There. The body of Miss Emma Hornsburger, who committed suicide Friday by taking an ounce of laudanum, will be carried to Bellton, Ga., this morning, where it will be interred this afternoon.

Coroner Paden held an inquest over the Bead body of the young woman yesterday morning, the jury coming to a verdict that she came to her death by taking an overdose of laudanum with suicidal intent.

An account of the suicide of Miss Hornsburger appropriate in the suicide of the suici burger appeared in yesterday's Constitution, she was found in her room at the Suwanee house on South Pryor street in an unconscious condition about 1 o'clock in the afternoon by Mrs. Johnson, proprietor of the boarding house. The woman had taken an ounce of laudanum from a phial which lay on the table empty, and phial which lay on the table empty, and

she was too far gone to be brought back to life, despite the hard work of the phy-sicians who were called. Mrs. J. N. Coggins, of Bellton, a sister of the dead woman, came to Atlanta Friday night in response to a telegram and took charge of the body and had it prepared for burial and the state of t burial at Bellton today. Mrs. Coggins said that her sister came to Atlanta about two years ago and that she had been in bad health for a long time, which fact caused her to become despondent. She said it was not for the reason that her sister had no work that she killed herself, but on account of her continued ill health.

on account of her continued ill health.

Excursion to Cox College. On each Monday afternoon this summer the Atlanta and West Point railroad will run an excursion train to the Southern Female college, at Manchester, for 10 cents Female college, at Manchester, for 10 cents round trip from Atlanta. The train leaves the union station at 3:15 o'clock, and returning leaves Manchester at 5 o'clock. The management of the college will receive wisitors at this time and will furnish some music. Old pupils, friends, prospective patrons and visitors are cordially invited. Tickets are on sale at the union station ticket office.

POLK LORE CONGRESS It is much easier to be critical than to be correct. We lose individual-In will be Held in Atlanta the Last ity in this world in the measure that we BLINDLY conform to the customs and ideas of others. Customs and ideas, as a general rule, are time worn and out of date. Distinctly so is the belief of some people that the prices of drugs should be advanced. Here's our logical belief: He who sells at a small proft, sells quickly. He who quickly sells, sells much. He who, much, at small profit quickly sells, earns little on much, and much by many.

> This store is a unique store. This uniqueness consists in not only being unlike any other store, but in doing things differently and better. This course has left us without comparable competition. Masterful buying for the supply of our public brings more interesting prices than are to be found anywhere else in this broad land. Today's few offers are but an added proof of the facts stated. Money does double duty here.

Smith's Sure Catch Sticky Fly Paper, a
dozen sheets25c
Jacobs' Lavender Ammonia10c
Aunt Fanny's Blackberry Cordial 50c
Ayer's Sarsaparilla68c
Ayer's Hair Vigor57c
Brown's Iron Bitters68c
Bradfield's Female Regulator68c
"B. B. B.," Botanic Blood Balm68c
Benson's Capsine Plasters
Beef, Wine and Iron (Jacobs')25 and 50c
Carter's Little Liver Pills13c
Castoria25c
Cuticura Soap
Cutilina Soap 10c
Cuticura Resolvent
Cuticura Salve
Chichester' English Pennyroyal Pills \$1.50
Canadian Catarrh Cure
Catarrh Cure, Palmer's Warranted50c
California Fig Syrup35c
Fellow's Hypophosphites
Hires' Root Beer18c
Hood's Sarsaparilla
Injection "G"68c
Injection "Malado"68c
Injection "Black Crook," cures unnatural
discharges66c
Imperial Granum60c
Jacobs' Emulsion Cod Liver Oil
Japanese Pile Cure50c
Dr. Long's Hair Balsam30c
Lydia Pinkham's Female Compound68c
Luxomni
Dr. Long's Sarsaparilla, the best, large
bottle, strong mixture, small dose50c
Liquid Celery Phosphate, for building up
weak, nervous people. Strongly recom-
mended60c



"You read Jacobs' ads?" "Of course I do. There is so much to learn from Jacobs' Bedbug Killer......25c Blackberry Diarrhœa Cordial......25c woman reads them."

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68c
Cure 85c
\$1.50



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Branch: Corner Peachtree and Decatur Streets.

THE DELAYED REPRIEVE.

Everything Retailed at Wholesale Prices.

The governor's private secretary was not an early riser, and on this hot July morning, with nothing particular to do, he turned over at 5 o'clock for a good long nap. But he was vaguely conscious that some-body was banging at his door, and in a few moments the knocks were so loud that he could no longer pretend that he did not hear

The young man left his bed languidly and in the worst possible temper.
Seizing a cane he went to the door, and
the determined look on his face boded no

the determined look on his face boded no good to the person outside.

Suddenly pulling the door open, the secretary brought the stick down with a whack upon the disturber of his rest.

"The devil!" shouted the victim of the attack. "What do you mean, sir?"

"Beg pardon, governor," replied the other, "but I thought it was my negro Tom knocking me up at this unconscionable heur. I had no idea that it was anybody else. Come right in and tell me what I can do for you."

The governor entered the room, muttering something about a good joke, but his countenance indicated great nervousness and anxiety.

anxiety.

The secretary renewed his apology, but his chief waved him aside.

"It's all right," he said; "jump into your clothes in a hurry. I want you to take a long ride."

"What's up?" asked the secretary, hastily "What's up?" asked the secretary, hastily getting into his garments.
"Just this," said the governor. "That Mexican girl charged with poisoning her lover hangs at Tinta at 11 o'clock to governor. Here is a reprieve. Take it and ride lik. whirlwind to the place. You can reach it by 10 or half past 10 o'clock. Give this to the sheriff at once and then return. Say nothing to anybody elss. No one dreams of the reprieve." "But, governor, may I ask-"

"Time presses," was the answer. "Your horse awaits you at the door. Say nothing to a soul and lose not a moment!" The secretary took the paper and carefully

thrust it into an inside pocket "Is the girl, this Maria Alvarez, innocent?" was his next question.
"I think so," was the response. "The reprieve is for thirty days, and before the
time is out I shall pardon her. I have pri-

vate information that justifies me, But hurry up, Howard. Time flies!" The two parted at the door, the governor going to his hotel, and his messenger speedng forth on his mission.

The streets were deserted, with the exception of a few negroes and Mexicans, and

the governor attracted no attention as he walked homeward. Howard put spurs to his horse and soon left the little southwestern town which had recently been made the capital of the

"I don't like the job," he said to himself. "I don't like the joo," he said to himself.
"If the Alvarez girl is innocent, why all this
secrecy? It is a queer piece of business, and
I fear that my friend the governor, is at
his tricks again. Is he courting the Mexican element? Hanged if I can tell what is

up!"

The rider darted onward over hills and down into valleys, through some of the wildest and most picturesque scenery of the southwest.

Hour after hour rolled by, and the secretary finally halted for a brief rest by

a shady spring.
"Ten o'clock!" he exclaimed, looking at
his watch. "I can make the trip in half
an hour, and then there will be one happy

girl in Tinta."

He remounted his jaded steed and renewed his journey. His ride was through a region sparsely inhabited and little traveled. Few people met him on the way, and their salutations were brief.

After leaving the spring Howard rode on for a few hundred yards until he came

with a laugh, "but they would not make much out of me. Wonder if they would take my horse and prevent the reprieve from reaching Tinta on time?" He turned pale at the thought, and again

spurred his horse A rifle cracked in the bushes forty yards away, and a rideriess horse flew down the road, leaving Howard flat on his back and unconscious from a slight flesh wound where the bullet had grazed his forehead.

When the secretary's senses returned he found himself in bed at the ranch of one of In reply to his frantic questions he was told that he had been found unconscious in the road and carried to the ranch. His pockets were empty, and it was evident that he had been robbed.

He was out of danger, but it was Sat-urday morning, and he was due at Tinta the day before.

The secretary groaned and buried his face in the pillows.

"Did they hang Maria Alvarez yesterday?" he asked.

day?" he asked.
"Oh, yes," answered his host; "I saw
her executed, and she died protesting her
thnocence. Pity she wasn't pardoned, or
at least reprieved."
Howard said nothing. The governor had
instructed him to say nothing about the
matter.

It was with a heavy heart that the sec-retary rode into the capital Sunday morn-

retary rode into the capital Sunday morning.

Before going to his lodgings he went to the governor's office, knowing very well that he would find him there, as it was his habit to go sthrough his mail every morning and write a few letters. In that new state the Sabbath was not very strictly observed by the leading citizens and high officials.

"I shall regret it all my life," said Howard after telling the story of his adventure with the robber and his failure to reach Tista with the research.

"I am glad that you got off with enly slight wound," said the governor. "Have a cigar."

The secretary joined the great man in a smoke and studied his face.
"I heard," said he, "that the sheriff hated to hang that girl. He waited until

hated to hang that girl. He waited until past eleven, and looked up the road apparently hoping for a reprieve."
"Yes," replied the governor, "a sad case-very sad indeed. By the way, Howard, here what these papers say."
The governor read editorials from several newspapers commending his conduct in allowing the law to take its course in the case of Maria Alvarez. All of them agreed that he was a man of Roman firmness, and all declared that he was needed in the United States Senate.

and all declared that he was needed in the United States Senate.

"This will elect me," remarked the governor with a smile.

Howard extended his congratulations in a halting way, but his embarrassment was not observed.

"And now," said the governor, "I want you to see the Mexican members of the legislature and all their friends and tell them confidentially about the reprieve. Make them promise not to make it public."

The secretary noded, and after receiving other instructions, went out to execute the orders of the autocrat.

"Did he cause me to be waylaid and half killed?" he asked himself. "It looks that way, but I may do him an injustice. How cunning he is! He makes votes because the girl was hanged, and other votes on account of the reprieve. He's too-deep for me, and we must part company pretty soon."

pany pretty soon."

The governor was elected to the senate by the enemies and the friends of Maria Alvares. The Mexican members kept their knowledge of the reprieve to themselves, and voted solidly for the governor.

Howard resigned his secretaryship after the election.

"I don't like the Washington climate," he said to the new senator, looking steadi-

The senator returned the look with in "Sorry to part with you," he said. "Be good to yourself. Goodby!"
WALLACE P. REED.

Bad Books Help Degeneration.

Max Nordau in The Forum.

To recommend degenerate books to neurotic or hysterical readers is not only to
vaccinate, but to inoculate them. There is

rotic or hysterical readers is not only to vaccinate, but to inoculate them. There is here certainly a communication of the disease. An unhealthy imagination finds in the wild lubrications of the degenerates welcome nourishment and a pattern zealously to be imitated. Every dormant inclination is awakened and monstrously developed by this sort of reading. Far from causing a satisfaction of these morbid tendencies that shall no longer seek perpetration in deeds, such reading only strengthens what becomes an imperative necessity to commit crime and immorality.

I could cit dozens of cases from the criminal records of the past few years where thisves, housebreakers, and murderers indicated that the primal conception of their misdeeds arose from the perusal of sensational novels in which malefactors were exalted and their heroic deeds expatiated upon with enthusiasm. I do not assert that these individuals were made criminals by what they read. Their natures were perverse by birth and education. The propensity to crime was organic. But who can say that the perusal of immeral books was not the direct cause which governed their latent instincts, producing a well-defined aim? Indeed, the malefactors themselves believed this to be so. Could I but relate the moral devastations traceable to the reading of Nietzsche and Ibsen which I have seen in actual life!

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 20.—(Special.)—
Johnnie P. Civens, the slick young attorney, who worked such well-known citizens of this city as Chris Bathman, Henry Schwartz and John Store for neat little sums of money last week and tried the same game in Cincinnati only to be caught at Covington, Ky., was brought back from that city today. Johnnie is the son of a Baptist minister at Brownwood, Tex.

The Slowest of Us Can But Admit That the World Moyes.



FINEST BEER ON EARTH

WHY DRINK THE BEST



BARBAROSSA TO

Is beyond question the Finest Beer for table, club, or general use ever manufactured. It is cool, creamy, sparkling and the embodiment of science, capital, patient research, and the utmost skill in the art of NINE-TEENTH CENTURY BREWING. As a delicious, health-giving beverage it is without a rival or a peer. It is made from the best selected material, well ripened, and CAREFULLY BOT-TLED. For nursing mothers, weak people, connoisseurs and invalids it is invaluable and beyond comparison. No effort is left untriedto keep it in the lead as America's Best Beer.

Drink Barbarossa! Made by the celebrated Christian Moerlein Brewing Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

The use of a single bottle will demonstrate its superior, palatable, sparkling and health. giving virtues.



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ALSO FOR SALE BY THE

R. M. ROSE CO.

BY THE CASK OR DOZEN.

A Mohammedan Mosque FOR NEW YORK

Backsliding Celestials.

A Gossipy Letter From Gotham.

a mosque, the only one in this country.

Joss houses there are in plenty, though the
Chinese minister has decided that his countrymen are in danger of drifting away from the faith of Confucius, and he has lately visited New York for the purpose of establishing schools of religious instruction on Mott street for the benefit of the back-sliding celestials.

a Mohammedan temple—a real mosque with dome and minarets and the muezzin calling the faithful to prayer-this will be a unique touch of the dreamy orient in the midst of this city of prosaic push and bustle.

The design for the mosque has been forwarded to the sultan for his approval. It was drawn by that clever and genial artist, Mr. Mclivaine, who showed me a copy of it last Friday at a beach party given by Tello d'Apery, the well-known boy editor of The Hour, and the pet of crowned po-

Tello has just returned from his second visit to Egypt, where he was the guest of Osman Pasha, and it is in great part through his representations and the influence of his father, who was an officer in the Turkish army, that the sultan has consented to build a mosque in New York for the beneft of the believers on the prophet. Tello, through his "Barefoot Charity," his Sunny Hour, and his intercession with

foreign powers, has been a valuable friend to the picturesque but poverty stricken Greeks and Turks of this city. They showed their appreciation of this by a graceful ed their appreciation of this by a graceful tribute at the beach party on Coney Island, of which I made mention just now. As we sat down to eat the luncheon spread out on the sand, under the open red-and-white tent, the sand, under the open red-and-white tent, two black-eyed Greek boys came up bearing each a basket, one filled with foreign fruit, the other filled high with large, lovely bouquets, one each for the twelve members of

They were sent by the Greek and Turkish population of Coney Island as a grateful tribute to M. d'Apery and to Tello, who had brought them many kind messages from Queen Olga, of Greece.

New York, July 19.—New York is to have | miseries of the street venders of New York," he said. "She sent them her blessings and a promise of substantial aid in the near fu-

He is enthusiastic over the beauty and the sweet sympathetic voice of Queen Olga, and says it is easy to understand why her people and the Russians call her "the adored

Another very beautiful woman whom he visited on his late eastern tour was the

visited on his late eastern tour was the Princess Nazli Hanum; of Constantinople, who sent Dr. Comanas Pasha to bring him to her in her harem. The princess is the only Mohammedan woman who has the privilege of receiving gentlemen. She has her right from the sultan of Turkey.

Tello said: "I found the princess in her luxurious room, surrounded by waiting maids. She was very richly dressed and covered with jewels, which, however, were outshone by her magnificent eyes. Coffee, sherbet, sweetmeats and cigarettes were served, and I was plied with questions about Americans—particularly American women— Americans-particularly American women-their customs and fashions.

"The most progressive and wide-awake people I met in the east," said Tello, "were the young khedive, Abbas Pasha, and his brother, Mehemet Ali, a charming young prince. Abbas Pasha is also very fine looking in his dark-blue Turkish uniform, blazing with jeweled decorations. He said to me: "I hope to make Egypt what she once was—the leading nation of the east."

was-the leading nation of the east."

During his two weeks' stay in Constantinople, Tello was the guest of Osman Pasha, in his palace on the Bosphorus, near the palace of the sultan. The pasha, or one of his sons, took the American boy every day out on the Bosphorus in his beautiful steam launch and showed him all the sights, including the interior of the sultan's palace, with a glimpse of the weary-eyed and melancholy ruler himself.

One of Osman Pasha's sons is married to the favorite daughter of the sultan.

to the favorite daughter of the sultan.
This son is the famous young hero of
Plevna, whose splendid mil'tary achievements give him precedence over every
other person in the realm with his fatherin-law the sultan. usen Olga, of Greece.

"She talked with me feelingly about the "boy editor" asked very cordially

about his friend, Mr. Robert Clark, of Atlanta, who accompanied him on his jour-ney around the world last year. "He is a capital comrade. I wish he was here today," he said. "And I am sure he would be glad to be," he added, glaucing across be glad to be," he added, glancing across the table at the three lovely South American girls who sat opposite to him. They were three sisters from Lima, bearing the musical first pames of Florencia, Elicita and Aida. One has a marvelous voice, which she is here to cultivate; another, though only sixteen, has begun to make fame and take prizes as a story writer; though only sixteen, has begin to make fame and take prizes as a story writer; the elder is a beauty and a fine musician. The beach party was enlivened by singing and music, and a fine fantastic dance on the marble-like sand, performed by Mr. McIlvaine, the artist, and one of the fairylike South American seporitas. Then we had stories about Turkey and eastern and harem life, told by Mme. d'Apery—Tello's mother-who is known in the literary world as Olive Harper, the novelist and all-round writer for McClure's syndicate, whose last book, just out, is a clever satire on New York fashionable life, called "What

New York fashionable life, called what Do You Think?"
Olive Harper is a remarkable woman. After she was crippled through a rheumatic illness, and forced to make her way on crutches, she was sent abroad by a San Francisco paper, and traveled all over Europe and As:a. In Turkey she met and married Monsieur d'Apert, who was an married Monsieur d'Apery, who was an married Monsieur d'Apery, who was an officer in the Turkish army, as his father had been before him. His father, a French soldier, had served under Napoleon, and in the terrible Moscow campaign had lost all his toes by the cold. After Napoleon's defeat and exile, M. d'Apery went to Turkey and entered the service of Sultan Mahmoud. With Houstref Pasha he reorganized the army, and introduced per-cussion caps in place of the old flint locks.

In Tello's editorial room, on West Twenty. second street, among the cabinets full of gifts from royal personages—autograph pictures of kings and queens, rare curios and medals of the fifteen different orders conferred upon him by notestates of Express ferred upon him by potentates of Europe and Asia—there is an old painting, half burned by the great fire at Constantinople, burned by the great fire at Constantinople, representing his grandfather and Houstref Pasha reviewing the Turkish troops after their guns had been supplied with percussion caps. The young grandson bears a strong likeness to his gallant ancestor. Tello, who is now nineteen, is tall, siender, darkly handsome, a daring rider and a picturesquely striking figure, particularly in his Arab costume presented to him by a prince of the desert with an unpronounceable name. Though he has received so much distinguished attention, he is in no way spoiled. He is as modest, frank and light-hearted as a school boy. He is the friend and adviser of the barefoot boy frefriend and adviser of the barefoot boy frefriend and adviser of the barefoot boy frefriend specific property of the desert with an unpronounce able name. Though he has received so much distinguished attention, he is in no way spoiled. He is as modest, frank and light-hearted as a school boy. He is the friend and adviser of the barefoot boy fre-

ternity of the city, and the rooms adjoining his study are filled with shoes, clothes and hats, which he takes infinite pleasure in fitting upon the delighted gamins. Part of the proceeds of his new book, "A Boy's Journey Around the World," will go to this charity, which he eriginated and has carried out.

MARY E. BRYAN.

The Best Scotch Songs.

From The Scottish Review,
Sir Walter Scott remarks somewhere on the large number of our best songs that have been written by Scottish women of "rank and condition." He names Lady Grisell Baillie's "Werena My Heart Licht I Wad Dee;" Lady Wardlaw's "glorious old ballad" of "Hardyknute," Lady Annie Barnard's "Auld Robin Gray," and Lady Nairne's "The Land o' the Leal." Place Miss Elliott's and Mrs. Cockburn's versions of the "Flowers o' the Forest" at the head of the list, and one may join Sir Walter Scott in doubting whether "we masculine wretches can claim five of the six songs equal in elegance and pathos out of the long list of Scottish minstrelsy." We can at least claim no song that has been more of a popular favorite than the "Flowers o' the Forest," which comes down to us in two versions of almost equal success from a feundation of nearly 400 years.

The genius of Miss Elliott and Mrs. Cockburn was essentially different, and the circumstances of their having both adopted the old refrain of the lament for the fall of the flower of Seldrik on the field of Flodden is somewhat peculiar. Miss Elliott's version, beginning, "Twe heard them illtin' at the ewe milkin'," shows us a dirge "expressed in a strain of elegiac simplicity and tenderness," which has seldom been surpassed. It is true that Mrs. Cockburn's version, beginning, "Twe heard them illtin' at the ewe milkin'," shows us a dirge "expressed in a strain of elegiac simplicity and tenderness," which has seldom been surpassed. It is true that Mrs. Cockburn's version, beginning, "Twe seen the smilling of Fortune beguling," is the more popular of the two; but this has probably arisen from the fact of Miss Elliott's verses being cast in a somewhat antiquated mold. With Mrs. Cockburn it is allegory throughout; with Miss Elliott's versions—the authorship being at first unrevealed—were indeed thought at one time to be the productions of antiquity. Miss Elliott's was described as the effort of "some old and long-forgotten minstrel." It did no



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STUDENTS AND BUSINESS MEN

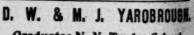
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some of his fri It rose. on t shares by Cho the sale of ab was a fumor volved in the stock. The r were as confi any time. T bears on it b lieved a pror against Gas e buy it lately slumps hence

New York, reau, by priv ager: The st fessional trac Sugar ro States Leath Industrials a

Good crop Grangers at there were n The mark

DESCRIPT

week end \$4,165,500 large en posits, same tin is an er

is an er the act the act three of though that the exchanterally busines banks week, in legal has betthe different three of the different three of the different three of the act three of thre

FINANCE AND TRADE

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., July 20 1895.

New York, July 20.-The transactions the stock exchange today footed up only 0,963 shares, of which 16,100 shares were American Sugar, 6,200 Distilling and Cattle Feeding, and 4,300 Chicago Gas. These ere the most active stocks on the list. Trading, as indicated above, was light and entirely professional. The attendance at board was also light, the trial race of the Defender and Vigilant off Sandy Hook, proving more attractive to the average okers than the stock market. The memhers present devoted their entire attention to the purchases of stocks to cover short tracts, the disposation to even up contracts being quite general. The shipment of 1,089,000 gold by the Etruria today was of no account to those who were looking for lower prices of stocks. The shipment brings the total exports of gold for the week, according to custom house authorities, up to \$1,530,275. The buying for the short account led to a rise in prices of % to 1% per cent, the improvement being most unced in Sugar, Chicago Gas, Leather, robacco, Distilling, Lead, the Grangers and Missourh Pacific. The buying of the Graners was due to the good crop reports from the west, the weather being all that could be desired by the most enthusiastic bull on railroad stocks. Speculation closed quiet but strong. Net changes show an advance of 1%01% per cent.

Money on call 1 per cent; prime mercantile paper 31/2@41/2 per cent.

Sterling exchange inactive with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4.89 for sixty days, and \$4.90 for demand; posted rates 4.84.9012; commercial bills \$4.87% @\$4.88. Bar silver, 66%c.

Government bonds firm.

State bonds quiet. Railroad bonds higher.

Silver at the board was 67@67%c. London, July 20.-Bar silver, 301/2d. Paris advices quote 3 per cent rentes 102 francs, 20 centimes for the account,

Bonds were dull and strong. The sales today of listed stocks aggregated 40,000 shares, and of unlisted stocks,

20,000 shares.		
Treasury balances:	Coin, \$100,179,000;	cur-
rency, \$63,609,000.	the same of	
1b. following are closing	pids:	
Am 'n Cotton Oil 20	Mobile & Ohio	28
do. pref 72%	Nash., Chat, & St. L.	68
Am'n Sugar Retin . 1114	U S. Cordage	1
-do. pref 99%	do. pret	1%
Am'nTobacco 109	N. J. Central	109%
do. pref	N. Y. Central	1000
Atch., T. & Santa Fo 12%	N. Y. & N. E	49
Baltimore & Daia. 64	Norfolk & Western.	13%
Canada Pac 54%	Northern Pac	4%
Ches. & Ohio	do. pref	154
Chicago & Alton 157	Northwestern	991/8
C. H. & Q 86%	do. pref	146
Chicago Gas 53 4	Pacific Mail	251/2
Del., Luck. & W. 162 1	- Reading	1744
Dis & Cut. Feed 20%	Rock Island	724
Erie 93	bhPaul. A	6814
do. pref	do. pref	1:1214
Ed. Gen. Blectrie 85%	Ellver Certificates	
Inc. Central 96	do pref	98
do. pref. 84	Texas Pac	124
Lakeshore 151	Union Pac	1/3
Lous & Nash 48%		814
L'ville, N. A.& Chic. 85	do. pref	191/2
Manhattan Consol 111%	Western Union	11
Memphis & Chas 115	Wheeling & L Erla.	17
Mich. Central 199%	Go. pref	52
When the warmen of the		

deferred to rec'ts, 8.37 6 1Ex-later Early Morning Gossip.

J. C. Knox, manager. Buying of Sugar was stimulated by the decision of the general appraiser in favor of the company in the matter of imports The fact that Benedict has been buying

Dow, Janes News Co., by private wire to

Chicago Gas recently has turned a number of traders to the bull side of the stock on the ground that Mr. Benedict probably knows more about the company than any one else, and while not desiring to take the management, is willing to invest money is the position which he has admitted to some of his friends.

It rose on the purchase of about 5,000 shares by Chopin & Co., and declined on the sale of about 4,000 by Nicholas. There was a fumor of some misapprehension inwas a fumor of some misapprehension in-volved in the purchase of some of the stock. The rumors on it Friday night were as conflicting as they had been at any time. There is no doubt that the bears on it believe that a receivership is coming. They do not explain how, except to say that it is on the cards. It is belleved a prominent operator who has been against Gas expects a further decline. Off-setting this is the fact that some very good authorities on the stock have begun to buy it lately and believe that bringing on slumps henceforth will pay.

Closing Stock Review.

New York, July 20.—New York News Bureau, by private wire to J. C. Knox, manager: The stock market was dull and prosional traders monopolized the dealings Sugar rose nearly 1 per cent, I nited States Leather gained 1 per cent and the Industrials generally were fractionally bet-

Good crop reports helped to sustain the Grangers at fractional improvements, but there were no orders from London and c mmission houses did nothing. The market closed quiet, but firm.

1 1 1 1 41

DESCRIPTION	Opening	Highest	Lowest.	Today's	Yesterday'st Closing bids.
Delaware & Lack	7			16:14	1614
Morthwestern	99	99%	98%	95:56	99
Tenn, Coal & Iron	85%	3514		854	35%
Bouthern Railway	14 14		14%	14%	
. New York & N &	50	:0	49	43	49
LakeShore	18136	1514	151	151	149%
western Union				91-	9146
Missouri Pacific				86	334
Union Pacific	12%		12%	12%	12%
Dist. & Cattle Feed Co.	204	20%	20	20%	2014
Atchison.			47.4444	10	*1238
Reading	17%	17%		1744	1756
Louisville & Nash	59	59%	65.9		59
North. Pacific pref	18%	181/2		184	18.4
Rock Island	6614	6850	65%	68%	
Chicago Class	72	7238		7234	71%
Chicago Gas Chic., Bur. & Quincy	52	534	53	684	
Ame'n Sagar Relinery		1115	864	865%	88.34
	110%	111.2	110%	11114	1104
Am'n Cotton Oll	25%	2636	254	26	25
General Electric	36	363	35%	2334	36

*Second assessment of \$3 per share paid.

The New York Bank Statement. New York, July 20.—The New York Financier says this week: "The statement of the associated banks of this city for the Week ending July 20th shows a decrease of \$4,165,500 in loans, although the inflow of currency and the gain of \$2,883,000 from the subtreasury operations were apparently large enough to prevent a falling off in deposits, which increased \$348,300 during the same tim. The heavy contraction of loansis an evidence of a temporary stoppage in the activity which has been a favorite icatthe activity which has been a favorite teature of the situation for weeks past, although it has been evident for some time that the contraction was coming. Stock exchange transactions have fallen off materially and the usual summer lull in other business was to have been expected. The banks gained \$5,172,900 in cash during the week, the total being made up of £,068,500 in legal tenders and \$104,400 in specie. There has been a growing demand for funds from the different crop centers and money will probably begin to move out of New York in

a larger volume soon. The gold exports, about which so much have been written during the past few days, have had no appreciable effect on the market, and bankers profess the opinion that the syndicate is able to control the situation in accordance with its contract. There is a possibility of other small shipments within the next few days, but the large foreign houses, espensibly those which are identified by the syndicate, will have no part in it. The treasury disbursements since the first of the month have been unusually heavy, but the effort of the release of this large volume of money has been fully discounted and it ought not longer to prove a disturbing factor. The result of the week's operations has been to increase the reserve \$5,085,825, but the total is still far below that of a year ago, and the loan item, despite the heavy decrease during the past six days, is still far above the normal, even of three years ago.

New Yors, July 20—The following is the statement of the New Yors associated banks for the years

BOND AND STOCK QUOTATIONS.

	an'l asked quotations
STATE AS	D CITY BONDS.
Gn. 35,8, 27 10.30 years	Augusta7s, L. D.113 Macon 6s
	Ala., Class A 108
Atlanta 4493 104	
BAILE	OAD BONDS.
Georgia6s, 1897, 101 Georgia6s, 1910, 110 Georgia6s, 1921, 112	do.,2d 78, 1910,114 do. con. 68

Atlanta Clearing House Statement.

COTTON MARKETS.

Local market closed nominal; middling 6%2 Daniel O'Deil & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, July 20.—The Chronicle this morning reports, a little too much moisture in some places on the Atlantic coast and need of rain in parts of Texas, but that the weather during the week has been mainly satisfactory. Boll worms have appeared in sections of Texas. Our private advices from that state indicate that the crop there is looking well, and it is generally believed that if the weather be favorable for maturing the crop, fully 2,000,000 bales will be raised in Texas. However, it is too early for estimating the crop even so far south, as much allowance must be made for the weather conditions during the next two months. Messrs. Slayden, Clarkson & Robards, of San Antonio, received their first bale of new cotton from Devine, Tex., today. Came in sight during the week, 10,748; same time last year, 13,875; total crop now in sight, 9,659,785; same time last year, 7,519,879. Total visible supply, 3,065,210; same time last year, 2,519,879. Total stock in all United States ports, 283,047; same time last year, 2,519,831. Liverpool was up-1-64d on futures this morning and down 1-32d on spots; sales, 6,000, closing quiet. This srowed little sympathy with our advance of yesterday and opening prices were naturally easier at 2 to 3 points concession, most of which was recovered later, but the market was dull and sagged to 6.86 for October, this being the bid price at the close—a net loss of 3 points. Daniel O'Dell & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

of 3 points.

MONTH		Opening	Highest	Lower.	Today's.	Yesterda
July	*******	6.76	6.78	6,75	6.76-77	9.78-80
August September				6.81	6.76-77	6.73-79
October					6.86-87	6,89-90
November		6.93			6.21-92	6,23-94
December			6.28	8.95	6.95-96	5.28-99
February					7 00-62	7.03-04
			7.07	7.06	05-07	7.08-10
The following receipts export	IN R PL	ateme	nt of t	he co	nsolida	ted net
	RECE	IPTS	EXP	RTS.	STO	CKs.
	1895	IPTS 1894	EXP(1894	STO	1894

| The following are the closing quetations of future cottonin New Oriesais today; | January | 6.73 | July | 6.51 | February | 6.78 | August | 6.52 | March | 6.83 | September | 6.58 | April | 6.88 | Ocuber | 6.69 | May | November | 6.63 | June | 6.63 | June | 6.63 | June | 6.68 | Closed dull: sales 7.800 bales | 6.68 |

The Sun's Cotton Review.

The Sun's Cotton Review.

New York, July 20.—Cotton fell 2 to 3 points and closed quiet, with sales of 27,900 bales. New Orleans advanced 1 point, but lost this and declined 1 to 2 points. Liverpool advanced ½ to 1 point, with sales on the spot of 6,000 bales at unchanged quotations. The port receipts were 581, against 492 this day last week and 209 last year. Spot cotton here was quiet and unchanged at 7c for middling uplands; 470 bales sold for spinning. Augusta advanced 1-16c to ½c. The Chronicle states that reports from the south indicate that the weather has in general been quite satisfactory during the week; that at several points on the Atlantic there has been rather too much moisture, but as a rule the rainfall has been light; that in some Sections of southern and central Texas light showers would be beneficial, and that boll worms are reported in a few localities in the coast district of Texas. It states that northern spinners have taken thus far this season 1,995,195 bales, against 1,541,586 thus far last season. Today's Features.—Little can be said about the speculation in which the sales for the day are less than 30,000 bales. There was just enough selling to cause a slight decline, but the decline was only slight. Liverpool was slightly higher. Fall River advices say that there is no probability of a strike. Boll worms are reported in some parts of Texas on the coast; the southern and central portions of that state are complaining of dry weather, and in some parts of the Atlantic region there has recently been a little too much rain. All this tended to make the bears cautious, even if it was not enough to fire the hearts of the bulls for a fresh onset.

Visible Supply of Cotton. The Sun's Cotton Review.

Visible Supply of Cotton.

New York, July 20.—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 3,065,210 bales, of which 2,689,010 bales are American, agrainst 2,519,897 bales and 2,034,679 bales respectively last year and year before. Receipts of cotton this week at all interior towns was 2,205 bales. Receipts from the plantations, 218 bales. Crop in sight, 9,659,783 bales.

Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, July 20.—(Special.)—The Chronicle's weather reports this morning being favorable and Liverpool's attitude rather disappointing, our opening was at a small decline. The first sales of August were at 6.76. The trading was dull and mainly local, the fluctuations being within narrow limits. August advanced to 6.78 and declined to 6.75, closing at 6.76 bid, with the tone quiet. The feeling at the close seemed to be that prices are likely to be somewhat lower next week. Friday, the 25th instant, will be notice day for August deliveries, and traders are discussing the probable effect upon the market of heavy tenders. There is certainly a large long interest in August cotton, which must be liquidated on or before notice day. The prevailing impression is that the two leading firms who control the bulk of the spot cotton here, will use it next week to force the holders of August contracts to self out for whatever they can get, and thus it clentally to widen the differences between August and the later months. This expectation may be, and probably is, well founded, and the whole list of months may be depressed to some extent in sympathy with August, but nobody expects the resulting declines to be very serious in extent or other than temporary. The bears are so uneasy about the condition of the crop that if they dare sell short at all they will be content to accept prefits on an exceeding-



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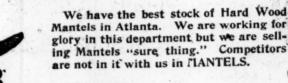
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6 PEACHTREE STREET

ly modest scale. In case of any decline we advise our friends to buy October or January. October is now selling about 10 points shigher than August, and closed today at 6.88 b.d. It has now taken the place of August as the active trading month.

The inconsiderable fluctuations of the day reflect the very limited business doing, and while quotations have shown a small deckine there has been but little disposition to a belief in lower prices. Trading being so light in the half holiday is indicative in but slight measure of the trend of the market. Mail and telegraphic advices from the south show a growing belief that the damage has been serious and is, if anything, aggravated by the continuous sunshine and heat, especially in the southwest of Texas, Visitors from Galveston are emphatic in the assertion that the crop will be materially curtailed.

phatic in the assertion that the crop will be materially curtailed.

Liverpool, July 20—12:15 p. 1m.—Cotton, spot demand moderate with prices steady; middling uplands, 31:1-16; saies 6.000 baies; American 5.000; specialation and export 500; receipts 8.000; American 4.000; uplands low middling clanase July and Angust delivery —; August and September delivery —; September and October delivery delivery 3 44-44; Cotober and November delivery 3 45-64; November and December delivery 3 47-64; December and January delivery —; January and February delivery 3 49-64; February and March delivery —; March and April delivery —; fattares opened steady with demand moderate. 1

Liverpool, July 20—1:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clanase July delivery 3 40-64, 341-64; July and August delivery 3 42-64, buyers; September and September delivery 3 42-64, buyers; September and September delivery 3 43-64, buyers; November and September delivery 3 45-64, buyers; November and December delivery 3 45-64,

Beston July 20—Cotton quiet; middling 7; net receipts 183 bales; gross 183; sales none; stock none. Wilmington July 20—Cotton firm; middling 6%; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales nene; stock Philadelphia, July 20—Cotton steady: middling 74; net receipts none bales; grass none; sales none; stock 12,094.

12,094.
Savannab, July 20—Cotton quiet and steady; midding 611-16; net receipts 135 tales; gross 135; sales 11; sock 4,973; exports coastwise 27.

New Orleans, July 20—Cotton dull; midding 611-16; net receipts 114 bales; gross 114; sales 100; stock 100,00; exports coastwise 40.

Mobile, July 20—Cotton dull; middling 63; net receipts 2 bales; gross 2; sales none; stock 5 842.

Memphis, July 20—Cotton dull; middling 63; net receipts 2 bales; gross 2; sales none; stock 5 842.

2,385.

Augusta, July 20—Cotton firm; middling 7 1-16; net receip... 5 bales; shipmens 87; sales 87; stock 8,807.

Charleston, July 20—Cotton steady; middling 6%; net receipts 25 bales; gross 26; sales none; stock 19,128; exports constwine 46. Houston, Jally 20—Cotton quiet; middling 611-16; net receipts 21 bales; shipments 216; saies none; stock 1,892.

The News Bullish, but the Market Acted Bullish and Closed Higher.
Chicago, July 20.—Some surprise was occasioned by the strength manifested by wheat today. Bradistreet's reported an unusual small clearance from both coasts for the week-1,652,892 bushels, and gave an encouraging outlook for winter wheat. The receipts in the northwest were large and shipments from the seaboard light. These facts would argue for weakness, but the market acted firm and closed with a gain of 1c for the day. The buying was scattered, Armour receiving credit for purchasing some. Shorts covered moderately, their buying contributing the greater proportion of strength. New York reported foreign buying at the seaboard, and Baltimore wired of fourteen boatloads sold for export at that place. Weight was attached to the buying for interior points, which has been gone for some time past, the bad harvesting of winter wheat being thereby confirmed. Beptember wheat epened from \$2.656. Acted Bullish and Closed Higher,

closing at 67% 667% c-lc higher than yes-terday. Cash wheat was quiet and un-

closing at 674,267%c—at the changed.

Corn rallied with wheat early, but eased, off before the close. There was greater firmless in the market than had been looked for, and it could only be accounted for by the disposition of shorts to even up. Certainly there was no information of which to base strength, and the sentiment at the present time is not a buffish one. Bradstreet's reported that the total yield for the year's crop will probably exceed even previous large views. September corn opened from 43%,43%c, advanced to 44%c, closing at 43%c—unchanged from yes-

44%c, closing at 43%c—unchanged from yesterday. Cash corn was easy and %o perbushel lower.

Oats—Prices for oats changed very little. The trade was a typical Saturday one, no features of news or business developing. September oats closed %c higher than yesterday. Cash oats were %6%c higher than yesterday. Cash oats were %6%c higher.

Provisions—Yesterday's principal sellers of pork were believed to be the best buyers today, although the trades were through a different set of brokers. Light receipts of hogs, a small estimate for Monday and an aggregate for next week, smaller than has been noted in some time, made shorts uneasy. Today's hog market was up 10 cents per 100 bounds, which gave product its first lift this morning, after which the buying sustained and advanced prices. The close on September pork was 20%22½c higher, on September lard 5%7%c higher and on September ribs 12½c higher than yesterday. Doméstic and foreign markets were quiet and firm.

The leading tutore ranged as follows in Chica**

WHEAT OPEL FIR LOW COS

July 655 665 654 654

September 654 675 645 73

December 654 695 455 9

Lamson Bros. & Co.'s Grain Letter.

By Private Wire to J. C. Knox, Manager.

Chicago, July 29.—The past week has been an unusually quiet one in the grain and provision markets. So many tradefs in the various cities are away on their summer vacations that it has greatly curtailed business. Those who have been trading have done so with scalping intentions, thus making the range of prices very nairow. The selling of wheat has been led by professionals on all hard spots, although not on a large scale. On the decline covering has been quite general. There is nothing new to add so what we have stated from day to day. News and conditions favor holders, but the bulls have been unable to accomplish much on account of the light 3 marks in Berlin and fifteen loads taken at Baltimore for prompt shipment today to Liverpool. The market is likely to be a scalping affair until trade broadens out.

Coarse grains for the week have ruled lower. The promising conditions for a fine corn crop has been the bear feature and has held supremacy over the good cash shid export demand. We can hardly advise selling on the big decline we have had, although it is quite likely offerings will be free on any advance.

Hog products have ruled weak. Receipts of hogs have been light, although they are running larger in weight. There seems to be very little demand for provisions and as a result offerings have found a poer market. Lamson Bros. & Co.'s Grain Letter.

PROVISIONS. GRAIN, ETC. CONSTITUTION OFFICE ATLANTA, GA., July 20, 1893

Flour. Grain and Menl. mans. July 20 - Floor, first patent 74.75; recpatent \$4.40; straight \$3.60; inner \$3.50;
a family \$3.85. Corn, while \$6: mixed
Oats white \$420; mixed \$86; \$50: mixed
Dark Corris raised \$50; Hay, N. 1 time
large bales \$1.10; small bales \$1.00; No. 21 time
large bales \$1.10; small bales \$4.00; No. 21 time
large bales \$1.10; small bales \$2.00; No. 21 time
large bales \$1.10; small bales \$2.00; No. 21 time
large-sakes, \$5: small sacgs \$7. Shorts\$1,10;
k meal \$1.00; Cofton seed meal \$10.2 \$100 fas.
\$6.00 \$100. Cofton seed meal \$10.2 \$100 fas.
\$6.00 \$100. Peas 75c \$100. Grits \$4.30;
\$70ck, July \$10. Southern four dull and seed.

JUST RECEIVED.

Another Shipment of Ladies' Fine Oxford Ties. Very Stylish Goods. Don't forget that we have the fullest and most complete line in Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes in the city. SEE THE STOCK.

> Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

(8.3.15). When: spot dull but firmer with options: No 2 red winter in store and elevator 70%; aftest 71%. The sum at Junestielec. Cooking strady at %. 18 sum at Junestielec. The sum at Junes

mixel western 3...

St. Louis July 20—Flour steady; patents \$3.406
3.65; fancy \$2.0063.00; choice \$2.6562.75. Wheat lower; No. 2 red July 66; August —; September 66%, 6966%. Cora lower; No. 2 July 40%; September 41%; December — Oats lower; No. 2 July 23%; September 22%; May —.

Chicago, July 20—Flour quiet and steady; winter patents \$3.2563.50; winter straights \$2.7563.10; No. 2 spring wheat 66666; No. 3 Spring —; No. 2 red 6664%. No. 2 corn 43%. No. 2 cats 24. Cincinnati. Ju'y 20 - Flour quiet; winter patents \$3.75 (23.85 (2

Groceries.

Atlanta, July 20.—Rossted coffee 21,60 % 100 % cases. Green—Choice 21c; fulr 19½c; prime 18½c. Sigar—Standard granulated 4½c; on granulated 4½c. New Orleans white 4½c; do, yellow 4½c. Syrup—New Orleans open kettle 25@30c; mixed 12½ @20c5ugarhouse 20@35c. Teas—Black 30@65c; green 20@60c. Rice—Head 6c; choice 5½c. Saltdairy, racks, \$1.40; do, bbls §2.25; ice cream \$1.00; common 70c. Cheese—Full cream 11.c. Matches—66s 50c; 200s \$1.30d; 1.75:300 \$2.75. Sods—Boxes 6c; kecs 3cc. Crackers—Sods 5½c; cream 8½c; grager shape 8½c. Candy—Common stace 6; laney 12@12½b. Oysters—F. W.\$1.70; L. W. \$1.25. Forcer—kegs \$3.25 Shot—\$1.35. Groceries.

New York. July 20.-Coffee. optionsclosed quiet and unchanged to 10 points up; July 14.65; August —; September 14.806.14.85; October 14.90; December 14.80; March 14.80; October 14.90; December 14.80; March 14.70; spot Bio dull but st-aly; No. 7 15b; Sugar, rawquiet but firm: fair refining 2%; refined fair v settle and firm: off A 4566.45; monit A 4 11-1644 %; cauleandard A 4 7-16464%; cut to af and crushed 61-1666...\(\lambda_{ij}\); granulated 4 7-16464; cuts oaf and crushed 61-1666...\(\lambda_{ij}\); granulated 4 7-16464; cuts oaf and in infer demand: open kettle 246632. Rice moderately active and firm; domestic lairte extra 44666; \(\lambda_{ij}\) pan 46446.

Atlanta, July 20—thear rib sides, boxed 7c; ice-cured bellies 8 kgc. Sugar cured hams 10% 12 kgc. California 7%c. Breakfast bason 10 kgc. Lard—Best quality 7% a second quality 7c; compound 6%c.

Short ribs loose 0.25@6,40. Dry salt shoulders boxe 0.57% 65.50; shortclear sides boxed 6.50@6.62%. Cincinasti, July 20—Pork, mess §11.25. Lard. stam leaf 6.75; kettled ried 0.75. fiscon, shoulders 5.62%; anortrib sides 6.75; short clear 6.87%.

Naval Stores.

Favannah July 20—Spirits turpentine firm at 25% for regulars; sales 1,000 casks; receipts 1,324. Roun from; sales 3,000 bibs; receipts 1,324. B and C 41,20; D 41,30; E 41,40; F 41,50; G 41,60; H 41,75; 1 42,00; K 42,25; M 42,40; M 42,50; windowglass 22,70; waterwhite \$2,90 \$2.70; waterwhite \$2.90
Wilmington, July 20—Rosin firm; strained \$1.27%;
good strained \$1.22%; urpentine steady; machine 25%;
irregulars 25%; tat firm = 1.30; crude turpentine
steady; hard \$1.20; soft \$1.80; virgin \$2.20;
Unarleston, July 20—Turpentine firm = 2.20;

Charleston, July 20 -Turpentine firm at 26; rosin firm; good strained \$1.10@1.20.

Live Stock Market.

Chicago, July 20—Cattle steady; receipud 500; common to extra steers \$3.40@6.00; stockers and feeders \$2.25@4.00; cows and buils \$1.75@3 75. Hogs strong and 10@15c higher; receipus 6 000; heavy packing and shipping lots \$5.15@5.45; common to choice mixed \$5.00@5.50; choice assorted \$5.56@5.70; light \$5.20@5.70; light \$5.20@5.70; light \$6.20@5.70; lots of the common steepes 2,500; interior to choice \$2.00@4.50; lambs \$3.00@5.50.

Country Produce.

Atheria July 20-Eggs 8666 Butter - Western creamery 2062224c; fance Tennessee 12½615; choice 12½6 Georgia 1061224c. Live poultry-Turkeys 16 % b: hens 2062224c; spring chickens 104 16c; ducks 186620c. Dressed poultry-Turkeys 166 18c; ducks 12614c; chickens 106124c. Irisn pointees—Burbank \$2.0042.50 % bb!; forc 8 bu Tennessee bu 656770c. Sweet pointees 756880c % bu Honey-strained 86210c; in the comp 106124c. Opens 756 % bu; bbis 12.00. Cabbane 1c.

Fruits and Confectionaries. Atlanta. July 29 - Appies - 2.09 @ 3.00 @ bbl.
Lemons - Messina \$4.25. Oranges - California \$2.75 @3.00. Cocoantos \$2.05 @ bbl.
Lemons - Messina \$4.25. Oranges - California \$2.75 @3.00. Cocoantos \$2.96 & Dranges - California \$2.75 & 2.00 &

6.75. Bacon boxedshoulders 6.37%; long clear 6.75; clear ribs 6.87%; short clear 7.00 how fork, July 20 - Pork slow but firm; old mess 112.25:612.75 Middlesnominal; short clear - Lard quiet shot stronger; dessern steam 6.70; city seam 6.25; options, July 6.62; September 6.77.

Chicago, July 20 - Chan quotations swere as follows:

Mem pork 110.87% \$11.00. Lard 6.8568.37%. Now Is the Time for U 2

YAROBROUGH. Trades School.

- 'Phone 455 PAINTER ATLANTA, GA. and Philadelphia. inter and ecorator.



EWAR

DOUGLAS, -THOMAS & DAVISON

Are sold here cheaper than at shoe Shoes stores because we can afford to sell them cheaper. We don't have to get all our profits from our shoe business.

Ladies' tan and black Oxfords and Strap Sandals, Misses tan and black one strap Sandals, on bargain table Ladies' vici kid Oxfords, needle, opera, square and C. S. toes, patent tip, regular \$2.50 value,

Ladies' French kid hand sewed button and lace Oxfords, tan and black, all the new toes, Misses' tan and black Oxfords, heel and spring heel, patent tip,

At 35c Misses' patent vamp one strap Sandals, hand turned, At \$1.25 Child's tan and black one strap Sandals, patent tip and plain,

Men's tan Russia calf lace Shoes, pointed cap toe, At \$2.00 Men's French calf hand sewed lace and Congress Shoes, ten styles of toe, regular \$5.00 goods, At \$3.50 Boys' tan Russia calf lace shoes, pointed toe; - At \$1.75

When We Sell Carpets

At prices like these it's like throwing money away to buy before seeing our lines.

Extra super Ingrains, all wool Tapestry Brussels Carpeting. If familiar with the usual figures these will interest you. Special patterns 41c Yard We make shades to order from a big stock of Hollands-75c and

up according to size. Body Brussels Carpets, patterns to suit, \$1.00 per Yard Ingrain Art Squares, size 3 by 3 yards, Bamboo Porch Awnings, size 5, 8 and 10 feet,

Price \$1.75, \$2.25 and \$3.00 each

Summer Jewelry

Each loc. Genuine Sterling Silver Belt Pins, Each 25c Sterling Silver Belt Buckles, exquisite designs, Silvered Belt Buckles, a complete variety, also black,

Sets for ladies' waists, sleeves and collar and cuff buttons, enameled, frosted silver and many other pretty finishes,

Per set 25c Ladies' Belts Black silk Belts with silvered Buckles, nice assortment buckles, Each 25c

Table Linens Half bleached, heavy grade, a strong linen, and the kind 40c Yard Cream Damask, 52 inch width, tip top grade, and a really re-

markable value at 50c Yard 72 inch bleached Scotch Damask, satin finish, latest patterns, and most excellent quality, 75c Yard

Towels Honeycomb cotton Towels, very fair size, Extra heavy honeycomb cotton Towels, size 24 by 45 inches,

ioc Each, \$1.00 Dozen All linen Huck Towels, with plain hem, size 22 by 44 inches, 15c Each, a Dozen for \$1.75

Colored Dress Goods The timely sorts that

right now. French Serge, in navy blue only, for skirts or full costumes, 50 inches wide, 65c Yard 60 inch Storm Serge, a tip top quality. Instead of \$1.25,

We get \$1.00 50 inch Clay Worsted, the best and latest of the serge family,

85c Yard French Challies-the 65c printed Challies, the best goods made, Now going at 25c yard

Pattern Suits-only eleven more, hardly enough to talk about; some have been to \$20.00; Choice now at \$5.00

Black Dress Goods Still hold their popularity.

38 inch German Henrietta, fine twill, all wool, silk finish, 50c Yard 40 inch figured and brocaded Brilliantine, very special value at 39c Yard

50 inch wide wale Storm Serge, the handsomest cloth of the 75c Yard 50 inch Sicilian, the fabric now most used for Skirts, 85c Yrd

Moreen, for Skirts and linings. We are selling lots of it. The 50c Yard



Visitors to this store the coming week will find many surprises awaiting them. It is our semi-annual stock taking time, and we are closing all odds and ends and small lots, in short order. In most cases the quantities are too small to advertise, as they will go as soon as put on the counters. Be on hand and get the benefit of the closing out of many summer lines.

Hosiery Ladies' Lislethread Handkerchiefs. and Tan drop stitch and plain,

33 1=3c Pair Gents' Lisle thread Half Hose fast ioc Pair

Infants' Lisle thread Hose fast 25c Pair

Misses' Lisle thread Hose fast black, fine 1-1 French rib, 25c Pair

Gents' Silk Plated Half Hose, fast 33 1-3c Pair

Ladies' Silk Plated Hose fast black Leather and Opera Shades, 50c Pair

Infants' Pure thread bright silk Hose fast black fine 1-1 French rib, 50c Pair

MEN'S Furnishing Goods

Men's Fine Quality White Unlaundered dress Shirts, open front and back or open back Butcher's linen lined Linen Bosom reinforced front and back,

At 50c each Men's Laundered Percale and Woven Madras Neglige Shirts,

Collars and Cuffs attached and Separate, 50c and \$1 Each Men's New Style Summer Suspenders for Neglige wear, also

Elastic and Non-Elastic Web Suspenders, Now is the time to buy good

Muslin Night-shirts, colored trimmed or white.

A few more dozens of Boys' Laundried Shirt Waists Star King and Acme brands, small sizes

At 50c each

Men's Bleached and Unbleached Jeans Drawers, knit and string 25c Pair

Men's White Gauze Undershirts on counter Special IOC Each

Brown and Ecru Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, Extra good values

At 25c, 37 1-2c and 50c Children's and Ladies' Crepe and China Silk Windsor Ties

Men's Linen 4-Ply Collars in Standing and Turn Down ioc Each

Men's Linen 4-Ply Cuffs in round and square corners, all sizes, 15c Pair

Ladies' Black Satin and Silk Neckwear in all the new styles, 25c Each

Stationery That big purchase of Writing Pads is by odds the biggest deal ever made in the retail stationery trade. Choice of thousands of pads worth to 25c each, At 2 for 50

Our No. 1 Plate, smooth finish, good weight, ruled or unruled, full note size, put up in pound packages and sold by the pound at 150

Real Irish Linen-our old time reliable quality linen paper-sold in quarter ream packages At 25C Or by the quire - - At 50

Envelopes to match both papers priced above, Per package 5c

Tinted Society Stationery, all the fashionable tints, in handsome monogram boxes, Pr box 25c

That famous Black Box, containing two quires of paper and 50 envelopes to match, the very best value ever put on sale, Box 25C

Toilet Soap Enough for this week's sale only. That fine assortment of toilet soaps, 3 cakes in a box,

Sold here are invariably the best

Ladies' and Children's all pure linen unlaundried hemstitched, 7 1-2c each; a dozen For goc

Men's unlaundried all pure linen hemstitched, full size, Each 12 1-2C

Ladies' pure linen soft bleach white hemstitched, 3 width hems, Each 10c

Men's fine sheer, white soft bleach hemstitched inch, half and quarter inch hems, 25 each, A dozen for \$2.75

Men's full size cotton Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, colored Each 10c

Ladies' unlaundried all pure linen embroidered Handkerchiefs, work done by hand in the convents of Europe, embroidered corners and scalloped edges, Each 10c

Kid Gloves Silk Gloves to come

what is wanted. You get the right thing, always, and can depend on what you get.

Kayser make Silk Mitts, made right, shaped right, all around good, Special grade 25c

Kayser patent finger tipped Silk Gloves—a guarantee given with every pair, Price 50c

White Kid Gloves, plain or black stitching, Per pair \$1.00

At 50c each White Mocha Gloves, either plain or black stitching, the swell glove of the season, Per pair \$1.50

> Ladies' Vests Jersey Vests, kinds and prices to please everybody.

Ecru Jersey ribbed Vests, crochet Each 4c

Fine ribbed Vests, bleached, low neck and sleeveless, taped and crochet neck and arms, Each 10c

Lisle thread Vests, fine rib silk taped neck and arms, low neck and sleeveless, Each 25c

Silk ribbed Vests, silk taped neck and arms, open crochet work shoulder pieces, in cream, pink and blue, Each 65c

Fine silk ribbed Vests, with fancy open work tops, in cream, pink and blue, Each \$1.00

Shirt Waists And ready to Extra Skirts wear Suits,

at prices which make doing any such work at home absurd.

Choice of several hundred washable Shirt Waists, made up in the most acceptable way, with big full sleeves and choice patternsinstead of \$1.25 and \$1.50, Now \$1.00 each

Fine duck Suits, in the popular cloth shades, only a few left-\$5.00 up to now the only priceto go quick At \$2.50 Suit

Silk Waists, black and a small assortment of colors-been \$5, \$6 and \$7.00 each, Choice now \$2.50 each

Ladies' Tailor Made Suits, in belted Eton or short cutaway coat style; coats silk faced and skirts made full and lined throughout.

These have been first-class sellers at \$10.00 suit, Now \$7.50 each Duck Suits—A limited quantity of navy blue and white Duck Suits—

instead of \$2.50, Now \$1,50 each

Laundry Soap At IOC Box high grade Laundry Soap—while the lot lasts, IO Bars for 250

DOUGLAS, -THOMAS &

61 Whitehall st. Half block on Broad. **DAVISON**

Our Crockery Store Big Basement and if you have any buying to do for Hotels, Boarding Houses or private families, this stock should be seen.

O. P. CHINA-This China is not an expensive goods, but will outwear any China on the market. It is the cleanest, neatest and best goods for the money that can be had for regular use. We offer this week prices as follows:

O. P. China 113 piece Dinner Set, complete\$12.00
O. P. China Dinner Plates, per dozen
O. P. China Breakfast Plates, per dozen 1.00
O. P. China Tea Plates, per dozen
O. P. China Cups and Saucers, per dozen 1.20
O. P. China open Vegetable Dishes, each
O. P. China covered Vegetable Dishes, each
O. P. China flat Meat Dishes, each
O. P. China French Soup Plates, per dozen 1.40
O. P. China French Fruit Saucers, per dozen
O. P. China Pastry Plates, per dozen
0. P. China Sauce Boats, with twohandles, each
Now comes the goods at prices that sound almost like no price
at all:
Rolling Pins, large size, each
House Scrubbing Brushes, each 50
House Scrubbing Brushes, large 10c kind, each
Vegetable Presses, 50c kind, each
Crank Sifters, 15c kind, each 8c Muffin Pans, 6 holes, each 8c
" 8 holes 10c; 9 holes 12c; 12 holes
Mincing Knives, each5c Butcher Knives, each100
We have six 100 piece Dinner Sets left in very fine Vienna
China, stippled gold handles, Lafontaine pattern, very desir-
able decorations, marked to sell at \$32.50, and well worth the
marked price—will offer set complete, while this lot lasts.

Sheets, Covers And Spreads

Cheaper than you can make them at home, Hemmed Sheets-Nine Quarter Size-Hemmed ready for use,

At \$25.00

ioc Pair Pive Quarter Cases, Hemmed ready for use, Pair 25c Ten Quarter Sheets, fine grade cloth, Hemmed ready for use, \$1.10 Pair

White Marseilles Spread, fine, closely made quality, full Eleven Quarter size, four pounds weight,

Eleven Quarter White Crocket Spread, surprisingly good

Ginghams

3c Yard Last of those fine grade Ginghams

Small lot left; about enough for a good

three hour sale while they last,

at 5c yard. Flany included worth-

White Checks A lot of some twenty pleces, the usual 5c grade,

Swiss and Jaconet, wide

2c Yard

For Ladies-One more week's sale of those \$1.00 and \$1.25 Gowns at 75c. Never-such a Chance before. High or V neck; Lace or Embroidery trimmed, tucked Yokes cut full width, full length and well made, Each 75c

Children's Dresses

Children's Ging-Lace trimmed in all ages; Dainty, well made garments. Value from \$1.00 to \$1.50 Choice Each 75c

Embroideries

margin, new open work embroideries grades usually seen at from 15c to 25c yard. On Special Embroidery table in front of Embroidery department, 9c a Yard

Sherbets, Creams, etc. Best Soda Water Sherbets, Creams, etc. Best in the city. Fount located in

Ribbons

22 at loc yard. Some colors are missing but many good shades yet to be had.

center of Store, Main Isle.

A small lot more from those two big

ribbon sales-widths to No. 9 2c, 9 to

Stamped linen Center Stamped Linens

No more artistic things to be had at any price.

Pieces, and other Stamped Linens. To keep up the interest during the hot weather we will continue those pieces always shown at 50c each

VOL

Hammers conveniend thought a immense, the mercha

Prices aver cost. Alth attractive

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Best American pretty color A large assortme goods for he

Superb lines of Printed Bat Half-wool Printe

Imported French Wash Fabri All-wool Challis,

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All our Wash Si in stripes ar new line of shepherd ch

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At Hal lown. Your ch

Our splendid Shout slighiest con ust the season ore is in ruin:

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VOL XXVIII

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At 25c

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\$25.00

ATLANTA, GA, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1895.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Active

at

KEELY COMPANY

KEELY COMPANY

Hammers are resounding, saws are buzzing, trowels are clicking! There'll be new elegance and convenience in the old store before long. These improvements were planned months ago, and we thought a quiet time had been set for the building flurry. But the throngs of customers are immense, and there is great reason for the interest. We never had such complete mastery over the merchandise in daily need. Bargains were never before so numerous, so diversified, so opporune. The changes going on curtail our selling room. If you see one department blocked, turn to the right or the left. We'll take care that you get what you want.

... BOUNTIFUL BUILDING BARGAINS ...

Prices average lower in this colossal sale than ever before. We offer our entire stock at and below cost. Although we lose money, we're no less pleased that you gain. Among the numerous attractive items---

ă.		
	Best American Zephyr Ginghams, choice dress styles in all the pretty colorings and designs, worth 12½c; present price. 4 1-2.c	1
	A large assortment of Cotton Challis and Figured Muslins, neat goods for house wrappers, worth 10c; present price3c	1
MICOR 3: 100	Superb lines of Printed Jaconet Duchess, Printed Dimities and Printed Batiste Swisses, regularly worth 15c; present price10c	I
	Half-wool Printed Challis and Novelty Plisse in all the rare and dainty colorings and crinkles, worth 20c; present price 10c.	F
MOMON (MI)	Imported French Plisse, one of the newest and most exclusive Wash Fabrics of this season, worth 25c; present price15c	2
NARB-DOOR	All-wool Challis, light and dark grounds with artistic and unique printings, limited quantity, worth 49c; present price25c	5
	Printed French Organdie, the fine, sheer, beautiful sort with graceful designs and loveliest tints, worth 40c; present price25c	
ARTHRODO SALE	All our Wash Silks, Swivel Silks, Pongee Silks and Kaikai Silks in stripes and figures, worth up to 6oc; present price25c	P
	A new line of rich and lustrous Taffetas in small and medium shepherd checks, all colors, worth 65c; present price39c	v
100000	Black Self-figured Chinas and Fancy Figured India Silks in a wilderness of patterns and colors, worth 75c; present price. 49c	C
	A variety of Persian Taffetas in all the glace and iridescent effects, stripes, figures and checks, worth up to \$1.25; at	A
Manager Sans	All-wool Colored Crepons, including seventeen of the most popular shades, double widths and made to retail at 85c, present price35c	

			The state of the s			
All-wool	French	Crepons, all	the popular	street colors	imported	
with	in the la	st thirty days,	worth \$1.75	the yard; pre	sent price75	ic

total transfer of the second s	
Black Mohair and Sicilian Cloth,	56 inches wide: \$2.00 grade at .
\$1.25; \$1.50 grade at 75c and	the regular 75c grade at

All-wool Black Challis, full 38 inches wide, product of a famous French mill, drapes and wears well, worth 65c; present price...35c

Striped and Figured Duck Suits, made with Tuxedo and Eton Coat, all sizes ready for Monday, those we sold at \$3.00 are now...\$1.48

Striped and Figured Duck Suits, made with Tuxedo and Eton Coat, all sizes in stock Monday, those we sold at \$3.50 are now......\$1.98

Pique and Duck Suits, all colors and the swellest of designs,
Tuxedo and Eton Coat—wonderful values, those we sold at
\$4.50 are now......\$2.48

White Duck Suits, splendid quality material, Coat and Skirt made up in the very best and newest style, worth \$5.50; now......\$3.75

Over five hundred Percale Shirt Waists, principally in stripes, laundered cuffs and collars, full front and back, big sleeves, worth

All our finest Shirt Waists—solid colored French Cambric, fancy
Madras, Batiste and Irish Lawns, worth up to \$2.50; present

. . . DAMASKS AND TOWELS . . .

Here's welcome news for hundreds of housewives and hotel keepers within a radius of fifty miles of this store. To-morrow we continue the most marvelous Mid-Summer distribution of Table Damasks and Towels ever attempted in any Southern community. Last week's selling was tremendously large—we broke our own best record, and it was a big one to break. This week's business must not fall short of its peerless predecessor. If possible will urge it on to even grander results. To accomplish this there's been a general cutting and slashing of prices, and you'll see to the cutting of the goods.

see to the cutting of the goods.	
60-inch Bleached Table Damask, regularly worth 65c; at	Honey-Comb Bath Towels, long fringe, size 24x40, worth 20; at10c
62-inch Bleached Table Damask, regularly worth 75c; at	Huck-a-Back Linen Towels, fringe and borders, 24x38, worth 20c12c
68 inch Bleached Table Damask, regularly worth \$1.00; at	Huck-a-back Linen Towels, fringe and borders, 24x40, worth 25c15c
72-inch Bleached Table Damask, regularly worth \$1.25; at95c	Satin Damask Towels, fringe and borders, 20x40, worth fully 30c19c

BLANKETS, QUILTS AND COMFORTABLES.

This is an event of unequaled and matchless interest! To buy sturdy, honest, pure wool Blankets at the prices prevailing during the few days of this sale is equivalent to making the dollar you spend worth a hundred and fifty cents. So much under value are the goods now in our possion that to mark them at ruling and current rates and values would make us more money than to sell them. But such a course is contrary hour policy. We need—The workmen demand—the space they occupy.

So, Fair Warning to All!

hese lots cannot in the nature of things last many days, and any night along the lines now quoted.	this week may find us compelled to end the offerings for want of stocks
lox4 Wool Blankets, worth \$2.25; at\$1.25	11x4 Wool Blankets, worth \$6.00; at\$4.00
11x4 Wool Blankets, worth \$3.00; at\$1.98	11x4 Wool Blankets, worth \$6.50; at\$4.50
11x4 Wool Blankets, worth \$3.75; at\$2.75	11x4 Wool Blankets, worth \$7.50; at\$5.00
11x4 Wool Blankets, worth \$4.50; at\$3.00	220 Fine Crocheted Quilts, worth up to \$1.25; at75c

At Half Price! Over four hundred Bed Comfortables. Calico Covers filled with clean carded cotton. Sateen Covers filled with pure, selected cotton. Figured China, Japanese and India Silk Covers filled with softest and fluffiest down. Your choice of each lot at about half their real value.

... A VITAL SHOE CLIMAX ...

Our splendid Shoe stock thrown out at prices that hardly pay for the leather. Finest workmanship and best styles and you secure both with out slighiest cost. There is no comparison, Competing dealers who make the effort fail at every point.

Just the season for Oxford Ties and Strapped Slippers. We have them, any kind wanted, and the prices are ridiculously low. The old Shoe store is in ruins, and we must get rid of the goods, no matter what the loss to us.

'Never Was a Time Like Now.

The history of Shoe selling does not furnish a parallel case with this exceptional closing-out sale. Values that are as real and pro-----ced as gold dollars are being offered at liberal discounts. Men, women and children take notice and come quick for Shoes. Complete rai sizes.

KEELY COMPANY

KEELY COMPANY

7 Summer Specials.



200 Stone Filters.

Just Like This

Now in Stock

Only \$2.75 Each

The Best Made; the Original Stoue Filter; the Only Good One; Reduced to \$2.75.

REFRIGERATORS.

Closing out our entire line of the celebrated Jewett Cold-Blast Refrigerators and Ice Boxes, \$3.50 and upward to \$25.00.

FLY FANS.

Good ones at \$1.50. The Revolving Disc Fan, the Finest on Earth, at \$3.50.

CREAM FREEZERS.

All the best makes, \$1.00, \$1.25.

FRUIT JARS.

Mason's Jars, Poicelain Tops, I quart size, 90 cents per dozen. 2 quart size, \$1.19.

COOLERS.

Biggest line of Coolers in the South. Coolers for 50c.

EXPOSITION FURNITURE.

12 Pieces, \$12.60 Per Suit.

We can fit up a room complete for \$12.60 with our Exposition Suit No. 1. The suit consists of 1 bed, 1 spring. 1 mattress, 1 dresser, 1 washstand, 1 center-table, 2 chairs, 1 chamber set, all for only \$12.60. Don't fail to see it.

Wood & Beaumont Stove and Furniture Co.,

85 and 87 Whitehall St., 70 and 72 S. Broad. NOTICE—Out-of-Town, Customers given particular attention.

REDUCTIONS!

GREATER THAN EVER.

% 333

%

OFF.

Men's, Boys' and Children's Wool Suits and Children's Wash Suits

% 50 9

Men's, Boys' and Children's Straw Hats=new and nobby effects.

SPECIAL.

Negligee	Shirts,	worth	up to	\$1.00,	at	59c
Negligee	Shirts,	worth	up to	\$1.25,	at	89c
\$1.50 Me						

Children's Wash Suits.

Our stock of these goods is replete with the daintiest, prettiest and best novelties of the season. Our original prices were far and beyond the reach of any competition. None could touch our cheapness. Today we offer you choice at one-third less than regular prices.

EISEMAN BROS.,

15=17 Whitehall Street.

MACON GROCERS, TOO

They Declare a Boycott on the Louisville and Nashville.

THEY WANT LOWER RATES FOR L, C, L

The New City Charter Is Not Altogether Satisfactory and Amendments Will Be Added-Postmaster Price Is Better.

Macon, Ga., July 20 .- (Special.)-The general movement throughout the state, which has been termed a "boycott of the Louisville and Nashville railroad," has been joired by the wholesale grocers of Macon, though they do not call their action a boy-

This morning the wholesale grocers of Macon met at the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. S. R. Jaques presiding, and unanimous-

lly adopted the following resolution:
"Resolved, That on and after this date all goods will be purchased f. o. b., and not delivered, and whenever possible be routed by the buyers over roads known to be friendly to granting an equitable differential between the rates in car and less than car

In explanation of the above a grocer

The wholesale grocers of the southers states have been fighting for several years past to obtain a lower rate on goods in carloads than in less than carload lots, notably flour. At the last convention of whole-sale grocers of the southern states held at Atlanta in May last, the committee who had the matter in charge reported in ef-fect to the convention that nearly all the roads in the association of southern rati-roads were friendly to the proposition, but that unless it was unanimous nothing could be accomplished. The various wholesale grocers of the trade centers of the south are now taking the matter up and acting upon the suggestion of the Atlanta convention of southern grocers and pledging themselves to buy their goods at a price at the starting point, and delivered. This gives the mer chant the right to route his cars by whatever road he pleases., and there is a general movement all along the line to ship only by such roads as are friendly to the lower rates in car lots than in less quantity." Charter Amendments.

At an early day a resolution will be introduced in the city council recommending va-rious amendments to the city charter, which the senator and representatives from Bibb will be asked to have passed at the session of the legislature which convenes in next October. It is said that the proposed amendments will receive the unanimous vote of the council, and will be indorsed and approved by the mayor. Among the changes will be recommended the abolishing of the public works, fire and police commissions, Each commission consists of three commissioners. It is suggested that there be one public works commissioner. It is further thought that the mayor and aldermen should not be limited to one term, and that the present mayor and aldermen should be eligible to re-election. Various other change in the charter are suggested which will oon be made publicly known by the city

Fighting the Verdict. Today Judge Hardeman, of Bibb superior court, granted the motion of the defendant for a new trial in the divorce suit of Culpepper vs. Culpepper, from Houston Plaintiff and defendant are members of prominent families, in Houston county. The plaintiff sued for a divorce on the ground that he was forced to marry under duress. Defendant resisted the suit The trial was had at the last term of Houston court. Hardennan, Davis & Turner and Bacon & Miller, of Macon, represented the plaintiff. Judge Warren D. Nottingham and A. T. Harper, of Macon, represented the defendant. The jury was out twenty-one hours and returned a ver-dict for the plaintiff. The defendant immediately commenced a fight on the verdict and made a motion for a new trial. Gustin, Guerry & Hall were engaged as associate counsel with Nottingham and Harper. Argument was made before Judge Harde-man a short time ago and he rendered his decision this morning, as before stated, and granted a new trial.

Other Court Matters.

In the superior court today an amend-ment to charter was granted whereby the Mix & Everett Company becomes the Mix Company. An amendment was also grant ed to the charter of the Southern Phosphate Company, by which the company is allowed to reduce its capital to \$125,000, and increase it to \$200,000 if necessary.

This morning J. P. Dreskell, of Monroe, Commissioner Erwin on the charge of Commissioner Erwin on the charge of illicit distilling and was bound over in the sum of \$250.

Judge Hardeman has adjourned Bibb su perior court for the term, so far as jury trials are concerned. Judge James Griggs will be here the first week in August to hear some Georgia Southern railroad mat-

A Convalescent Postmaster.

Postmaster Daisy Price has been confined at home several days with a sharp attack of sickness. He was able out this morning for awhile, much to the pleasure of his many friends. He is con-valescent and will soon be himself again.

WAS THE WRONG MAN. An Athenian Holds Up a Man and His Wife

Athens, Ga., July 20 .- (Special.)-Last night on Prince avenue there occurred an affair which may develop seriously. It is best told by Mr. Maurice Jankower, a young furniture merchant here, who was one of the principal actors in the scene.

Mr. Jankower and his wife were walking along this sidewalk enjoying the cool breeze that had sprung up after dark and were near the county courthouse. Suddenly a man sprang upon the sidewalk in front of them, and it was seen at once that he was

He slapped his hand on Mr. Jankower's shoulder, and with the other hand pushed pistol against his breast, exclaiming: 'What are you doing with this woman?"

Mr. Jankower was astounded and his wife was badly frightened. He told his wife to step aside and he would settle the matter. He asked the man what he meant by such conduct and the man, looking at him very closely, said: "Excuse me, sir, you are not the man I was looking for." He then offered profuse apologies for his conduct. Mr. Jankower carried his wife home and medical attention was soon needed, as she was found to be suffering from severe nervous prostration caused by the terrible fright she had experienced when the man placed his pistol against her husband's breast. Mrs. Jankower was some better

The man who had caused the disturbance The man who had caused the disturbance turned out to be G. W. Pressnell, Sr., a blacksmith living in this city. Jankower swore out a warrant for Pressnell this morning charging him with pointing a pismorning charging him was arrested. tol at him and Pressnell was arrested.

Judge Foster placed his bond at \$100 and
set Monday, the 29th, as the day for trial.

set Monday, the 29th, as the day for trial. Pressnell would not talk much about the occurrence. He says that he was out looking for a man, but would not say what he had against him. He simply remarked that he did not draw any pistol on Jankower, although he admits he had a pistol. Pressnell says he regrets that he made such a mistake and that the occurmade such a mistake and that the oc rence happened solely on account of his making a mistake as to Jankower's identity. He admits he was out looking for a

man, but says he had no intention of shooting him if he had met him. He was simply going to bring him to taw about some thing he would not mention just now.

To Perfect Their Plans. The Athens Street Railway Company stockholders will meet August 26th to per-fect plans as to the erection of the electric power plant at Mitchell's bridge. The ma-chinery has all been ordered and this meet-ing is simply to arrange all the necessary details and to determine what amount of bonds they will issue. When completed this will be one of the most thoroughly equipped power plants in Georgia and will usher in a new era of manufacturing development in this section of the state. Mr. W. S. Holman is the president of the company and Mr. Albin P. Dearing is secretary and treasurer. They will leave no unturned to make this new enterprise a grand success

Newsy Notes.

At the prize drill last night at the Clarke Rifles' armory over thirty members con-tested for the medal. The contest was spirited and finally resulted in the medal being awarded to Private Frank J. Carithers.

A movement is on foot to establish

hospital in Athens. Bob Branch gave a big barbecue to his friends at Bishop today and there was some lively horse racing done also. Mr. Frank Hardeman has returned to his

home in Washington. Misses Lena Petner and India Colbert are back from a visit to friends in Atlanta. Dr. J. E. Pope and family have returned rom a delightful visit to friends at Madi-

Miss Hallie Hodgson is back from a trip to Denver.

Mr. W. D. Ellis, Jr., of Atlanta, is in Athens for a few days.

Superintendent G. G. Bond is back from Warrenton, where he officiated as expert at the teachers' institute. Rev. E. F. Anderson, of Atlanta, is visiting his son, Mr. J. S. Anderson, of Ath-

ens. Miss Sadie Goldsmith, of Atlanta, is vis iting Miss Bulah Morris, of this city.

Floyd County Grand Jurors Recom

mend Cutting Down Expenses. Rome, Ga., July 20 .- (Special.)-The grand jury of Floyd county has adjourned and among its general presentments are some recommendations that are rather sensational. The jury finds that the indebtedness of the county is \$55,000, payable \$2,500 each year up to 1899, with a floating debt of \$35,000, and to provide for the payment of this it finds but two ways: the floating of redemption bonds, or the reducing of county expenses.

It then goes on to state that one remedy is to suspend the county chaingang for two years, although that chaingang is building roads all over the county at the rate of \$1,200 per mile.

To Reduce Juries. The grand jury further recommends that there be a reduction in jurors, the number composing the grand juries to be fifteen, and ordinary juries six, instead of twentyfour and twelve, respectively, according to existing laws. It goes still further and recommends the reduction of bailiffs' and jurors' fees to \$1.50 a day, as a measure of economy. The latter recommendation has created quite a stir in this county, where so many of the jurors live at long distance from the town e compelled to remain in attend-the courts and board themselves and are ance on the courts and board themselves out of the already medger enough sum of \$2 a day, to say nothing of compensation for

Good Country Roads. The grand jury finds that seventy-six mfles of roads have been built by the chaingang since it was put in force, at a ost of \$91,000, or about \$1,200 per mile, which

s'a good showing for the county. It is found that the cost of supporting the chainging is about \$17,000 per annum, which is cheap, according to its estimate, in consideration of the work done.

The almshouse is found to cost the county \$6,000 per annum, and it supports on an average eighteen paupers per month the year round, the farming bringing in goodly rental to help pay expenses. A County Bookkeeper.

The grand jury finding it necessary to employ a bookkeeper to look after the funds of the county, recommends Foster Harper for the position at a salary of \$75 month.

The sheriff has collected delinquent taxes from 1890 to 1894 amounting to nearly \$2,900. The presentments further recthat the Georgia legislature provide for the payment by the county of the fees for publishing the grand jury presentments in the official organ of the county, so that they may be printed and disseminated as other legal publications.

The Commissioners' Muddle. For several months there has been ontest among the com issioners, caused by the resignation of H. M. Clayton, one of the board, and the efforts to fill his place Two of the four remaining commissioners favor a town man and two a countryman, and on that question there has been a tie vote cast at every meeting when the subject has been opened.

The grand jury recommends that the va cancy be filled without further delay, and suggests that as the city of Rome is not represented on the board as it now stands a man from the city be appointed. The presentments have caused a great deal of talk among the citizens, and if

the recommendations are carried out th will be some radical changes and regular populistic kicking all along the lines.

WILLIAM PARKER MAXWELL. A Prominent Citizen of Montezums Passes Away.

Montezuma, Ga., July 20,-(Special.)-Mr William Parker Maxwell, for about twentyfive years a prominent and honored citizen of Montezuma, and well known throughout this section of Georgia, died of Bright's disease at his residence here yesterday at 5:30 p. m., after a long illness covering a period f over a year. He was buried in the city cemetery this afternoon at 4:30 'clock. Rev Walker, of Calvary church, Americus, of which the deceased was a member, officiated. The funeral was largely attended by numerous friends of the deceased and also relatives from a dis tance, including the cities of Savannah, Co. umbus and Atlanta. This community has sustained a severe loss in the death of Mr. Maxwell, who had been foremost until his declining health in everything for the com-mercial, social and moral good of our peo-

Douglasville, Ga., July 20.—(Special.)— The Douglas county co-operative store was closed here today at the instance of Dr. T. R. Whitley, one of the stockholders. The liabilities are about \$20,000. The assets, in-cluding stock of goods, solvent notes, accounts and real estate, will approximate \$7,000. The appointment of the receiver for this concern has created more of a sensation than anything that has occurred here in years.

Dallas Wins.

Dallas, Ga., July 20.-(Special.)-Dallas and Austell played ball today at this place The score was 14 to 6 in favor of Dallas. Batteries, Cooper, York and Lawrence for Dallas; Hallman, Spratling and Wedignto, for Austell. Two thousand people saw n

Ringgold Wins Again. Ringgold, Ga., July 20.—(Special.)—Last Saturday Ringgold defeated Dalton. Today Ringgold won from Tunnel Hill by to

BADLY WORRIED.

Livingston Is To Speak.

HE APPEARS THERE ON SMITH'S DAY

The Bimetallists Are Confident of Having the Crowd and Their Opponents Seem To Agree With Them.

Cordele, Ga., July 20 .- (Special.)-The goldbugs of Cordele are mad. They are surprised and aggrieved that the Dooly county silver league is to have as its guest Hon. Leonidas F. Livingston on July 27th.

The goldbugs invited Mr. Smith to address the people of Cordele on July 27th in favor of the single gold standard. This action was taken by only a small number of the people of this section. In the meantime the Dooly county silver league invited Hon. Leonidas F. Livingston to make an address here on the same day in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Mr. Livingston has accepted the invitation and will be here. Mr. J. F. Hill, president of the silver league, was amused this morning when he read a set of resolutions handed him by the secretary of the "sound money" league. He was informed that the resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the league last night. The resolutions express the disgust of the goldbugs that the advocates of free coinage should be so rude and discourteous as to invite Mr. Livingston to speak on the same day that Mr. Smith is to be here. The silver men are, of course, only amused at the action of the few goldbugs who have been so ostentatious here. There are only a handful of them, yet they have lost no time and spared no opportunity to make the impression that there is really a large number of them here. Mr. Smith is considered the goldbug candidate for the United States senate, and it is taken that his speech here in Mr. Crisp's district will be the real opening gun in the campaign, as it is thoroughly understood that Mr. Crisp is the logical candidate for the senate as an advocate of free silver and a patriot. Large crowds are expected from all points in south Georgia. Excursions will be run on all roads and will come in from five directions. The Georgia Southern and Florida railroad will run a special train from La-Grange and quite a number of people will come from Atlanta and other points in north Georgia. It is to be a big day.

The goldbugs are afraid that their meetng will be a tame affair beside the monster bimetallic rally. It would not be surprising if they change the date of Mr. Smith's speech to avoid a comparison of crowds.

DOWN IN WARE.

Corn Is Attacked by a New Kind of Worm.

Worm.

Waycross, Ga, July 20.—(Special.)—ExSheriff B. Haeseler, a popular and much
respected man of this county, fell dead yesterday from heart disease at his country ome. His remains will be interred here

Ex-Representative , W. J. Harrington pillar are playing havoe with young corn in different parts of the county distring the stake cultrely of leaves. Strange to say, these caterpillars do not attack the cotton at all and no great damage is con-templated, as most of the corn crops are too far advanced to be hurt much.

Forsyth, Ga., July 20.—(Special.)—Last evening at the Hooks house Miss Maude Hooks tendered her charming friend, Miss Lessie Hurst, of Waynesboro, a delightful reception. The occasion was one of the most brilliant social events of the season and was largely attended by the society set Miss Hooks is a charming h and every one present spent a most delightful evening. Those present were Misses Dot Mays, of Atlanta; Alice Bramblett, difford Napier, Jewell Johnston, of Co ran; Undine Lane, Mattie Watts, Talu Freyer, Sallie Roberts, Sarah Bowden, Mat-tie Leigh Turner, and Messrs. Robert Ber-ner, Sam Rutherford, Ernest Smith, C. F. ner, Sam Rutherford, Ernest Smith, C. F. Sharp, Herbert Searcy, Paul Bowden, Clar-ence Brantley, Cooley Lane, A. P. Burr, L. P. Mead, Hillyer Rudisill, George Law-son, H. H. Childs, Allen Wilder, A. N. Sharp and Ed Rudisill. Rev. Dr. Monk, of Mulberry street Meth-odist church, Macon, lectured here last evening at the Eaptist church. His subject was "My Travels Through Palestine on Horseback."

The District Conference

Birmingham, Ga., July 20 .- (Special.)-The district conference is still in session and interesting work is being done. Rev. W. L. Wootten, of Atlanta, preached to a full church at 11 o'clock a. m. and Rev. M. D. Smiter addressed an overflow me several committees' were submitted and adopted. Walesca college and Birming-ham were strongly indorsed by Rev. J. B. Robins, of Atlanta. Walesca was se-B. Robins, of Atlanta. ected as the next place of meeting against Epworth. Delegates to the annual conference are: Messrs. F. P. Rice, of Atlanta; J. H. Johnson, of Birmingham; E. A. Cole, of Walesca, and W. A. Starnes, of Atlanta. Rev. A. S. Williams, of North Carolina, preached at night. Rev. Hubert Smiter, of LaGrange, advocated the of the LaGrange Female college. Several preachers and delegates returned home today. Revs. Graham and Strozier zuests from the Gainesville district. Rev Dr. J. B. Robins is to preach today and Sunday, after which the conference ad-

Maids of the Hill.

Milledgeville, Ga., July 20.—(Special.)—The young ladies of Milledgeville residing in the western part of the city, locally know as "The Hill," have organized themselves for the summer season into a society which they call "The Maids of the Hill." The "The Hill," have organized themsel purpose of the new social club is to plan and carry out original and unique social meetings during the dull summer season. The first of these functions was given recently at the elegant home of Mrs. T. F. Newell. Invitations were issued to the young men under the auspices of the new club to honor the occasion with their

THE NOBLES CASE.

Macon News: It is intimated that the Macon News: It is intimated that the women of Georgia contemplate a movement in behalf of Mrs. Noble, If this is true, they will meet with little trouble in accomplishing their purpose, for all of the best manhood of Georgia will respond, Mrs. Nobles, perhaps, deserves no sympathy, but the womanhood of Georgia deserves that respect which has always been and will ever be accorded it.

Calhoun County Courier: Newspaper cor-respondents from Jeffersonville declare that the people will not even petition the governor to commute the husband mur-derer's sentence, and The Courier hopes that no maudiin sympathy will induce them to do so.

Montezuma Record: If the governor commutes the sentence of Mrs. Nobles to life imprisonment, what is to be done with the negro, Fambles, who was her accomplice in the murder? They are equally guity, if one hangs, the other should hang also. Danielsville Monitor: When charged with the crime she did not, or could not deny it. We think the good ladies of Atlanta are misplacing their sympathy here.

Cordele's Goldbugs Are Alarmed Because | Alabama Goldbugs Put Captain T. G. Bush Against Him.

THE BIMETALLIST BURNED THE WOODS

He Attacked the Cleveland Administration for Its Subservency To Wall Street. Bush Defends the Bond Deal.

Anniston, Ala., July 20 .- (Special.)-Probably 2,000 people crowded into the Noble street theater this afternoon to hear the debate on the currency question between ex-Congressman William J. Bryan, of Lincoln, Neb., and Captain T. G. Bush, of this city. Hundreds were turned away for lack of room.

The proposition discussed was "Should the United States, immediately and independently of other countries, restore the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1?"

Mr. Bryan spoke for the affirmative and Captain Bush for the negatuive. J. J. Willett, who was chairman of the

meeting, introduced Mr. Bryan, who spoke for an hour and thirty minutes. After an introduction by John B. Knox, Captain Bush followed in a speech an hour and forty-five minutes in length.

Mr. Bryan then closed in fifteen minutes. The audience seemed receptive rather than, enthusiastic at first, and neither speaker received any lavish applause dur-

ing his speech. Mr. Bryan's closing argument, however, which fairly glistened with burning and impassioned oratory, brought the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm, and brought forth round after round of the most deafening applause. Mr. Bryan's speeches were gems of oratory and eloquence. He scored Cleveland and Carlisle for their financial policy, which, he said, favored the idle holders of idle capital and oppressed the laboring, taxpaying classes. The stopping of the free coinage of silver in 1873 he characterized as acrime committed in the dark and of the deepest dye. The falling of \$500,000,000 in real estate values in the United States during the year 1894, he charged to the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law. He quoted from the reports of commercial agencies the fact that there had been more failures the past two weeks than for the same period a year ago, as an argument that business all over the country was not reviving at such a rapid rate as was claimed. He said the men opposed to free coinage are the same ones who opposed an ncome tax. A change of ratio, he argued, was unjust and unnecessary, as hostile leg-islation had forced the price of silver down, and friendly legislation would bring it back again. As to the profit, if any, accruing to the mine owner, no more would be given

them than had been taken away from The speech of Captain Bush, while eloconsisted more of facts and figures han of oratory. He reviewed the financial condition of the world for the last hundred years, and declared that it proved that it was impossible to keep silver and gold at a parity without frequent changes of ratio, and practically impossible even then. The president and the secretary of the treasury and their administration were commended in the highest terms. Congress refused to assist the president in the relief of the country, and Cleveland had done the best he could under the circumstances. Captain Bush declared that the recent bond sales were the proper steps in the proper manner to preserve the credit of the nation and too much credit could not be given to Cleveland and Carlisle for it. He denied that the bill stopping the free coinage of silver was passed secretly or by deception. and claimed that it was the only thing to do under the circumstances. The country, he argued,, was now on the high road to prosperity again, and that no financial legislation was needed, at least not immediately, and any kind just now he feared would be harmful.

The debate was reasonably courteous throughout. The crowd was with Mr. Bryan, who made decidedly the best argument, and got the major part of the applause Bryan left tonight for Ruston, La., where he speaks Monday.

JOINT DEBATE AT CLAYTON Johnston and Stallings Have an Easy

Time with Clarke. Montgomery, Ala., July 20.-A special of The Advertiser from Clayton, Ala., Joseph F. Johnston and Hon. Jesse Stallings, the goldbugs asked for

says: The bimetallists having arranged meeting at this place today to hear Cap rision of time and it was conceded that on. Richard Clarke, of Mobile, should nake a speech. Stallings and Johnston had the opening and closing, re-spectively, with one hour each. Mr. Clarke was given one hour and a half.

Mr. Clarke gave reasons for having changed his mind on the subject of free coinage by studying the question. He reviewed the coinage legislation of this coun try that the financial contest of 1834-1837 and that the bill was signed by Andrew Jackson.

Captain Joseph F. Johnston closed the debate. His remarks were in eulogy of silver as a money, remarking that gold, intrinsically, was worth no more than iron. He prayed for a shower of silver and had no fears of any deluge from it He declared that in paying debts as be-tween a 50-cent dollar, which some said the silver dollar was, and a 200-cent dollar, which he said gold was, he preferred the 50-cent money. He showed that the people were impoverished, there was no demand for what they made, and charged it all to the money power which, he said, was op-pressing the country; he said the country equired now two billions of silver dollars to pay taxes and ordinary debts, etc The discussion was extremely courteous and nothing unpleasant occurred. The people were urged by all three speakers make their fights inside the democraty and to abide by its decisions.

RESIGNED AND RE-ELECTED. A Tangle in the Council at Selma

Over a Seat. Selma, Ala., July 20.—(Special.)—Mr... George A. Stuck, councilman from the fifth ward, has resigned. The council accepted his resignation with regret and ir mediately re-elected him to fill the vacancy created by his resignation.
Colonel R. D. Perry, counsel for Mr. Thomas, who contests, will commence quo

warranto proceedings before Judge Malor, to make Stuck show cause by what authori ty he is holding his office. Not Railroad Bill.

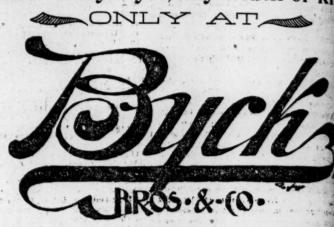
Montgomery, Ala., July 20.—(Special.)— News comes from Pensacola that the un-known negro who was shot near there recently under the apprehension that he was "Railroad Bill" escaped from the hospital about daylight yesterday morning and has not since been heard of. There is abundant evidence that the negro was not "Rail-road Bill," but the fact that he left so sud-denly is regarded as a suspicion that he was some other criminal.

Dallas Will Come. Ala., July 20.-(Special.)-At a of the citizens of Dallas county, held in Selma today, steps were taken to

BRYAN HAS A DEBATE WHY SUFFE

TAN OR BLACK LOW QUARTER

And Give You Immediate Relief. OUR PRICES have been reduced low that you will be astounded at the values. Any style, any width or kin



Footcoverers to All Mankind, 27 Whitehall

get a display for the exposition from this county. Committees were appointed. Old Dallas will shine brightly in the Alabama building at Atlanta.

Takes a New Name.

Montgomery, Ala., July 20.—(Special.)— The officers of the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery railroad filed articles in the secretary of state's office this afternoon notice that the name of the road would be changed to the Georgia and Florida railroad. Taylor Had a Close Shave.

Montgomery, Ala., July 20.—(Special.)— A special from Flomaton, Ala., says that there was strong talk there last night of lynching Taylor, the negro burglar who shot Storekeeper Ivey a few nights ago. Taylor confessed to the burglary, but implicated a white man in the shooting, which is believed to have been the only thing that saved his neck. Taylor was taken to Brewton today and lodged safely in

Prominent Women Suffragists.

Montgomery, Ala., July 20.—(Special.)-The woman suffragists have a strong mem bership in north Alabama, having made inroads into a number of the best and most aristocratic families in the Tennessee valley. At the recent election of the Ala bama suffragists, Mrs. Virginia Clay Clopton, perhaps the most distinguished we in the state, was elected president and Mrs. Milton Humes, wife of one of the most prominent attorneys in the state and a daughter of the late Governor Reuben Chapman, was elected secretary Not much is heard of the organization south of the Tennessee valley.

Decatur's New Baptist Preacher. Decatur, Ala., July 20 .- (Special.) Rev A. S. Atkins, a young Baptist minister from Georgia, has recently received and accepted a call to the First Baptist church of Decatur. He comes well indersed, hav-ing been a student of the great divine, Dr. Broadus, of Louisville, Ky. He is a pleasing looking gentleman, far above the average in personal appearance and is very

New Development Company Sheffield, Ala., July 20.—(Special.)—An important meeting of the directors of the Sheffield Coal, Iron and Steel Company was held here this week. All arrange-ments were completed for the beginning of operations by this company at an early clothes and is fast coming to the front

again. An Old Man's Exciting Experience. Evergreen, Ala., July 20.—(Special.)—Un-known parties went to the house of John Moore, an old bachelor and a miser living near Bermuda, this county, robbed him and hanged him up by the neck. It was believed that he had a large sum of money concealed. The robbers found only \$50 and, believing there was much more hidden away and in order to force the old man to tell where it was, they strung him up. He fainted away, however, and believing him to be dead they left and escaped. The old man recovered, however. He cannot identify his assailants, but says they were young white men.

Another L. and N. Extension Montgomery, Ala., July 20.—(Special.)—A Tuscumbia, Ala., special says: The contract for the extension of the Louisville and Nashville railroad to this place has been let to J. T. Cross, a contractor from Chattanooga. The extension of the road will make Tuscumbia the terminus and give two direct connections with Nash ville. The business men will be greatly benefited, as it will cause competition to spring up between the Louisville and Nash spring up between the Louisvine and Nash-ville and the Memphis and Charleston, and will necessarily reduce freight rates. Much of the trade which now goes to Memphis from this place will, in all probability, go to Nashville after the completion of the

More Ore Mines for Alabama. Birmingham, Ala., July 20.—(Special.)— Hon. T. H. Aldrich and associates have leased 600 acres of mineral land in Bibl of Alabama and will open up extensive The lease is for ten years with a privilege of renewal for an additional term of ten years.

TO MARK THE BATTLE FIELDS. General Evans Calls a Meeting of the Veterans.

A meeting of the confederate veterans of Fulton county will be held tomorrow right to arrange for the location of the right to arrange for the location of the important historical spots around Atlanta. General Evans said yesterday that it is his purpose to get veterans who are familiar with the positions of the troops on both sides during the fighting around Atlanta to assist in locating the various places accurately. Some temporary marks will be erected until permanent marks can be substituted.

After the recular meeting of the Boster

be substituted.

After the regular meeting of the Fortysecond Georgia regiment at the county
ccurthouse tomorrow, the veterans will
have a banquet at the Gate City Guard
armory. They are invited to visit the cyclorama during the day. The invitation
was extended yesterday by Captain Gress.

Mr. J. F. Shields, of Thomson, Ga., will, on Monday morning, have a fresh car of the choicest melons at the Georgia railroad yards, Mr. Shields makes a specialty in growing the "Georgia Rattlesnake," "Jones" melons and the "Nivon" cantalofe. These melons will be offered for sale to the trade Monday. PERSONAL. Stees, picture frames, Atlanta, M. Manok Co, wallpaper, paints, M. Manok Co, wallpaper, paints, M. Stees, picture frames, Atlanta, M. Stees, picture frames, Atlanta

STILL GOING DOW

The Tax Digests from Screves Gwinnett Received Yesterday.

\$340,000 BELOW THAT OF LAST

This Is the Aggregate Falling O the Tax Returns from These Two Counties.

The tax digests from two counting their way into the comptroller's offer terday morning. In footing up the columns if was

that both counties together agree decrease of \$340,000 in the tax va property returned. This is a bad showing, but the are strictly in keeping with the

made by the other counties of the The counties at present under co tion are Screven and Gwinnett. The of depression is not due to any local plaint, but to general and pres troubles. Gwinnett is located in the era portion of the state and So the line of the Savannah river in the treme southeastern portion.

The tax returns for Screven such year amounted to \$1,455,062. For the the returns show an aggregate of m 281.686, showing a slump of \$173,5% For Gwinnett the tax returns li footed up \$2,953,789. This year the represent the value of property a county to be only \$2,787,036, making of \$166,753.

The returns are coming in slowly, of them bear the stamp of depr tell the story of discontent and hard About one dozen Georgia cou been heard from up to date. They showed a decrease in tax values also year before averaging \$53,000 in each Only one county in values returned for taxation. crease aggregated \$56.

COMMERCIAL MEN HAVE A It was at the Brewery and Was

Attended.
The commercial men of Atlants great barbecue yesterday afternoon.

Long tables were spread in the the large brewing house, with a tree brewing house, with a tree brewing house. capacity of three or four hundred hundred pounds of meat was serve the many that were present and besides 'cue there was all the Brunswick that the guests could eat. Everydas makes an old-time Georgia barbern the thing was bard the thing was had.

There were several northern gention the crowd that had never before bed real barbecue and they say that they stay in Georgia forever if they off barbecued meat.
The "Fidel," the large quart mus

brewing compary, had its share tirction. Everybody was comp take a drink from the historic of if he wanted to be in the "swim." After the cue was over the conjourned to the side of the buildi the rest of the programme was carri-Colonel W. C. Glenn was introdu-Vice President Redwine, of the Tra-Protective Association. In the oursermarks Colonel Glenn compliments brewing company on the merits of the Pale beer, and stated "that through traveling men, it will be introduced the state. Colonel Glenn spoke very highly

commercial men as the best ad medium in the country. The crowd called on Hon. C. L to make a speech. Mr. Branan's were very appropriate and he was

Cheered.

There were loud cries for Mr. D the celebrated 'cuer, who did no until he was taken bodily upon er's stand. "I can't make a spe Mr. Dunwoody, "but I can ask you a drink with me," which was accept
Mr. Walter Howard, city editor Journal, was introduced by Hon. Branañ. Mr. Howard made a neat referring to Mr. Dunwoody, who had large blue apron, as the "Two Little in Blue." Mr. Howard's little impe

in Blue." Mr. Howard's little impaired by the state of the traveling men.

Mr. B. M. Blackburn was called responded in a happy manner. He as to to the traveling men.

There were calls for Mr. Steiner, manager of the brewery, but he died as soon as he was called on He given, however, three cheers and for the grand barbecue.

Judge Newsome sang "Lone Rock Stein," "Neille Gray," in fact, his musical repertoire. The many visiting thought the judge's singing was stein. thought the judge's singing wa

und the city.

was late in the evening before it
crowd left the inviting place as
ever remember the 'cue and frewas given them by the Atlanta
Company.

The Trilby Trunk Call at Foote's trunk fact Alabama street. Trunk rep-cialty. 'Phone 220.

IS MR.

RE WILL BE

standard. This is ittics, however, that the cam am firmly convince

"Will you take your return?"
"Certainly," repl soon as I get back gia and make a se Speaker Crisp with every distinct its his prominent of the internation he will doubtless the head of the England, France

TEXAS FULL

Dallas, Tex., Ju

fiver democrats There was a great ns are that be very largely Reagan, Govern an Joe Bailey Toxas will be pro sioners, decla not be a candida

ses, for re-ele COAL COM The Operators

here today, direct more than seven put of the entire y every opera An organizating the same the Atlanta me Company, which cooled issues at the prices of do and by C. P. ie in the G st. The terms which the operation out the sale of out regard to distribute him to the sale of the sale o

outlined, but it were left to be committee of se ed one by each or divisions in President Pre Company, was sociation and a chairman of the men say they the prevailing recoup themse they have s ion of rate cut

ality is more pig iron trust. THE S They Will Se Their Griev New Orleans, terested in sug in this city at on Tuesday n at Comptroller pressed will of

OUARTER te Relief.

reduced unded at f idth or kin

GOING DOWN

7 Whitehall

Digests from Screven ett Received Yesterday.

LOW THAT OF LAST

Aggregate Falling Of Returns from These

ests from two counties's the comptroller's office

n the columns it was nties together aggregate 340,000 in the tax d showing, but the

keeping with the other counties of the run s at present under en and Gwinnett. The is not due to any local general and nett is located in the ne the state and Screen Savannah river in the stern portion. to \$1,455,062. For this o w an aggregate of only a slump of \$173,376. the tax returns last 53,789. This year the f value of property nly \$2,787,036, making

are coming in slowly. the stamp of depr of discontent and hard ozen Georgia cour om up to date. They ase in tax values si eraging \$53,000 in each county has shown an inco nty has shown ed for taxation. ted \$56.

L MEN HAVE A Brewery and Was Attended.

dal men of Atlanta by yesterday afternoon. were spread in the re ing house, with a sea ee or four hundred. I s of meat was served were present and besides all the Brunswick could eat. Everything ime Georgia barbecue

weral northern gentlement had never before been to they say that they won forever if they could

y, had its share of cody was compelled on the historic old be in the "swim."
was over the crosside of the building tedwine, of the Tr on the merits of the stated "that throu will be introduced

lled on Hon. C. I. Be ch. Mr. Branan's rem opriate and he was in

d cries for Mr. Dunweuer, who did not reten bodily upon the sin't make a speech,"

but I can ask you to which was accepte ward, city editor of roduced by Hon. Card made a neat Dunwoody, who had as the "Two Little

e evening before the inviting place and tree the 'cue and free m by the Atlanta

Trunk factory.

AS MR. CRISP SEES IT

The Ex-Speaker Says That Georgia Is for Bimetallism.

HE INDORSES THE GRIFFIN MEETING

onounces the Resolutions Conservstive and Representative.

HE WILL BE IN THE CAMPAIGN He Returns from Europe He Intends To Speak Over the State-Thinks It s Little Early Now.

Washington, July 20 .- (Special.)-Speaker Crisp and his son Charles left tonight for New York, whence they will sail on day next, by the American liner, paris, for Europe. They expect to be gone bout six weeks, spending most of their in London and Paris, although they will also go to Carlsbad and make a run through Ireland and the highlands of

The speaker was very much interested the proceedings of the Griffin bimetallic convention. "The resolutions," said he to The Constitution correspondent tonight, were conservative and clearly state the osttion of the bimetallists. I feel very sure that the only chance for bimetallism lies in the democratic party. If the result of the convention will bring back to the demperatic fold any of those people who are not acting with us, it will be a fortunate thing. As I understand the matter, the tion was in the nature of a response to the gold democrats who held the meeting at Memphis and who inaugurated the nethed of inviting all the friends of their ide of the money question to unite with

"I have no doubt that a majority of the people of Georgia favor a bimetallic standard. This is an off year in Georgia politics, however," continued the speaker We have no election, and it seems to me that the campaign is premature, but I am firmly convinced that when the people consider the question fully they will reach the conclusion that enduring prosperity is impossible under a single gold stan-

"Will you take part in the campaign or your return?" "Certainly,' replied Speaker Crisp. "As

soon as I get back I shall return to Georgia and make a series of speeches.' Speaker Crisp will doubtless be treated with every distinction while abroad as befits his prominence here. As a member of the international monetary commission he will doubtless meet those who are at the head of the bimetallic movement in England, France and Germany.

TEXAS FULL OF BIMETALLISTS. The People Lead and the Politicians

Quickly Follow. Dallas, Tex., July 20 .- (Special.)-In Dalas and many counties of Texas the free alver democrats held primaries today to elect delegates to attend the free silver evention at Fort Worth August 6th. There was a great outpouring of democrats, by in the rural regions, and the inions are that the state convention will be very largely attended. Judge John H. Reagan, Governor Culbertson, United States Senator Horace Chilton, Congressman Joe Bailey and the leading men of Texas will be present. Judge Reagan, who is chairman of the board of railroad comsioners, declares positively that he will not be a candidate for governor, but will port Culberson, whose policies he indorses, for re-election.

COAL COMBINE COMPLETE.

The Operators of Four States Prepare To Advance Prices.

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 20.-The four okout mountain by the coal operator assembled with this avowed purpose from the states of Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and Kentucky. The interests represented here today, directly or by proxy, control more than seven-eighths of the coal out-put of the entire south. The end sought for at the recent Atlanta meeting was ef fected and the ultimate result will be the raising of the price of coal at the mines every operator in the combine.

An organization was effected by re-elect-ing the same temporary officers chosen at the Atlanta meeting—W. E. Lake, of Alabama, chairman; A. H. Carpenter, secreta-ry, The Sloss Iron and Steel Company and the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, which corporations recently pooled issues at Birmingham and advanced the prices of domestic coal 25 cents per ton, where represented by their general officers and by C. P. Perry, acting commissioner of Alabama. The same advance will be and in the Georgia market after August st. The terms of agreement proposed by hich the operators should be bound, in order to maintain uniform prices through-out the sale of coal when delivered with-out regard to differing freight rates were d, but the terms of the big deal were left to be drafted by an executive committee of seven members to be selected one by each of the seven coal districts

r divisions in the league.
President Pratt, of the Jellico Mining ompany, was elected president of the asociation and according to by-laws is also nairman of the executive committee. This ownittee is all-powerful and will arbitrative for the committee of the commi rily fix the prices of mine product. The coal men say they are availing themselves of men say they are availing themselves of the prevailing disposition for fusion to recoup themselves for the competition they have suffered during the past eighteen months and to prevent a repeti-tion of rate cutting. The organization takes as its pattern that of the Southern Rail-way and Steamship Association, but in re-ality is more comparable to the southern more comparable to the southern pig iron trust.

THE SUGAR PLANTERS.

They Will Send a Delegation To Lay Their Grievances Before Grover. New Orleans, La., July 20.—A mass meeting of the sugar planters and all others interested in sugar, has been called to meet in this city at the Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday next to express indignation at Comptroller Bowler to thwart the expressed will of congress in regard to the payment of the sugar bounty for last year, and to take such other measures in meeting the crisis in their affairs as may be deemed the crisis in their affairs as may be deemed

It is said that a delegation will probably be sent to Gray Gables to present the revenues of the planters. They will point but to the president that several instances have occurred in the history of the government wherein the comptroller has attempted to override the acts of congress and the wishes of the executive and that the corrections where the companion of the dictatorial companions. moval of the dictatorial comptroller.

Raleigh, N. C., July 20.—(Special.)—Bish-op Turner sends notice to his churches that George Spradlin has been married to an African Queen and Married to an an queen and will soon arrive here to

MUST TAKE THEM BACK.

The Plant Steamship Company Is Ordered To Return Imported Labor. Washington, July 20.—Commissioner General Stump today telegraphed Immigrant

Agent Bethel, at Tampa, Fla., to at once deport the seven Cuban cigar makers now in his custody to Cuba. These men are part of a lot of eighty cigar makers who came from Cuba last winter and were ordered to be deported last February because they came to this country under contract. They took the matter into the courts, which decided that it had no jurisdiction in the matter and that the decided diction in the matter and that the decision of the secretary of the treasury as to what constituted an alien contract laborer, was final. While the matter was in the courts the cigar makers dispersed, and only seven of the original eighty have been found. Commissioner Bethel endeavored to carry out the original order to deport them, but the Plant Steamship Company, which plies between Key West, Tampa and other Florida ports and Cuba, and which had originally brought the men to this country, declined to receive them on board its ves-sels, Mr. Stump's telegram of today di-rects Commissioner Bethel to consult with the United States district attorney of the Southern district of Florida and to put the debarred cigar makers aboard one of the Plant steamers bound for Havana. If the officers of the vessel decline to receive hem, it having been reported that they will take this position, then he is instr eed under section 10 of the act of March 3, 1891.

This section provides that a vessel that trins section provides that a vessel that brings immigrants to this country who are subsequently ordered to be deported, shall at their own expense, return the debarred immigrants to the country "whence they Upon refusal to do so, the vesse shall be fined \$300 for each immigrant s refused, and unless the fine or fines are paid the vessel shall be refused clearice papers by the collector of customs This section of the law, Mr. Stump orlers, shall be strictly inforced.

Commissioner Bethel is further instructed, if the Plant company makes a point of the fact that the men now ordered dewest, to send them to that port at the expense of the Plant company. If it makes the further point that it is absolved from the provisions of section 10 from the fact that one year has elapsed since the men were first landed, to take the posimen were first landed, to take the posi-tion that he is carrying out the order of

deportation of February last.

Mr. Stump says he is determined to inforce the law against contract laborers at

TO ENTHUSE CUBANS. A Play Written To Touch Their Hearts

and Pockets. New York, July 20 .- (Special.)-Cuban and dramatic circles are anxiously anticipating the appearance of "Cuba Libre," which has been dramatized by a prominent New York playwright. The fourth act was finished on Thursday and rehearsals began immediately at the Metropolitan opera house. The play when produced, will be one of the most ineresting melodramas that has appeared before the footlights of American theaters for a long time. Coming, as it does, at this time when this country is wrought up to fever heat in sympathy with the oppressed Cubans, it is expected that the Metropolitan opera house, with its immense seating capacity, will be unable to accommodate the people at the first performance.

The objects of the play are to evoke sympathy and to amass funds for the Cuban cause, and every occasion will be taken advantage of to make it effective. It is destined to accomplish the same end that "Uncle Tom's Cabin" did during the time immediately preceding and during the civil war. The play possesses sufficient dramat ic merit to attract the best talent, and Maurice Barrymore will assume the leading role and will be supported by talent of national note. The trials and sufferings of the people of Cuba will be vividly portray ed, beginning with a history of that island, when the first move for independence was made, forty-eight years ago. The prominent personages devoting their lives to deliver ance from Spanish yoke will be impersonat ed, and the last scene will present a thrill ing and sensational portrayal of Jose Mar-ti's assassination. Another of the principal characters of "Cuba Libre" is "N. B. Bor den," a prominent resident of Fernandina Fla., who has been identified with the revolution since its incipiency. This gentleman will be impresonated by a dramatic celebrity who poses as a reporter for The New York

After finishing in New York the play will be presented in all the large cities of the country and will remain in Atlanta, Ga., during the Cotton States and International exposition, after which it will be presented in Washington city during the session of the next congress. This is presumably for the purpose of influencing legislation. Great secrecy has been maintained during the entire time the play has been in prepara-tion, as it is feared the Spanish government will ask the United States authorities to

FUNERAL CORTEGE IN A PANIC. A Pistol Shot Frightens the Mourner

at Stambuloff's Burial. Sofia, July 20 .- The funeral procession o M. Stambuloff started at 3 o'clock this af-ternoon for the cathedral, where services were held. M. Stambuloff's mother and M. Petkoff, a personal friend, followed the hearse. There were present all the foreign envoys, with the exception of the representative of Belgium, and two hundred friends of the deceased. When the scene of the assassination was reached the procession halt ed and M. Petkoff delivered a harangue

sassination was reached the procession halted and M. Petkoff delivered a harangue. Suddenly a revolver was fired and somebody orled: "Run for your lives."

The onlookers were panic-stricken and rushed in all directions. Mounted gendarmes hurried up and order was restored. The diplomats withdrew and the gendarmes escorted the remains to the cathedral.

When the mourners and others arrived at the cemetery they met an organized crowd of friends of Major Panitz, who was executed for treason. This crowd had bedecked the graves of Major Panitz and his accomplices with flowers and Bulgarian flags. They barred the passage of the hearse containing the remains of M. Stambuloff and threatened those accompanying it. A detachment of cavalry that was posted at the coffin was lowered into the grave in clience. Very few of the mourners reached the grave. The city was much excited.

KILLED THREE CHILDREN.

Italians Are Shot Down by Country-men—An Old Feud Existed. New Orleans, July 20.—News has just been received of a terrible affair which ccurred last night at Terre Hute, a flag station on the valley road, twenty-fine miles north of New Orleans. The Gordino family were seated at the supper table when Frank Nosca and another Italian,

when Frank Roses and another Italian, name unknown, fired upon the family with double-barreled shotguns. Rosic Gordino, Benny Gordino and Charley Calamari were instantly killed and Rossa Gordino, the facher of the family, was seriously wounded. wounded.

Three children, aged six and ten years and three months, were also wounded more or less severely by the murderers' voiley. The wounded children and their father have been brought here to the Charity hospital for medical attention.

The causo of the wholesale attempt to murder is unknown, but is supposed to be a typical Italian feud.

Charleston, Too.
Charleston, S. C., July 20.—(Special.)—A*
a meeting of the wholesale grocers of
Charleston this afternoon a resolution boycotting the Louisville and Nashville railroad was adopted. This action is the result of the recent convention held in Atlanta. Besides the Charleston grocers, the
merchants of sixty-one other southern
cities adopted the same action today.

SPAIN'S ANTE IS UP COIN DOES HORR UP

Now Uncle Sam Feels That He Must | The Republican Ex-Congressman Should Do Something

STRICTER PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN | HARVEY GETS THE BEST OF IT

Complaint Is Made That Too Many Filibusters Leave the States.

DUPUY TALKS ABOUT THE WAR

He Says That General Campos Is Waiting for the Rainy Season To End-Dosing Troops With Quinine.

Washington, July 20 .- Yesterday's special cabinet meeting, for which Secretary Olney made a flying trip from Massachusetts, was the most interesting topic of discussion today, for definite information as to the object of the meeting is not forthcoming. Mr. Olney was at the state department for about an hour this morning in consultation with Secretary Lamont, leaving there at 10:30 o'clock for the Pennsylvania railroad station, where he took a train at 11 a. m. for Boston. Senor Du puy de Lome, the Spanish minister, who also arrived in Washington yesterday unexpectedly, also had a conversation of about twenty minutes' duration with Mr. Olney and Mr. Lamont.

Mr. Olney did not confide to any of the state department officials, except Acting Secretary Adee, the object of the cabine conference, at which Mr. Adee was present for a short time. In the absence, however, of any positive statement it is pretty generally understood that the meeting was based on the embarrassment of the United States in the emphatic accusation of the Spanish government that this country is not enforcing the naturality laws with enough vigor. Reports that fillbustering expeditions are being organized for service in Cuba have reached both the state department and the Spanish government during the past week, and have caused considerable uneasiness to Spain for obvious reasons and to this government because it has been unable to locate the alleged expeditions or to prevent the departure from the United States for Cuba.

Decided To Pay the Claim.

The Spanish authorities have indicated lately, through the press of that country and by other means, that Spain would be perfectly willing to pay the \$1,500,000 demanded by this government as indemnity to Maxima Mora, if the United States would make a more thorough effort to prevent fillbustering expeditions from this country to assist the Cuban insurgents n their present struggle for independe This government has strenuously insisted that it is doing all that can be done to enforce the neutrality laws, and cites the proclamation recently issued by the presiient on the subject as evidence of its good faith in this respect. Now, however, since the Spanish council of state has de-cided to pay the Mora claim without delay, this government feels that it is in the position to pay some heed to Spanish impor-tunity without seeming to do so condi-tionally upon the payment of the claim, and it is said that yesterday's meeting was called for the purpose of devising ways and means to make a more strenuous effort to satisfy Spa'n. Mr. Olney will probably go at once to Gray Gables and report to the president the views of Messrs. Carlisle, Harmon, Lamont and Herbert, as indicated n the conference yesterday.

Waiting for Dry Weather. Minister Dupuy de Lome's reports from Cuba show that matters there are in a quiescent state. He has received no confirmation of the published report of General Santocildes's death on the 17th in stant, and is disposed to doubt its truthfulness. Mr Dubuy says the statement that General Santocildes was next in com-mand to General Campos is incorrect. He was a brigadier general and the youngest of his rank in the Spanish army. He was a colonel only a few months ago and re-ceived his promotion for gallant conduct, but he was outranked by several other crusade against the rebels until the rainy season ends, which will be in September next. He will then begin a concerted move-ment which he believes will soon stamp out the rebellion. Thirty thousand additional troops will be shipped to Havana in the autumn, if Campos deems their services necessary.

Feeding Quinine to the Troops. Contrary to general expectations, the yellow fever has prevailed only to a ited extent in the island. It was feared last spring that it would create great havoc in the Spanish ranks. General Cam-pos orders a dose of quinine served with the coffee each morning to every member of the command. The latest official re-ports from Cuba show that while the in-surgents are making accessions to their ranks, their accessions are mainly from the lawless element in the island, who are joining the rebels mere in a spirit of adventure than because of any sympathy they may have for the principles for

which the latter are contending. Increasing the Consular Service. For many years the Spanish government had no other representative in Florida than a consul of the second class, Mr. Pedro Solis, who was stationed at Key West. In view of the contiguity of Florida to the island of Cuba, it has been de-cided to increase materially the Spanish consular service in that state. Mr. Dupuy to Lome has been advised, therefore, that de Lome has been advised, therefore, that Mr. Solis has been promoted to a consular-ship of the first class with headquarters at Tampa. He will be succeeded at Key West by Mr. Rodriguez Escudero, now the Spanish vice consul at Paris. Mr. Puig, the present vice consul at New Castle, England, will be transferred to Key West as vice consul at Cadiff Wales will be sent vice consul at Cardiff, Wales, will be sent to Jacksonville as vice consul there, and Mr. Mariategui, the vice consul at Liver-pool, will be stationed in the future at Tampa, with the same rank.

Found Lying in a Road Dangerously Wounded.

Savannah, Ga., July 20.—8. G. Lewis, manager and operator of a large turpentine still near Hardeeville, S. C., was shot and seriously if not fatally wounded this morning by some one in ambush, who robbed him and left him lying in the middle of the road. He was riding from Hardeeville to the still with money with which to nay to the still with money with which to pay off the hands when he was fired upon by some unknown party, who had a shotgun loaded with buckshot. He was brought to Savannah this afternoon and taken to the Savannah hospital. His chances for recov-

Nashville, Tenn., July 20.—(Special.)—It is probable that the grand jury will be asked to investigate the Kinkead tragedy asked to investigate the Kinkead tragedy to remove all doubt as to the method of Mrs. Kinkead's death. A brother and son of Mrs. Warner today denied that she retracted her former statements at the grave yesterday. The conversation between her and Dr. Kinkead was in a low tone of voice and could not be heard, except that she forgave him, which was heard by

Attend the Young Man's School.

His Opponent Retreats from Positions Which He Had Taken.

STILL ON THE CRIME OF 1878 It Is Shown by the Bimetallist That Sher-

man Assured His Brother Senators That

the Bill Was of No Importance.

(Copyrighted.)
Chicago, July 20.—After a day's rest for the participants, the Horr-Harvey debate was resumed at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

"I wish to say," began Mr. Harvey, "that I have not in the progress of this debate yet made any charges against the integrity of the American people, but I do not in tend that those who are corrupt in high places shall escape criticism by throwing around them as a cloak the integrity of the American people."

The discussion of the act of 1873, by which silver was demonetized, was then taken up, Mr. Potter's part in the transaction being the subject. The author of "Coin" quoted freely form the Congressional Record to show that Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, moved to dispense with the reading of the substitute bill demonetizing silver. "Here was an attempt." said Mr. Harvey, "to legislate on the life blood of a nation without reading the bill."

Mr. Horr said before he began his opening statement for the day that he wanted to protest against something Mr. Harvey had



ROSWELL G. HORR.

said about him day before yesterday. Mr Harvey had then stated that whenever Mr. Horr did not reply to his arguments he would take it for granted he could not re-

ply.
"I will lay down this rule for Mr. Harvey's guidance," said the gold advocate:
"I don't admit anything he says is true un-less I come right out and say so. I want to say another thing. The other day I quoted something from 'Coin's Financial School,' and Mr. Harvey refused to back up in his assertions. Now, I submit o you, what are we to do in a case like this? If Mr. Harvey won't back up the as-sertions of Coin, who will? This is an instance where the boy is the father of the man. If it had not been for young Coin we would have had no Mr. Harvey." Mr. Horr then devoted himself to a de-

fense of Mr. Hooper's action in regard to It was now Mr. Harvey's turn again, and he continued reading from the Congressional Record on the passage of the substitute advocated by Mr. Hooper. In reply to a question Mr. Hooper had said the bill made no changes in the existing coinage laws. Shortly afterward—within the hourthe bill was passed without believed.

Mr. Harvey now went into the senate history of the bill. Senator Sherman, he alleged, and made frequent citations from the records in proof of his assertions, made epeated attempts to accelerate action on repeated attempts to accelerate action on the bill when the matter was first brought up in the senate, and to convince the other senators that the bill was one of no im-portance whatever and they need not give over an hour altogether to its consideration, 'And in these things," continued the speak-

"And in these things," continued the speaker, "he succeeded."

Editor Horr denied that undue haste had been made in the passage of the bill in either the senate or the house, and defied Mr. Harvey to produce any proof that there was anything hidden about the bill.

Horr's Broad Denial.

Resuming the discussion of the law of 673, the New York champion quoted from 1873, the New York champion quoted from W. A. Shaw's history of the currency in reference to the first international monetary conference, held in Paris in 1867, to show that the subject was being agitated by the civilized nations of the world. All the nations except Holland declared in favor of the gold standard after eight delivfavor of the gold standard after eight daily sessions. It was after this action in which the United States participated that the American experts commenced to examine the question and see what legislation should be enacted. The bill of 1873 simply carried out a resolution of all these sets the session of all these sets the session of be enacted. The bill of less simply carried out a resolution of all those civilized nations of the world. The silver men from the start had attempted to smirch that bill by claiming that the officials and members of the start had attempted to smirch that bill by claiming that the officials and members of congress were all false to their

There was not a word of truth in the yarn told by the silver people and published in a thousand papers all over the United States that a man named Ernest Seyd visited the United States and brought with him \$500,000 in gold and that he paid that gold to secure the names of the paid that gold to secure the names of the paid that gold to secure the names of the paid that gold to secure the names of the paid that gold to secure the names of the paid that gold to secure the names of the paid that gold to secure the names of the paid that gold to secure the names of the paid that gold to secure the names of the paid that gold to secure the names of the paid that gold to secure the names of the paid that gold to secure the names of the paid that gold to secure the names of the paid that gold to secure the paid that gold to secure the paid that gold the paid that gold the paid that gold the paid that gold the paid that the paid the paid that gold the paid that the paid that the paid that the paid that the paid the paid the paid the paid that gold the paid t that gold to secure the passage of that bill. The allegation has been disproved by the letter which was recently found by the letter which was recently found among the papers of the late Congressman Hooper, written by Seyd in reply to Mr. Hooper, who had sent him the identical bill and asked his opinion upon it. The letter showed that he opposed these measures which his traducers said he had spent so much money to get passed. Sherman and Seyd Convicted.

Sherman and Seyd Convicted.

Mr. Harvey—The report of the monetary conference at Paris in 1867 will contradict the history that Mr. Horr has read from As to Ernest Seyd and a letter found ariong Mr. Hooper's effects since he and Seyd died, it reminds me of this: Suppose in the years to come one would say that John G. Carlisle is a bimetallist and in proof of it read from Mr. Carlisle's speech "the of it read from Mr. Carlisle's speech "the demonetization of silver is the greatest crime of the ages and its consequences for evil are greater than all the floods and fires and pestilences of the past." Would that prove that Mr. Carlisle was a Would that prove that Mr. Carlisle was a bimetallist at a particular time when something might be charged against him when he acted as secretary of the treasury under Mr. Cleveland? If that Seyd letter, disentended by the St. Louis friends and family of Mr. Hooper, was to prove anything it would prove that Mr. Hooper falsified when he said that he rad submitted that bill to distinguished experts and they had all agreed it was the proper thing to do.

In reviewing the history of the bill in the scrate, where it was called up by Mr. Sherman, he said:

"It is evident that it was the

intention of Senator Sherman convince the senate that no careful consideration of the bill was necessary and in he succeeded, as appears from some-ing Senator Casserly said during a dis-cussion by him about abrasion. It cussion by him about abrasion. It is this; I will not contest it with him

Horr Gets the Laugh.

Mr. Horr—A provision has been intro-duced in the house and was a part of a bill for coining a dollar precisely like the fivefranc piece in use in France—no doubt about it. The senate struck that provision out of it and substituted the trade dollar for that 384-grain dollar.

for that 384-grain dollar.

Mr. Harvey—If you will show me from the record of the proceedings in the senate on that day that the senate struck out that dollar we will stop this debate right

Mr. Horr-I have not the record. The law when it was passed had the trade dol-lar in it. Do you deny that? Harvey-I do no

Mr. Horr-And did not that take the place

of the other dollar?

Mr. Harvey-No, sir. (Laughter.) Mr. Horr-I defy you to show anywhere work that substantiates that position It was a simple piece of legislation and bears that impress on its race. The only men who opposed that bill in the house were Clarkson N. Potter and Mr. Brooks, both millionaires from Wall street, both representing the very men that you say were trying to impose that bill upon this for the purpose of aiding rier rich. Was anything more contemptible than a proposition of that kind? He branded as a pure invention the "whole bracket business" of provisions which were purposely omitted from the bill which passed. He declared that the bill met with little opposition solely because no one cared at that time very much about

the silver dollar. Mr. Harvey—The other day when Mr. Horr said that the bill before the senate as shown by the Congressional Record only had a trade dollar in it I replied that when I got to the senate proceedings he would have to retreat from that position, and now he retreats of his own accord.

He spoke of the history of the bill in conference committee, "where the dirty work was done and the conspiracy culminated." The committee was not supposed to have reversed the action of the two houses on any point. But they had. They had taken out the 384-grain dollar."
The debate was here adjourned until Mon

BLOWN TO PIECES.

day.

Dynamite Thrown Into a House and

Five Negroes Killed. St. Louis. Mo., July 20 .- A special to The Chronicle from Waco, Tex., says that a frightful tragedy occurred this morning at Mart, a small village in that county, wenty miles distant, in which five negroe were killed and one seriously wounded. Two months ago a dispute arose between A. Phillips, a negro, and Pail Arnold, white, both farmers, in which the latter shot and killed the former and was in turn killed by Phillips's young son. The tragedy of this morning is the sequel. Since Mr. Phillips was killed the feeling has been bitter between their friends and each has fre-quently been threatened with extermina-tion. This morning the entire formulation. This morning the entire town was aroused by a loud report from the house of Mrs. Phillips, widow of the negro killed by Arnold. A stick of dynamite had been thrown into the building blowing it to pieces and setting fire to the wyeck. It to pieces and setting fire to the wreck. There were six negroes in the building at the time, five being killed. But one per-son escaped and it is thought he will die. Officers have gone to the scene.

WAS CAMPOS WOUNDED? He Is Supposed To Be in Havana in a

Dangerous Condition. Jacksonville, Fla., July 20.—A cablegram to The Times-Union from Key West, Fla.,

ays:
"Private advices by the steamer Mas cotte state that a special car, closely ered, arrived in Havana on the 18th, and some one was taken from the same and carried to the palace. The supposition is that it was Martinez Campos, seriously wounded, he being at the battle in which General Santocildes was killed. "The Spanish loss at this battle was one

"It is also reported that Suarez Valdez, having been surrounded near Jicotea by Maximo Gomez and finding escape impessi ble, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. His troops were completely

routed, some of whom joined the insur-"Reports of the battle between the in surgents and Spanish forces on the 13th, hear Bayamo, are only meager. The Spanish troops numbered twenty-five hundred and the insurgents two thousand."

INSURANCE AGENT ARRESTED. He Could Not Make Good the Premiur Which Had Been Paid.

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 20 .- (Special.)-Detective Calahan, of Cincinnati, accom-panied by R. P. Woods, manager of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company at Cincinnati for the states of Tennessee West Virginia and Kentucky, arrived here this morning and at once caused the arrest of J. S. Munsell, an employe of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company in this city, charging him with the forgery of a note for \$150 on a man named Einstein of Fostoria, O.. The detective will take Munsell back to Cincinnati tomorrow morning. Munsell came here last April. He formerly worked at Cincinnati. While there he wrote a policy on the life of Einstein for \$5,000, upon which the premium was \$150 and for which Einstein gave his note Munsell discounted the note, needing some immediate funds. When the note fell due he did not have the money, and to settle with Manager Woods, it is alleged that he forged a note on Einstein for the amount. Munsell is an elegant dresser. He has a wife staying at Lookout inn who is heartbroken over the matter.

BROTHERS IN JAIL. Acquitted.

Nashville, Tenn., July 20.—(Special.)—The jury in the Williams murder case reported this morning, finding McClure Williams guilty of murder in the second degree and fixing his sentence at ten years. His brother, Joe Williams, was not round guilty. The two brothers were charged with the mur-der of Captain Tim Armstrong. Joe Wil-liams testified that he did the stabbing in self-defense, but the state endeavored to prove that McClure used the knife in assist-ing his brother, who was fighting with Armstrong. The fact that McClure swam the river in endeavoring to escape, supported this theory. Application was made for a new trial.

Moved To Save Them.

Nashville, Tenn., July 20.—(Special.)—Frank Simpson and Harrison Fuller, two Henderson county prisoners, were jailed here on a charge of criminal assault. They assaulted Mrs. Pomeroy and her daughter Thursday night and were arrested yesteriax marring. A moh attempted to lynch terday morning. A mob attempted to lynch them last night and Judge Taylor ordered them brought to Nashville for safe keep-

Another Victim.

Jackson, Miss, July 20.—(Special.)—It is rumored that Cliff Burnett has been found dead in the public road near Burnett's well, in the neighborhood of the scene of the Miree-Terrell fight. Burnett was identified with the Miree faction and his killing is supposed to have been an outgrowth of that tragedy.

DEATH HIS RELEASE

Porter Stocks's Ill-Aimed Bullet Gave Him His Discharge.

DIED EARLY YESTERDAY MORNING

His Remains Will Reach Atlanta Early This Morning.

FUNERAL IN CARTERSVILLE TODAY

Captain Stocks Reached Mineola Yesterday Afternoon-Left for Home Last Night. No Explanation of the Suicide Made.

Minneola, Ga., July 20.-(Special.)-Porter Stocks, who shot himself in the left breast last night, lingered ten hours, dying at 5 o'clock this morning. Had it not been for the heroic efforts of the attending physician, Dr. Howell, he would have died in a short while after shooting himself. He was conscious but a short while, probably an hour, and spoke to Dr. Howell

and Keeper Gary several times, but would not explain why he committed the act, although being asked several times. The only thing he would say was: "I have been discontented. There is no doubt but that he regretted

the act from the fact that he begged the doctor to save his life, saying that he could not afford to die. But before losing consciousness he seemed to realize that he could not live. There was scarcely any bleeding exter-

nally, but profuse internal hemmorrhage. His father, John T. Stocks, of Atlanta, arrived this afternoon at 4:40 o'clock and was very much affected and repeatedly said that he could form no idea why Porter took his own life. Captain Stocks stated that he received a letter from Porter yesterday afternoon that was written on Thursday and that it was the most cheerful letter he has received from his son since he has been in trouble. Captain Stocks also said that he had a petition already pre-pared and which he intended presenting to the governor at once, and was confident that Porter would not have been here over a month longer. Captain Stocks will leave here tonight with the body and will arrive in Atlanta at 11:30 o'clock in the morning. Remaining there until 2 o'clock, he will then carry the body to Cartersville for burial. The watch that Porter handed to Dr. Howell immediately before shooting himself has mysteriously disappeared. Dr. Howell remembers nothing of the watch, except that he caught it as Porter pitched it to him. As Porter shot himself the same moment, Dr. Howell does not remember what he did with it, as he attempted to catch Stocks as he fell and immediately began using every means in his power to save the poor fellow. Search has been made for any letters that Porter might have left, but with no success. It is very evident that he took his life with very little deliberation.

FUTURE OF OUR CHURCHES. The Raptist Young People's Convention Discuss the Subject.

Baltimore, Md., July 20.—The third day of the convention of the Baptist Young Peoples Union began with a sunrise prayer meeting in several churches, at half-past six. When the bell summoned the dele-gates to devotional exercises at the tent at half-past 9 o'clock, it attracted only about 7,000 persons. The heat was intense in the inclosure. Rev. D. B. Gray, of Birmingham, Ala,, conducted the opening services. Rev. H. W. Reed, of the executive committee, made a report from committees. and on miscellaneous business in which he announced the decision of the board of managers reached late last night, which to Milwaukee, Wis, next year's nual convention and to Brooklyn, N. Y.,

the convention of '97. During the pastors' hour the general topic discussed was "Convert Culture and the Future of Our Churches." In this discussion Rev. W. G. Patridge, of Scranton, Pa., Rev. L. A. Clevenger, of Oshkosh, Wis., and Rev. A. J. Dickinson, of Selma, Ala., took part. Rev. B. H. Carroll, D.D., of Waco, Tex., delivered a long address on the "History of the first great amendment, or relation of Bardists to good government in relation of Baptists to good government in

America."
This is the first year that the board of managers has been called upon to decide where the convention should be held two years hence. This change was the result of a keen appreciation of the fact that one year's notice would scarcely give the local committee time to make adequate preparations as the union had grown to such an immense size.

ch an immense size Mr. Reed also stated that hereafter appliand that the wire-pulling and buttonholing so conspicuous in the contest just decided would not be telessed in the format in the contest just decided would not be telessed in the format in the contest just decided would not be tolerated in the future. The would not be tolerated in the Milwaukee and Brooklyn was with the proviso that if the traffic associations do not make favorable rates for the delegates by October 1st, the executive committee of the union shall have the power to change the

place of the conventions.

An address was made by Rev. A. S. Gumbart, D.D. of Boston. His topic was "The Power of the Holy Spirit in Christian Work."

The board of elections announced the re-election of Rev. F. L. Wilkins as general secretary, W. H. Merritt as business man-ager of the Baptists Union, and H. W. Cuppy, of Chicago, as editor. Mr. Reed announced that the nominating Mr. Reed announced that the homatons committee, by some oversight, had elected seven instead of nine members of the executive committee and he asked permission to suggest John H. Chapman and William H. Laurence, both of Chicago, to fill the vacancies, They were both unanimously elected.

mously elected.

An invitation offered in the shape of a resolutions asking the members of the convention and all their friends to come

in Baltimore in 1897, and visit the exposi-tion, was unanimously adopted.

There was only one session in the tent, this being in the morning. In the afternoon the various states held rallies at their headquarters.

Several hundred wheelmen took part in the Baptist bioycle run through the streets of the city in the afternoon under the escort of Balimoreans. Many of the convention delegates brought their wheels with them and other hundreds were sup-plied by the local dealers. Several ladies rode in the procession.

St. Helens, Ore., July 20.—A mob of twenty men, bent on wreaking vengeance on a fiend, visited the county jail last night, but found the man they were after had been quietly smuggled out of the county by the authorities, who took him to Portland for safekeeping. The man is Ira J. Kench, who recently came here from Missouri. The crime on which he is neld was committed on an invalid sister-in-law.

Shot a Convict. Seneca, S. C., July 20.—(Special.)—James G. Breazeale, a deputy sheriff of Ocones county, shot and seriously wounded an es-caped negro convict from the county chain-gang while resisting arreas.

SILVER IN TEXAS.

Bimetallic Sontiment Is Growing Steadily in the Lone Star State.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS ARE FOR IT

A Great Convention To Be Held at Fort Worth.

CULBERSON WRITES GOVERNOR

He Defines His Position in a Letter and Is Positive for Free and Unlimited Coinage.

Austin. Tex., July 20-(Special Correspondence.)-In about two more weeks the friends of silver in Texas will meet together at Fort Worth. The indications are that this convention will be one of the most memorable as well as the largest

again be coined. Most of those who advocated the policy of limited coinage are now openly demanding the single gold standard, so that, regardless of the less important question of ratio, all sincere friends of silver are necessarily thrown together as opposing forces. It is evident that the ultimate purpose of the advocates of gold as the only redemption money is to do more than establish a single standard. As shown by resolutions adopted by what is termed the state democracy of New York, representing the money power of that great city, it is proposed to go further than heretofore in the overthrow of the oxisting system of finance. These resolutions denounce the system under which the republic has grown to its present proporagain be coined. Most of those who tions denounce the system under which the republic has grown to its present proportions, demand the retirement of the \$346,-000,000 legal tender treasury notes, the stoppage of silver coinage, and the establishment of the gold standard supplemented only by the issue of national bank notes. When that is accomplished, either by declaration of law or construction of the treasury department, and full control of treasury department, and full control of the government is assured, it will be an easy step to issue \$500,000,000 gold bonds and to declare, as is proposed, that the funded loan bonds outstanding of \$559,000,000 due in 1907, while expressly payable in coin, are in fact to be paid or refunded in gold. The effect of these measures, if successful can but be disastrous to all except bond-holders and the money power. The issue of the new 4 per cent bonds, while perpetuating the national banking system, will increase taxation \$20,000,000 annually. It is



GOVERNOR CHARLES CULBERSON,

The Young, Handsome and Bril liant Chief Executive of Texas.

this meeting, and will see to it that they, the bone and sinew of the state democracy, do their part in putting Texas where she properly belongs and where a majority, and a large majority at that, of the democra's of this state know that she clearly ought to go-in the free silver column.

A Talk with Senator Rengan. I had a talk with ex-United States Sena tor John H. Reagan the other day. He said: "I regard the silver question as the greatest question ever before the people of the United States and of the world, as affecting their industrial interests and their

future welfare." I asked him if he thought the fight should be made in the party, and he said: "A majority of the democratic members of congress thought the fight should be made within the party lines, and judging from what comes to me through the newspapers, this seems to be the view of most of the prominent demograts. If there is a chance of success this plan is preferable. If it were possible for the free sliver men of all parties to unite on the single issue of the restoration of sliver to the place it occupied before the passaga of the act of 1873 they undoubtedly elect the president and vice president and a majority of the members of congress in 1896. If the free silver men should remain divided among the demo cratic, republican and populist parties and the single gold standard democrats should unite with the republican party, as they probably will, the result may be doubtful for the silver men. A union of the silver men on this single question with the express stipulation that after this contest in over all may return to their respective p ty standards may, and I suppose will impracticable, especially if deferred until the opening of the canvass next year and when the several parties shall have their respective candidates in the field. The fight can be won within the lines of democracy and that is where it should be fought

The People's Right To Be Heard. I asked him if he thought the democratic state convention which will meet to nominate state officers in Texas should take any action on the silver question, or if thought the question should be considconvention which meets to select delegates to the national convention. He said that he thought both the conventions referred to ought to adopt clear and specific recommendations for the coinage silver upon the same terms as of without reference to any action by other governments, and that silver, like gold should be made a legal tender for all debts public and private. He said he hoped for the honor of the democracy of Texas that we should have no more straddling of this question and no platform with a double meaning, intended to cheat all parties. As under our system of government, he said, political sovereignty resides in the people, nd as questions relating to the money the country affect directly the interests of every citizen, they should not allow them-selves to be restrained from the free and full expression of their opinions on questions on all proper occasions. He said that there is a class of politicians in this country who insist that because congress is clothed with power to regulate coinage that question should be left to the president and congress and to national convenons. Such persons, he says, would have the people of this country receive instruc-tions as to their rights and duties from their public servants, instead of the people their sovereign capacity declaring their own views as to their rights and interests and instructing and commanding their pub-lic servants to can their views into ef-Such politicians, he holds, make this government stand upon its apex

Governor Culberson's Strong Words.

my opinion they will be conspicuous in apparent that the value of the old bonds will be greatly enhanced and the tax to pay them correspondingly increased by such change of contract. The contraction of the currency involved in the destruction of the greenbacks, denial of the legal tender quality of the existing silver dollars and stoppage of further silver coinage will obviously increase the value of gold and decrease the value of every other character of property. The reduction such a policy will cause in wages and the returns from labor is incalculable.

International Agreement Impossible. "The mint bureau estimates the total gold coin and bullion in the world at about \$3,500,000,000, while in the United States the gold coin and builton is only about \$500,000,-000. This would only provide a circula-tion per capita in the world of \$2.96 and United States of \$8.92, if the entire product were coined, with an increase each year of only 10 cents per capita. This is manifestly insufficient to meet the needs of commerce. It is no answer to declare that under the proposed system the circulation of gold would be adequately supplemented by bank notes, for it is dangerous to rely upon them. In proportion as money arce the rate of interest banks would not be disposed to furnish an abundant supply and thus diminish their gains. That the measures to which I have referred will be urged cannot be doubted. The approach to them may be slow and will be if the more astute leaders think it wise, but the purpose will be bold-ly avowed if indications of success should warrant. Already individuals and organizations have declared for them. The di-rection of the step is undoubted and its length will depend upon opposition encountered. If this may be serious and unyielding they will again advance the plan of an international agreement to secure another continuance, strengthening their lines in the meantime. An international agree-ment obviously would settle the question and would be welcomed by the friends of silver. But even those who speak of it most in the United States know it to be utterly impossible under the existing conditions. It is declared to be impossible without the co-operation of England and that country is known to be unalterably opher. To declare that one is for free coin age by international agreement only is equivalent to a declaration against silver. The truth is the organized wealth of the eastern states, which is the strength of the gold movement in the south and west ing upon corresponding banks and debtor merchants, is opposed to the coinage of silver, whether by international agreement or otherwise. Apparently upon good au-thority it has been announced that dele-gates to an international conference would not be appointed by this government because the act of congress authorized them to assent to the free coinage of silver. Feeding and clothing the world as we do, an immediate declaration and determina-

tion by the United States to maintain free coinage would do more than all e tablish international bimetallism.

The Fight Clearly Stated. "The contest, therefore, it appears and silver coinage of the constitution. Nor are the gold advocates recruiting only among the republicans and democrats. They have attacked the camp of the populist in this state and prevailed upon their chief spekesman to throw off the thin disguise heretofore worn and adopt their fal-lacious argument and their policy as shown by the following from his speech at Hills-boro on June 28th: 'We do not believe in the free and unlimited coinage of silver. We restrict it to \$50 per capita. The free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to one would drive all the gold out of Governor Culberson's Strong Words.
Governor Culberson is out in an open letter this week to Hon. John Bookout, of Dallas. On the silver question he says:

"Unless all indications are misleading the great iskue will be that of the currency. As you know, my personal opinion is that the United States can safely pursue the policy of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present ratio and that the interests of the industrial masses demand it. But, as stated in the resolutions adopted at the Dallas meeting, the issue among democrats has been how much silver could be wisely coined into legal tender dollars, some insisting upon limiting the coinage, while others urged unlimited coinage of silver at the fails of the country in three months.' With the democratic advocates of the single gold standard and leading populists thus arrayed against them, the duty of silver democrats he is plainly pointed out by the Dallas resolutions. The contest should be determined within our own ranks. Organization should be perfected in every precinct in the state for the struggle next year and for the purpose of sending delegates to the coming state democratic silver convention. This convention will be confined to democrate, and its importance suggests the attendance of all who are opposed to this dangerous revolution. The democratic particular the confined to democratic silver convention. This convention will be confined to democrate particular the purpose of sending delegates to the coming state democratic silver convention. This convention will be confined to democrate particular the proposed of the single gold standard and leading populates and against them, the duty of silver democrates is plainly pointed out by the Dallas resolutions. The contest should be determined within our own ranks. Organization should be perfected in every precinct in the state for the struggle next year and for the purpose of sending delegates to the coming the colonage of silver democratic should be determined within our own ranks. Organiz

some, wise in their own conceit, will desert the flag, but contrary to their expectations the party will succeed and survive." The Sentiment Through the State.

The Sentiment Through the State. I met and talked with Colonel La La Fester, ex-state nallroad commissioner, and at present general manager of the Texas Harbor Company, the past week. He had been on a trip to southern Texas, a section of the state the silver men most fear. "That part of the country will be on hand with large delegations," he told me, and he continued: "A large number will also go to the convertion who are not chosen. go to the convention who are not chosen delegates, but who are interested and want to see Texas go where she clearly belongs. and where a majority of the democrats of the state will see that she goes—in the free silver column."

Judge Foster is a conservative man and

give much credit to his utterences. The Fort Worth Convention. The Fort Worth convention will be com posed of democrats who have fought the battles of democracy in Texas for years, who stood by the colors in turbulent times, and who yet stand up and contend for the everlasting principles of the party. Such men as ex-United States Senator Coke and hundreds of others like him. Conservatism to my mind, will prevail in the convention but clear, ringing resolutions, favoring the restoration of the white metal, will pass with enthusiasm, and the delegates will then go home and the fight will be made in the democratic ranks.

The Clark Threat To Bolt.

Democratic supremacy in Texas is a serious question—in fact the paramount issue at this time.

A straddle on this question won't do. A delay will not answer. The advocates of free silver want the question settled and they want it disposed of shortly.

There is dissettle steed on and discontantment. There is dissatisfaction and discontentmen here in this state and the quicker the question is settled the better it will be for the adjustment of business and laws will be made accordingly. The utterances of Judge George Clark, the gold standard leader, to the effect that "if a free and unlimited coinage plank declaring for the ratio of 16 to 1 is adopted by the national democratic convention. I will no give the ticket my support," represent the views of the extreme gold standard advocates and show where the danger of a split comes in; but I am inclined to be-lieve that it is not the sentiment of those or any respectable part of the number who followed him in his fight against a free silver plank in the last state platform. I have talked to two who were in the thickest of the battle with him-Judge Norman G. Kettrell, of Houston, and Hon, Jonathan Lane, of LaGrange—and they declare that they cannot follow Judge Clark out of the democratic party. If clares for free silver they say they will abide the result. I believe that Judge Clark will find but few democrats who will follow him in his opposition to the democratic party if the platform adopted on the financial question does not meat with his approval. Texas democrats will not be controlled by him. They fight for principle. Judge Clark will be convinced principle. Judge Clark will be convinced of this fact when he attempts to lead these men from the party they have af-

A Pressing Duty.

A. G. D.

Editor Constitution-A duty confronts the bimetallists of Fulton county which must not be ignored. It is organizationorganization, immediate, thorough and complete.

filliated with for years.

With ability unequaled and courage un surpassed. The Constitution has waged war against the gold standard from the beginning of the fight to this good hour. And no man, who has read it, can doubt that it will so continue to the end. The writer, feeling a burning interest in this greatest of questions, has read the newspapers, searched the magazines and examined the books of the hour, bearing on it, and has nowhere seen the matter so ably presented and so sincerely advocated as in The Constitution. In its columns can be found every argument of the bimetallists, put in its strongest form. In its files are all the statistics that throw light on the subject. Day in and day out it exposes with caustic pen the fallacies invariably found in the arguments of the advocates of the gold standard.

But while The Constitution has done all this for us, it cannot do all. Every man must vote for himself or become a slave, sooner or later. We must ascertain our strength and learn to use it to the best advantage. This cannot be done without organization. And the time for work has come. The murmurs of discontent that have been heard so long in Georgia, culminated in the storm that burst on Griffin the 18th day of this month. The thunders of that storm shook every state in this great country and are echoing far beyond her borders. The watchword of that convention was "Remember the men

of 1776." The means of organization are at hand. The meeting that was recently held in the Chamber of Commerce, not only selected delegates to Griffin, but also organized itself into a permanent bimetallic league. It adjourned subject to the call of the president. Hon. John C. Whitner. It was the intention of that assembly that the president should issue such call immediately after the Griffin convention, and this are already bimetallists remember and respond. And let every offiwill undoubtedly be done. Let all who respond. Fulton county who has not sold himself, body and soul, to the single gold standard fallacy, attend this meeting and unite with the league. The issues at stake are greater than those of 1776. This war is less bloody but more merciless than that. British redcoats do not throng our streets and garrison our forts, but by the allpowerful and all-sufficient aid of the gold standard, England dominates us at last. The days of Yorktown and Valley Forge and Bunker Hill are forgotten and millions of people are grovelling at he J. T. H. Atlanta, Ga., July 20, 1895.

Douglas, Ga., July 20,-(Special.)-During thunderstorm Thursday afternoon the commissary of Buck & Downing Was lightning. Considerable damage was done to the building and it was set on fire. Two negroes standing in the front door were knocked down and remained un-conscious some time. Mr. Buck and Mr. Peterson, who were standing out on th iazza in front, were slightly shocked. The that Mr. Baker, the commissary clerk, who was standing in the middle door apparently in the immediate line of the current in going from the rear end of the building, which was the end struck, to where the

negroes were standing, was unhurt. Forecast for Sunday. Forecast for Sunday.

Virginia—Showers in northern; fair in southern portion; southerly winds.

North Carolina—Fair, except showers on the coast; southerly winds.

South Carolina, Georgia, Eastern Florida, Western Florida, Alabama and Mississippi—Showers; light, southerly winds.

Louisiana—Showers in eastern; fair in western portion; southerly winds.

Eastern Texas—Fair; light southerly winds. Arkansas Showers in eastern portion;

Jackson, Miss., July 20.—Passengers on the train from Learned, the scene of the McRee-Terrell battle of Monday, wherein two men were killed and five others wound-Other Murders Expected.

GOLDBUGS BOLTED.

Bimetallists are the Only Organized Democrats of Nebraska.

CUCK008 CLAIM THE TITLE

They Are the Bolters, but Their Convention Will Be Peorly Attended-Bryan Is the Leader of Pure Democracy.

Omaha, Neb., July 20.-(Special.)-The people of the south ought to be fully advised as to the remarkable condition of politics in this state, not only for the reaon that it is the state of Hon. William J. Bryan, in whose utterances the south is so greatly interested, but more on account of the stand made by the administration democrats in this state. Mr. Bryan and other democrats have been traduced cause they declared they would not follow the party into the camp of the goldites. In Nebraska one may see an example of the loyalty to party displayed by the administrationists.

Here the gold bug wing of the party, aided and sustained by the federal officeholders, have bolted the party and its regularly constituted state convention and have done their best to deliver it into the hands of the republicans. To show the exact status of affairs it is necessary to recount some of the history of politics in this state.

No sooner had the administration begun than the president and the secretary of agriculture begun war on the silver democrats of Nebraska, especially on Congress man Bryan. Morton did all he could to de feat Bryan in 1892, embarrassing his con gressional candidacy by denouncing free silver in all parts of Bryan's district and secretly stabbing him. The result was that Morton received for governor in that district, in which he also lived, just half of the votes which Bryan received for con gress. As soon as the patronage machine began to revolve it was seen that the purpose of the administration was to defea and discredit the silver democrats. Secre tary Morton started his oracular utterance by calling Bryan a populist and sneering at his ability. Men were appointed to the leading offices in the state whose only recommendations were their fealties to corporations and their cuckoo utterances. The chairman of the state central committee Euclid Martin, and the national commit-teeman, Tobias Castor, are owned and con-trolled by the railroads, Castor being the "right-of-way" agent of the Burlington railway and the chief lobbyist and corrup-tionist during the legislative sessions. These men and their satellites decided to defeat all silver democrats at any cost. This was the condition of affairs when the campaign of 1894 came on. The anti-silver democrats held all the offices and wer the railway and other corporations. All of the wealthy democrats refused to aid the silver men and the struggle to control the convention was great. The sil-ver men had only one leader, Mr. Bryan.

Goldbugs Lose Their Own Wards But a silver conference was called and a silver league organized, with branches in every county in the state. This was the pioneer silver conference and it was entirely successful. Its avowed aim was to secure by the state convention the passage of a resolution declaring for the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The strife for the supremacy at the county conventions and prima ries was fierce. The gold men were backed by unlimited boodle and bribes. They used all kinds of corrupt means to carry conventions and secure delegates. In Omaha they forged Bryan's signature to an ad-ministration ticket. But the silver men won a complete victory, carrying Omahs and Lincoln without any trouble. Euclid was defeated as a delegate to the conven tion. The same was true of the other fed-eral officers here and in Lincoln. Nebraska City, Morton's home, went for the silver delegates. The convention was held at Omaha Sep

tember 24th. Euclid Martin, the chairman of the state central committee, called it to order and thus recognized its legality. convention went on in its way peacefully A platform declaring for free coinage at 16 to 1 was adopted by a vote of about 3 to 1. Mr. Bryan was nominated for United States senator unanimously, every county voting for him. A new state central com mittee was elected and C. J. Smyth was elected chairman, all of the 556 delegates participating. Then, last or came the home programme, came of state officers. stances were peculiar. Chairman Martin, hoping the free silver "craze" would die out had delayed the convention date until one month after the populists and republicans had met and the campaign peculiar. had been under way. The republicans had nominated for governor one Tom Majors, a grossly unfit man, whose past had been smirched by scandals and corruption, and smirched by scandals and corruption, and who had been expelled from congress. The populists had nominated for governor Judge S. A. Holcomb, a life-long democrat until 1891, and a man who had been elected to the district bench by a union of democrats and populists and by the votes of many republicans. His career on the bench had been remarkable for its purity, dispatch of business, promptness of decision and low costs of litigation. The contest was plainly between Holcomb and Majors. If the democrats nominated a new man Majors would be elected and the state would be disgraced. The democrats are the third party in size in this state. They could departy in size in this state. They could decide the issue. In spite of this fact some of the silver men did not like to nominate Holcomb. But, under the lead of Bryan, he was nominated by a three to one vote. Without any formal declara-tion thirty-six of the 556 delegates left the convention and were joined by the federal brigade and held another convention that night, putting up a straight democratic tick-et on a gold platform. This convention had forty-five members. The next morning Na-tional Committeeman Castor took a special train for Lincoln, the state capital, and filed the bolters' ticket with the secretary of state as the regular democratic ticket for use on the official ballot. The secretary of state, although a violent republican and interested in the success of this "bolt" movement, refused to receive it. "bolt" movement, refused to receive it. Then it was appealed to the supreme court, a grossly partisan body of three republicans, who decided that this ticket had no right to a place as the regular democratic ticket. Thus baffled, the conspirators had to ask by petition for a place on the ticket and used the most corrupt and browbes tactics to secure this step. So it went on the ticket by petition, but was marked by republican connivance "straight democrat-

The Cuckoos Are Bolters Holcomb received for governor \$7,815; Majors 94,613, and Sturdevant (bolting democrat) 6,985. As the populist vote of the state is 60,000, it is plain to see that 37,000 democrats voted for Holcomb, while only 7,000 followed the bolters, and half of these dd not understand the issue but voted the "straight democratic" ticket from habit. The bolters declared that the old state

The bolters declared that the old state central committee, in the overthrow of which they had participated in the convention, was still in existence, and so this committee, with Martin at its head, has held several meetings. At one of these meetings in February Secretary Morton made an address and thus recognized the legality of this boit committee. Chairman Martin has been made Postmaster of Omaha as a reward for his treachery. He recently called the committee together and they called a state convention for September 5th at Lincoln. The regular and legal committee met here a few days ago and called the state convention to meet here August 21 to nominate state officers. This meeting was harmonious and anthus attracts. the McRee faction, was found dead in the road this evening, his body being full of buckshot fired from ambush. The trouble is not over, and other murders are expected.

There are not ten countries at the content of the first content of the

which will have county conventions called by the proper authorities to select delegates to this Beptembar ath cenvention. Over 30 per cent of the democrats of the state are silver democrats and half of the state are silver democrats and half of the state are silver democrats and half of the state regards at the source and only half a dozen democratic papers so recognize it, and they all have a postoffice behind them.

And yet this committee of dishonorable bolters is recognized by the administration as the legal committee. The reason they give for their boit is the nemination of a populist by democrats. But all fair minded men conceded that the nomination and election of Governor Holcomb was most fortunate and creditable. The Commercial Club, of Omaha, gave a banquet to the governor a short time ago, and among those who attended to do honor to the governor was Euclid Martin. These bolters privately admit that it was not Holcomb they were fighting but Bryan and the silver democrats. They have invited Secretary Carlisle to address their convention September 5th, but Chairman Smyth has written Carlisle a letter, explaining the silver democration and asking him to attend the regular convention on August 28d, and to debate with Mr. Bryan the silver question. It will be thus easy for the democrats of the south to see what faction of the Nebraska democracy is the bolting one.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

Their Courage Up.

London, July 20 .- Now that a strong un Lord Salisbury, the prime minister, will do with it. Born robust, will it survive the full natural term of the parliamentary session-seven years? Of course, the unionists are confident that it will, and their confidence in its vigorous life for the full terr is built on the solidity of the party when it of dangerous elements of discord. The lib erals comfort themselves by reverting to the

From the time the reveille gun cross the island pntil the supper call sour

Liberals Are Witching To Keep

ionist majority in the next parliament is assured, people are beginning to ask what was in opposition, and the seeming absence past experience of parliaments with great

WORK FOR TROOM The Fifth Had Competitive Com-GOOD SHOWING MADE BY THE They Have Enjoyed Their Trip to Coast-Due Home Early This Camp Mercer, St. Simon's, July 21 - 3 cial.)—The annual field day exercises the Fifth Georgia regiment Thursday.

Drills on St. Simon's

Morning.

ed Camp Mercer was a scene of sti

regiment.

tin soldiers.

ed Camp Mercer was a scene of stirm activity. The field day exercises this year were significant. In every feature the showed that since last year there has be a remarkable change throughout the who

It is a fact that impresses itself

the most casual observer that the men

make up this organization are in now

Major Wilcoxon's tent was a gay on Thursday morning. The whole can ing ground was crowded with visitors, witness the exercises of the tenth of the care o The Competitive Company Drill, The competitive company drill first feature on the programme. Obear, inspector general of rifle practi and Lieutenant Brown were judges in contest, and were kept busily at work ing the morning marking down the pany was formed it was marched to large pavilion and put in line for

CAMPING ON THE COAST.

majorities, which majorities have always | ried to the large parade ground and m shown a tendency to fall to pieces. They also have special reason to anticipate that the present or coming unionist majority will not prove an exception to this experience. Judging from the results of the election thus far held, there is a strong probability that the purely conservative majerity will attain such dimensions as will render that party independent of Mr. Chamberlain and his allies. It is a notorious fact that the genuine conservatives fear and detest Mr. Chamberlain. The old supporters of Lord Salisbury, whose claims to office have been overlooked in the formation of the new government, in favor of liberal-unionists, will certainly soon enter into a cabal to oust the latter if the party shall be able to act without the support of the liberal unionists. Much depends upon the maintenance of ministerial harmony in the future programme of the party, which went into the campaign with no announced programme except, to use the words of Lord Salisbury, the pro-

gramme of dissolution. If Mr. Chamberlain consents to abando every liberal measure with which his name is still associated and confines himself to his recently formulated social platform, he will be likely to remain in the cabinet, but it will be difficult for him and his followers to podled in sectarian education, which Lord Salisbury is credited with intending to promote. It will be still worse for the liberal unionists if the cabinet should seek to gratify the internal yearning common to the whole conservative party for some return to

protection. Lord Sallsbury has the advantage of nonths before he will be obliged to disclose his programme. After the swearing in of members after the house of commons meats in the second week in August, nothing need be done beyond securing supplies. Nothing will be done before actual work is entered upon, early in February. The Irish question s likely to be acutely to the fore if events verify current reports. The physical force party, which had been organizing to comel action by the liberals, were prepared to make such hostile demonstrations as would show that Irish discontent would not brook longer delay in satisfying the Irish de mands. It is stated that secret drilling has been widely revived in Ireland by old malcontents. A number of well known members of the Irish communities of London Glasgow and Liverpool have left within the month for Ireland, making no secret to their compatriots that something was breeding in which they meant to share. The triumph of the unionists and prospective coercion may give impetus to the secret societies and may

precipitate outbreaks in Ircland. A report has been circulated that has caused the greatest kind of a sensation in ociety. It is to the effect that the duke and ducitess of York's baby, Prince Edward, is deaf and dumb. It is impossible to ascertain what amount of truth there is in the report. The boy is a little over a year old, and is stout and well formed His photograph does not indicate a trace of mental defect, but the report of the calamity is bruited widely as a fact.

The report that the Russo-Chinese loan has been largely subscribed for in Paris fell entirely flat in London. Financiers here assert that the French contractors engineer the quotation that the French public has not taken the loan, that the premium price has been inflated and that it will vanish when the loan goes to allot-

The Maybrick Association, with which many American ladies are affiliated, is about to present a petition to the new home ing him to reopen the Maybrick case. Mrs. Florence Maybrick, it will be recalled, is an American woman, a native of Mobile, Ala., American woman, a native of Mobile, Ala., who was some years ago convicted of having poisoned her husband, a wealthy merchant of Liverpool. She was sentenced to be hanged, but the sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life. She is now confined in the Woking prison. Many persons believe that she is innocent of the charge of which she was convicted.

The judge before whom she was tried later became insane and was compelled to retire from the bench by his associates. He always entertained a bitter prejudice against Americans.

through the various tests. Six con

A Crack Company. It was the maiden drill of Company I of Atlanta. This company is only six two old, but it is now pronounced by some be the crack company of the res Captain Massey was in command. He an officer of signal ability, and his pris in the success of Company K is share by all his men. The work of this con in the manual was especially good A splendid inspection was passed. The tell work was equally good. It was thought many that this new company well salt

away with the prize.

Then as speedily as possible all the day companies were brought out and put through the drill. The Capital City Gura. Company B, was commanded by Lieutesst Barker, in the absence of Captain Heest. The Guards put up a snappy in with a small number of as most of the members, was unable to come down. The Griffin Best, under the command of Captain Best. fles, under the command of Captain !

shewed up in excellent condition.

Next came the Barnesville boys. ain Howard carried his men t long programme with promptness and Captain Smith, of the LaGrange L Guards, showed the judges that his twe five men had worked hard and were up to

the standard. The Marietta Rifles, as soon as The Marietta Rifles, as soon as the put in an appearance, were pronounced if the most experienced tacticians to be iris winners. Captain Sanford brought to cap Mercer the largest company. There were on the grounds yesterday at the drill treaty-six men, each one of whom proved his self a thorough soldier. Four of the Merietta men were forced to leave for home Wednesday because of the mutilated constion of their arms and neck caused by sunburn. sunburn.

This company drill lasted until the call for dinner. The prize winner was not announced, but it was generally control that the trophy would fall in the relither Barnesville, LaGrange or M In the Afternoon.

In the afternoon came the individual drill. But this was not finished and it was decided to wait until the next are before completing it.

During the afternoon the signal compass at work. Captain Clem Bradler is a eathusiastic officer and has made the standard department one of the most desirable in picturesque divisions of the regiment. In the top of St. Simon's lighthouse yesters messages were sent to a place beach some distance away and deliver to Colonel Candler at headquarters. afternoon a more difficult program

be executed and messages will be deliver from three stations. Fired the Gatling Gun. One of the most interesting affairs Thursday was the firing of the gath gun. The Machine Gun Platoon to of their piece in a way that they were familiar with every detail of ular work. The piece was dragged to beach from the parade ground and sid out to sea. The first range was direct to the lower end of Jekyl island, over miles away. The firing began and for few seconds there was a sharp med roll. It seemed to cease almost before got started good and 400 shells had before. Then it was ranged nearer and sinced. Then it was ranged nearer and sinced.

nearer afterwards in order to test ary distance. Lieutenant Plyer and the toast in camp.

The Athletic Contests. The Athletic Contests.

The athletic contests were scarcely to the standard. Major Kendrick at Lieutenant Dorsey, of the Hibernian Bries, were judges. Morris, the wonder framework who because the world's recommendation in the fifty-yard dash while at the University of Georgia last year, walked and with the 100-yard dash with a time at 11 1-5. Byrd, of the Atlanta Rifes, sprinter of great promise, came out a source. sprinter of great promise, came out as second. There were many difficulties the race, chief of which was the beach sand. This caused Morris in quarternite

guarter-mile run to drop from exhauster Byrd won hands down.

The running broad jump was won by the running broad jump was won by the was successful. whole was successful.

The regiment will arrive in Atlanta day morning in time for churchgoing.

Killed by a Train.

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 20.—(Specia J. F. Jones, son of the superintenden the Roan Iron Company, of this city. Instantity killed at an early hour this ming near Fort Payne, Ala., in an accident to a freight train on the Alabama G Southern railway.

AWAY

The Atlanta Teat to M

AND THEN WILL The Team Will He from Now

Southern Ass CLUBS-vansville..

National CLUBSdimore..

The largest oro the crowds on Fourth of July the final game the Evansvilles. And the Atlant most exciting an

the year. But then it is has is a large cro the more certain ters not with wh playing. Among watching the gar been known for a game was begu many who were so large was the

On the bleacher another long befor the grand stand eams to work wanted Atlanta game there was ! the victory, but way. More than looked like the but somehow it ville in the first up five runs and then that the g was in the box for very start the H him and knocke Five nice singles cured off his del many were of Knowles would and take him manager did not the second innit single. And the before Atlanta h Mason was in the game was two innings did In the third down and the a rush. Horn

striking out and the bail. Beard Smith's drive ar Dade went out ing to reach th catch Smith the ball quickly ute later with a home run and Sr before him mal singled and sto came home on a That gave Atla crowd went wil and the grand Evansville co

fourth again, that inning the a rare picture people went was impos went w to go on with covered with and the people grand stand the while handkerch ing canes were system. It was then

Atlanta. Callahan start was whipped as Burke's error Knowles the game. Evansy on Burke's si McFarlan's two Atlanta did ju it was Wilso

up and began

That was the get, and for the the game wouland carefully But in the el with the game a hit and wer two-bagger, o short, Beard McFarlan, home plate, scored on 1

Callahan's hard, was go hits were r he was ab Mason oper and did good ning he was was put in hi good, but it game by his game Cline, work at tim to work, but with him. M ordered him have been b es well as 1

features of played exc good, strong pensity to h

FOR TROO

Competitive Con on St. Simon's.

MADE BY THE

yed Their Trip to Home Early This Morning.

Simon's, July 20.-(8 i field day exercises regiment were

the reveille gun bo ntil the supper call soun was a scene of at d day exercises this In every feature last year there has be ge throughout the

at impresses itself server that the men anization are in n

ve Company Drill. s tent was a gay scanning. The whole came cowded with visitors, w rowded with visitors, withe exercises of the day the programme. Co wn were judges in the kept busily at work mpanies. As each It was marched to



parade ground and pu

n drill of Company K

npany is only six to pronounced by some pany of the regi as in command. He l ability, and his pride Company K is shared work of this con as especially good. A was passed. The feld good. It was thought he would walk

as possible all the other manded by Lie nce of Captain H up a snappy number of

the membership down. The Griffin Ri mand of Captain Burn d his men through

the LaGrange L judges that his twe d hard and were up to

ce, were pronounced by d tacticians to be prise anford brought to Camp ompany. There were e of whom proved him dier. Four of the Ma reed to leave for home of the mutilated condi-

l lasted until the call ize winner was not as generally conceded ld fall in the ranks of Grange or Marie fternoon.

not finished and it

n Clem Bradley is and d has made the signal e most desirable and e most desirable an
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ateresting affairs of the gatiling of the gatiling. Gun Platoon too a way that sh every detail of range was dir ekyl island, over to ag began and for as a sharp metall almost be 400 shells had ged nearer and order to test it ant Plyer and

were scarcely r Kendrick the Hibernian s, the wonder fr the world's rec while at the l year, walked a with a time e, came out a goo any difficulties ed Morris in the from exhaustion

ly 20.—(Special) of this city. We ye hour this mor

AWAY FROM HOME

The Atlanta Team Will Make a Run to Memphis,

AND THEN WILL GO TO LITTLE ROCK

The Team Will Have a Hard Row To Hoe from Now On-Knowles Is Hopeful.

Southern Association Standing. Played. Won, Lost. Per Ct. CLUBS-vansville...

National League Standing. CLUBS— Played. Won. Lost. Per Ct.
Cleveland.77 46 31 .597
Baltimore.66 39 27 .591 Chicago.

The largest crowd of the season except the crowds on Memorial Day and the Fourth of July was out yesterday to see the final game between the Atlantas and the Evanevilles.

And the Atlantas lost after one of the most exciting and interesting contests of

But then it is a well-known fact that one of the most infallible jonahs Atlanta has is a large crowd. The larger the crowd the more certain Atlanta is to lose, it matters not with what team the Atlantas are playing. Among those who have been watching the games in Atlanta this has been known for a long time, and before the game was begun yesterday there were many who were willing to concede a loss, so large was the crowd.

On the bleachers there was not room for another long before the game began, while the grand stand was just about comfortably filled when Umpire Cline put the two teams to work. The crowd was one that wanted Atlanta to win, and all through the game there was some tall, hard pulling for the victory, but it wouldn't come Atlanta's way. More than once during the game it ked like the Atlantas might win out, but somehow it did not materialize. Evans. ville in the first half of the inning piled up five rune and nearly every one thought then that the game was gone. Callahan was in the box for the Atlantas and at the very start the Evansvilles jumped on to him and knocked him all over the lot. Five nice singles and a double were secured off his delivery in that inning and many were of the opinion that Manager Knowles would for once change his rule and take him out of the box. But the manager did nothing of the kind, and in the second inning Evansville added two more runs off two bases on balls and a single. And those seven runs were made

Mason was in the box for Beard when the game was opened, and for the first two mnings did some of the best work seen on the Atlanta grounds this season, In the third inning, however, he gave down and the Atlantas went at him with a rush. Hornung opened the inning by triking out and then McDade got hit by the bail. Beard made a horrible error on Smith's drive and a minute later repeated it when Callahan sent the ball to him, Mcde went out at the home plate in trying to reach that bag when Fields tried catch Smith at second, Mills returning the ball quickly. Wilson pollowed a minute later with a hit over the fence for a home run and Smith and Callahan came in before him making three runs, Knowles singled and stole second and third and

before Atlanta had even secured a hit.

That gave Atlanta as many runs as the Evansvilles had made in the first and the growd went wild. Hats, canes and umbrellas went into the air from the bleachers and the grand stand and the people went

Evansville couldn't do anything in the fourth again, but in Atlanta's half of that inning the score was tied and it was a rare picture the grounds presented. The cople went wild and for a few minutes t was impossible almost for the players to go on with their work. The ground be-tween the bleachers and third base was covered with hats, sticks and umbrellas, and the people were all standing. In the grand stand there were none sitting hardly, while handkerchiefs were flying and walking canes were pounding the floor hard and

It was then that every one brightened up and began to look for a victory for

Of the two runs one only was earned, Callahan started off with a two-bagger, and was whipped around after Wilson had fouled a fly to Fields, by Knowles's single. Burke's error on Armstrong's ball gave Knowles the plate, making the second run of the inning and the seventh of the game. Evansville added two in the fifth on Burke's single, Burnett's triple and McFarlan's two-bagger.

Atlanta did just as well in the sixth, and it was Wilson's single, Ryan's error in handling Knowles, and Armstrong's clean,

hard drive for one bag.

That was the last run the Atlantas could
get, and for the next inning it looked like game would end in a tie, so closely and carefully were both teams playing.

But in the eighth the Evansyilles took the between their teeth and went away with the game, McFarland started off with a hit and went to third on Goodenough's error, which converted Dexter's weak and questionable single into a good, strong two-bagger, or rather the value of a twobagger, McFarland got his first on Smith's inability to handle McFarland's drive to short. Beard singled and McFarlan, the er, scored, and so did Dexter, while McFarlan, the outfielder, went out at the home plate, trying to come in. Beard scored on Burke's three-bagger and the

Callahan's pitching, though he was hit hard, was good. He was steady, even and easy all through the game, and when the were registered against him hardest

same was won as that was the last run

hits were registered against him hardest he was about at his coolest period.

Mason opened the game for Evansville and did good work, but in the fourth inning he was taken out and D. McFarlan was put in his place. McFarlan's work was good, but it was marred all through the game by his inclination to kick, and every time he made a kick it only deleved the time he made a kick it only delayed the Same. Cline, the umpire, did some good work at times in putting McFarlan back work, but on the whole, was too lenient with him. More than once he should have ordered him out of the game, and it would have been better for the Evansville team, as well as for the Atlantas, had he done bo. Milis's work at second was one of the features of the game in two ways. Mills excellent ball and did good, strong, timely hitting, but his pro-pensity to hurt players kept cropping up.

More than once he deliberately attempted to spike members of the Atlanta team and once drove his foot against Callahan so hard in the attempt that it looked for a

while as though Callahan would not be allowed to finish the game.

The score was: Totals...4.37 9 11 2 24 11 4

Score by innings:

Atlanta.......0 0 5 2 0 2 0 0 0 9 Evansville5 2 0 0 2 0 0 3 °-12 Summary—Earned runs—Atlanta, 3; Evans— Summary—Earned runs—Atlanta, 3; Evansville, 4. Two-base hits—Knowles, Callahan,
C. McFarlan, D. McFarlan, Three-base
hits—Burke, Burnett. Home run—Wilson.
Base on balls—Off Callahan, 3; off McFarlan, 3, Hit by pitched ball—By McFarlan, 1.
Struck out—By Callahan, 3; by Mason, 1;
by McFarlan 2. Double plays—Fields unassisted; Beard to Mills to Ryan, Time of
game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Cline.

Mobile Does Nashville.

Mobile, Ala., July 20.-Mobile defeated Nashville again in a slow game, in which the errors of Nashville and the hits of the Mobile team came together just at the right time for Mobile. After Trost made two errors in the first inning. Stallings out him out of the game before the inning

Took Three Straights. Montgomery, Ala., July w.-Montgomery made it three straights today by taking the game from Little Rock in one of the best exhibitions of ball playing ever seen Both sides played championship here. ball, and it was a snappy game all through Fifield pitched a much better game than Clausen, and if his team had supported him like the locals did Clausen, the result would have been different. There was not

Montgomery.....000100200-3 6 1 Little Rook......001000000-1 8 5 Batteries-Clausen and Rappold; Fifield

an earned run on either side. Score:

and Nie. Umpire. Clark. President Nicklin Present. Montgomery, Ala., July 20.—(Special.)— President Nicklin, of the Southern Association, was here today on his way to Mo-bile, where there is a league meeting to-morrow. The meeting is for the purpose of trying to arrange the schedule so that will get some benefit from it.

National League Games. At Louisville—First game— R. H. E. Louisville 1001200010-5 11 3 New York 0140000002-7 7 4

Batteries-Weyhing and Warner; Meekin and Farrel.

At Cleveland and Grim.

At Chicago-

At St Louis—
St Louis—
St Louis—
Official R. H. E
St Louis—
Official R. H.

THE DEFENDER IS A GOOD ONE. She Beats the Vigilant in a Trial Race

by Actual Time. New York, July 20.-The Vigilant made a against the Defender, and was beaten on elapsed time only two minutes and fortyfive seconds on a thirty-mile run. It was a practical victory for the Defender, although it is possible that when both yachts have been measured the time allowance to the Vigilant may be sufficient to wipe out the Defender's small advantage. After the race today the officials would not an-nounce that either boat had won, but contented themselves with saying that the Defender outsailed the Vigilant on the elapsed time. From the best unofficial measurements so far obtainable, however, it is thought that the time allowance wil be between one and two minutes, so that, in all probability, the Defender has put a victory to her credit in her first race, though by an exceedingly narrow margin The official measurement will probably not be made public for some time, but the judges may announce after Monday's which yacht is the winner.

While all the yatchmen are congratu-lating each other that the new American champion is apparently faster and better than the old one, they feel a pride too, in the fact that the cup defender of 1833 is still in racing form and able to give the Defender so stiff an argument. Opin-ions were freely expressed after the race that either boat could beat Valkyrie III in anything like a good sailing breeze. The full official time was: Defender—start, 1:30:25; finish, 2:49:05; elapsed time, 3:18:40

Vigilant—start, 11:30:50; finish, 2:52:15; elapsed time, 3:21:25. elapsed time, 3:21:25.

Today's race was the first of two contests arranged by the New York Yacht Club for a special \$200 silver cup.

The course was outside Sandy Hook. where the trial races and the great inter national contest with Valkyrie III will take place. It consisted of a beat of fifteen miles to windward and a run home to the

The second contest will take place on Monday, beginning at 11 o'clock, over a triangular course of ten-mile legs, in order that the qualities of the two yachts may be tried under all the different racing conventions.

A Poor Day for Favorites. Acqueduct Race Track, N. Y., July 20.— This was the last day of racing at Aqueduct for a period of three weeks, and the

duct for a period of the meaning at the beach on Monday. The card offered was about the best of the meeting and fully 4,000 persons were present. The weather was delightful. Only two favor-

weather was dengated ites won.

First race, one mile and a furlong, Tom Moore won, Galeon second, Nightingale third. Time, 1:48.

Second race, five and a half furlongs, Factotum won, Ina second, Old Dominion third. Time, 1:68%.

Third race, the Carter handicap, one mile and a quarter, Charade won, The Pepper second, Stephen J. third. Time, 2:11%.

Fourth race, five furlongs, Sky Blue won, Lady Greenway second, Volley third. Time, 1:13%.

Fifth race, one mile, Mirage won, Captain T. second, Little Tom third. Time, 1:133%.

tain T. second, 2001 1.43½. Sixth race, the Rockaway handicap, one Sixth race, the Rockaway handicap, one mile and a half, over six hurdles, St. Luke mile and a half, over six hurdles, St. Luke won Primus second, Aloha third. Time,

Oakley, O., July 20.—The best race of the day was a handicap at a mile and seventy yards with three starters—St. Maxim, Pepper and Vassal. They finished in that order. The race was run in 1:44%, another new local record. St. Maxim had no support is

the betting, going to the post at 5 to 1, Sallie Cliquot frightened enough out of the first race to declare it off. The track was fast. Attendance 5,000.

First race—Declared off.
Second race, seven furlongs, Caesarine
won, Ray S second, Liselg third. Time, 1:26,
Third race, five furlongs, Au Revoir won,
War, Song second, St. Leo third, Time,
1:024. 1:03%.

Fourth race, Fashion stakes, value to winner \$1,500, mile and a sixteenth, Urania won, Jane second, Victorious third. Time,

1:50%.
Fifth race, mile and seventy yards, St.
Maxim won, Pepper second, Vassal third,
Time, 1:44%.
Sixth race, five furlongs, Lalla Rookh
won, La Galondriana second, Fair Lady
third. Time, 1:02%. The Saratoga Season Opens.

Saratoga Race Track, July 20.—A fair day, fast track, with small audience were the features today which signalized the opening of the season on the track of the Saratoga Racing Association. Throughout the day Gartland's Tenth regiment band rendered selections, W. J. Fitzpatrick made his debut on the track as starter and did

efficient work.

First race, five furlongs, Heresy won, Honolulu second, Devola third, Time, 1:02½. Second race, Mile and a sixteenth, Dally America won, Patrician second, Stonemason third. Time, 1:49½.

Third race, Flash stakes, half a mile, Onaretto won, Axiom second, Mussulman third, Time, 48½.

Fourth race, mile, Liza won, Arapahoe second, Joe Miller, third, Time, 1:41½.

Fifth race, six furlongs, April Fool won, Darien second, Halfling third, Time, 1:15½.

'Afraid of Galveston. Dallas, Tex., July 20.—(Special.)—D. A. Stuart, president of the Florida Athletic Club, left for Galveston tonight to investigate the overtures of its citizens to pull off the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight at that place. The leading business men of Dallas are working energetically to keep the fight here and the indications are that they will be successful.

A GOPHER FARM.

The Meat Is Considered a Great Delicacy in Some Parts.

Jacksonville, Fla., July 20.-(Special.)-Gopher farming is one of the unique industries which an original man of Florida has gone into since his orange grove was killed to the roots by last winter's freeze. Henry Dalywelle, a German by birth, but who has been in Florida long enough to pass for a "cracker," expects to have 50,000 gophers on the market inside of two years. Fifty thousand gophers ought to contribute in some degree to the discomfiture of the beef trust.

The gopher of Florida is not the gopher of more northern latitudes. He is called by the encyclopaedists the testudo polyphemus, a species of turtle which can claim first cousinship to the tortoise. He makes his home in the high-rolling pine land of this state. He and the rattlesnake are the best of companions. Wherever a gopher hole is to be found there also will be found a rattlesnake unless he has met death by the violence of man. The gopher snake is also a good friend of the gopher, who is always willing to extend warm welcome in his snug retreat to

Dalywelle's farm is situated on the banks of the Wekiva river. The Wekiva is named for the central figure, a maiden, in a Seminole Indian legend. Miss Wekiva, the beautiful daughter of the ancient Thomas Tiger Tail, celebrated for the num-ber of scalps he had elevated, was once in love with a handsome Indian youth, who stood six feet in his moccasins and could shoot an arrow through the heart of a The youth went back on Wekiva bear. and she wept so copiously that where once was arid sand there is now a beautiful and

cool river. Dalywelle lives with his family, consists ing of a wife, three blue-eyed girls and two tow-headed boys, in a two-room residence, the walls of which are of hewn pine. In his first struggle for existence in this state gopher more often furnished the piece ae resistance on his frugal board than Florida beef.
"Why would it not do," he asked him-

self one day, "to raise these things for

There was ample demand for gophers in all of the Florida markets, the residents of the country as well as those of the city regarding the gopher, properly cooked, as a delicacy equal to the diamondbacked terrapin. He resolved to execute his idea. So he and his boys scoured the good showing today in her first race country for miles and miles and gathered together all of the gop find and placed them upon the 2,000-acre tract of virgin pine. The gophers took kindly to the spot and industriously set to work to dig themselves homes in the yellow sand. The place is now literally

honeycombed with their tunnels. The only unpleasant feature to gopher farming, according to Dalywelle, is the snakes. Hundreds of rattlesnakes have flocked to the homes of the gophers. Not a day passes but the gopher raiser and his boys slay from three to a dozen. They never venture into the farm without encasing their legs in heavy top boots, a heavy stick and a pint of antidote in their hip pockets. The snakes, while dangerous, are also made to yield a revenue to this provident farmer. He cures the skins and sells them to curio dealers. The curio dealers have them manufactured into into purses and hand satchels and sell them to the yankees who visit this state during the winter season. Rattlesnake oil is farfamed as a cure for rheumatism, and a number of whoesale drug houses buy their oil from Mr. Dalywelle.

A correspondent of The Constitution dined with the gopher farmer one day and had for his dinner gopher soup and gopher He has gined at the board of the old Maryland aristocrat on canvas back and terrapin and can truthfully say that one dinner was as good as the other. There is a rare flavor to the gopher that cannot fail to tickle the palate of the epicure. Mr. Dalywelle says that in the course of a few years the people of the whole union will be educated to gophers. Then, he predicts, the gopher will not go begging at 25 cents apiece, but will command \$36 dozen. He proposes to inaugurate the a dozen. He proposes to inaugurate the kindergarten movement and says that in a few weeks, when gophers are fattest, he will send a pair to President Cleveland, another pair to Mr. Whitney and another pair to Mr. Whitney and another pair to Clark Howell, of The Atlanta Constitution. All he wants in return is an honest testimonial as to how gopher compares with other meat.

From The National Review.
One of the common causes of pain above the brows is the overuse of the eyes and the strain of accommodation in constantly look-ing at near objects. In its transient form it may be familiar to some as the result of a visit to a picture gallery; but in more senses than one this may be known as "the academy of headache," for it is temporarily developed in a morning spent at Burlington house. It is even more readily excited ly developed in a morning spent at Burlington house. It is even more readily excited and permanently established among the children at the board schools, and the girls of the high schools. Seventy-two per cent of the children of today are said to be sufferers from defective eyesight, generally in the direction of difficulty in seeing near objects clearly. Headache is almost always present in the cases of the poor little creatures, whose bodies are starved while their minds are overfed in the scramble for educational grants.

The ocular headache is often coexistent with the anaemic headache, especially in growing girls; here we find frontal or surpraorbital pain, due to eye strain associated with the vertical pain left all over the top of the head, which is characteristic of higodlessness. Plenty of wholesome food, fresh air and out-of-doors exercise will help to combat the anaemia, while the practice of looking at distant objects, and, alast the use of appropriate spectables, may relieve the headache of eye-strain; but reading, writing and sewing will permanently damage the sight, so that for the sake of education, and in the struggle for life, the coming race is growing up purblind.

MEETS THIS FALL.

The Congress of Teachers Will Be a Notable Event.

GOVERNOR NORTHEN IS ENTHUSIASTIC

Many Leading Colleges Will Make Exhibits in the Interest of Higher Education.
Space Assigned To Applicants.

One of the largest exhibits that is to be at the exposition, and one that will probably attract the greatest attention, will be the display that the leading col-leges of the United States will make. The entire gallery of the manufactures and liberal arts building has been reserved for the educational features of the exposition, and when the teachers' congress meets this fall the teachers will throng the gallery and inspect with interest the wonderful progress that has been accomplished in educational circles in the past few years. The exhibit will be unique and interesting and will be participated in by more than one hundred of the leading coileges of the world. The character of the display will be far-reaching in its scope, and the work

tention. Yesterday several thousand feet of space was assigned to different schools that have already applied for space, and the entire gallery will soon be secured. of space will be taken and the gallery will be one vast library, full of text books, maps, charts and globes and all the apred desks, school apparatus and para phernalia will be in the display. Fourteen colleges and societies were located yesterday afternoon, and Governor Northen, General Lewis and President Collier spent a busy day selecting the exact space that

of reform schools and the future of schools

based on this line will be paid especial at-

each school was to receive. Governor Northen has been busy all of the week and has received many end ing letters on the subject. The sch all over the country will be represented and the teachers are enthusiastic. Much progress has been made and if the rush for space continues the displays that the schools will make will even exceed the in-teresting exhibits that were made at the vorld's fair

When the convention of teachers was secured for the exposition through the efforts of Governor Northen, it was then thought that a great work had been ac-complished, and when he succeeded in obtaining the exhibits that the various schools will make, he was congratulated by every one. Governor Northen was seen in his office yesterday and when asked what the nature of the exhibit would be, said: "I expect to have every kind of exhibit

that will best illustrate education in its highest and broadest aspects. I have already secured exhibits from all classes of schools-schools for the blind, schools for the deaf, industrial schools, reform schools, schools for the feeble-minded, and every class of educational institutions have been secured. I have the promise of a splendid exhibit from the Pennsylvani training school, which will be an interest-ing and instructive exhibit, as it will il-lustrate the best methods of training feeble minded people so that they can take care of themselves, instead of being, as now, a burden upon society. We need just such a school in Georgia, as there are, as has been ascertained by careful investigation, more than 960 of these feeble-minded perrsons in the state. I also expect to have some very fine exhibits from reform schools. You may know that I have worked hard before the legislature to secure a reform school for Georgia, but failed. Now I think that when the people see what has been done and what can be hoped from these schools, we shall end in establishing

ne for this state.
'In the industrial schools I expect have a very interesting display, and I have a number of excellent exhibits from several of the states. I should say that this whole subject of schools created the most enthusiastic interest when I mentioned it to the National Educational Association, at its recent meeting in Denver. Every one took the liveliest interest and expressstructive and helpful part of the great ex-

of the main features of the educational exhibit. It is my purpose to have a general congress, as you know, and this congress will be divided into congresses on different lines of educational work. Hon. W. T. Harris, commissioner of education for the United States, will be in charge of the entire congress. The congress will be opened by this association, which will have charge for the first two days. Professor Dougherty will be at the head of the as sociation and will direct its movements. "This will be followed by a deaf and dumb school, a congress on reform schools for the deeble-minded and others that have been secured. I have not as yet completed the full programme, but can give the names of a few distinguished gen-tlemen who have accepted my invitation to be present and make addresses. D. C. Gilman, president of the Johns Hop-kins university, the famous philosophical thinker and writer, and now the commis sioner of education for the United States, will make an address. Professor N. C. Dougherty, president of the National Edit cational Association, will speak. The dis-tinguished former minister to Spain and now the trustee and agent of the Slate fund, Dr. J. L. M. Curry, will also be on the programme. A number of others will address the congress and the program will be full of interesting and instructive

"I certainly expect to accomplish definite results from the congress and also from the exhibits. In the first place, the ex-hibits will constitute the highest kind of object lessons, and will do more toward informing our people what is being ac-complished elsewhere and what we can do, than any amount of discussion and writing. The congress will ably supplement the exhibits by bringing to the attention of our people the highest and most advanced thoughts upon these important questions." Space Assigned.

The following schools were assigned space yesterday afternoon in the manu-

facturers and liberal arts building: The Alabama Polytechnic institute, 400 feet; the Tennessee Industrial school, 480 feet; Johns Hopkins university, 400 feet; Wesleyan Female college, 1,200 feet; St. Mary's college, 432 feet; the Humane Society of America, 400 feet; H. C. Morrison and W. B. Lambuth, missionary secretaries of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, 380 feet; Rev. G. L. Cheney, literature and religious history, church and educational apparatus, and history of the Unitarian church of America, 300 feet; American Sabbath Tract Association, 220 feet; board Saboath Tract Association, 29 feet; board of education of Chicago, 240 feet; Arkansas public schools, 800 feet; Harvard university, 960 feet; University of Tennessee, of Knoxville, 672 feet, and the Pennsylvania Training school, 240 feet,

The Lake Filling Rapidly. Clara meer, the pet scheme of the di-rectors and the dream of Mr. Wilkins, under whose direction the water has been allowed to flow for more than two weeks, will not disappoint even the most enthus:

water. The water has been running steadlly both day and night, and on yesterday another stream was allowed to run, makby three six-inch mains that are supplying

Highwater mark will be reached long before the exposition opens and those who have been inclined to doubt that sufficient water could not be obtained, are pleased with the progress that has been made. Mr. Wilkins is delighted and says that the lake will be one of the chief features of the great show. Many dongolas and electric launches will filt to and fro and electric launches will flit to and fro, and the scene will be one of beauty and

The Electric Fountain.

At the world's fair the electric fountain was one of the greatest drawing cards, viewed from a standpoint of beauty, and the same will be true of the fountain that will be in operation at the exposition this

It will be a mammoth concern. The fountain is now almost completed and will soon be placed in readiness for the water. The workmen have been rapidly pushing the work along, as the water is rising rapidly in the lake, and they were afraid that it would reach the fountain before they

All the foundation work has been comin a short time the contractors will turn the structure over complete. It will be beautiful in conception and the ef-fect of the water as it is thrown high into the air, and as the different colors of lights are intermingled with the stream, will attract attention from every one.

LEASED THE HOTEL. The New House at North Pryor and Houston Street Secured.

Yesterday merning a transaction was consummated which will stand out prominently in the history of Atlanta, and mark another milestone in 'the city's march of

progress. The new hotel structure erected at the junction of North Pryor and Houston streets has been leased to Messrs. Black and Lee, and from the roof of the building just completed there will be unfurled to the breezes on August 15th a banner that heralds to the world the new Hotel Oriental. The Oriental is to be one of Atlan-ta's fixtures, and long after our Cotton States Exposition has faded from our memory the Hotel Oriental will still have its doors thrown wide open to receive the patronage of Atlanta's passing throngs.

R. C. Black is from that famous hos telry in Columbus, Ga., the Central hotel, which has claimed a large share of the public's patronage. Mr. A. S. Lee, of New York, is also well known. Who has traveled to the east coast districts of Flor-ida and not stopped at the charming re-treat, the Hotel Indian River, which Mr. Lee has so successfully managed for many years? Mr. Lee is a born hotel man. His brother, Mr. J. M. Lee, manages the popular Victoria hotel in Chicago, and in

summer the Fountain house in Waukeshaw s also under his management.

The Hotel Oriental will be an ornament to Atlanta, besides being a partial solution of the vexed question of ample accommodations during the exposition. The Hotel Oriental will have 250 rooms. These apartments will not be furnished in the lax, temporary style, but the decorator's skill will find open field for his quick mind and ready hand, and every room, from the smallest to the largest, from the ground loor to the roof, will be furnished regardless of expense. The gentlemen in question

have ample means.

It is the management's intention to have a roof garden covering the entire building, 100x100 feet in extent, and contracts were exhibited which will bring to Atlanta a string and brass band that has gained for itself a national reputation. The band will come from Boston. Arrangements are now being perfected that will bring from Mr. Lee's hotel at Rockledge, Fla., four carloads of palms and rare potted plants that have been the source of extended newspaper notices throughout the country all be placed in different portions of the hotel from the cafe on the first floor to the garden on the roof.

FOUR RARE OLD FLAGS.

They Figured Prominently in Several Incidents of the War. There is now on exhibition at Burke's old ook store four of the old confederate flags

that passed through several battles.

They were at the city of Richmond when it fell, and afterwards passed through a number of battles. They are true relics of the late war and are among the rarest. The flags are of the original silk design adopted by congress and were made by a lady in Kentucky. These four flags were thought lost by the old soldiers who remem-bered them in the war and it will be pleasing information for them to know that they

are still in existence.

IN THE LOCAL FIELD. -Mr. John B. Johnson, a bright young business man of Atlanta, left recently for a trip to Europe, He will spend most of his time in Donegal, Ireland, his native balliwick, and will probably visit London and

Paris before he returns. -Professor D. C. Peacock, one ablest young teachers in the state, will open a select school for the purpose of training boys and young men for college and university. The school will be located in this city in the Grand and will begin work some time early in September. Professor Peacock comes to Atlanta under the most flattering auspices. A man of ripe scholarship, fine moral character and the adaptability for teaching insures his suc-

Consolidated Street Railway, has arranged some admirable schedules for today. The nine-mile circle, Decatur, Westview and

Ponce de Leon are inviting rides. -Mrs. Mary Duhme and her charming young doughter, Mamle, left the city a few days ago for Asheville, N. C., where they will spend a few weeks with friend

Justice of the Peace S. H. Landrum and his bailiffs, Captain J. W. Culpepper and Mr. J. M. Payne, went up to Dallas yester-day to attend the reunion of the Seventh Georgia regiment at that place. They re-ported a great celebration and a good time. —George Brown and William Swan were arrested last night by Officers Wootten, Ivy and Wildauer and lodged in the station house charged with larceny from the

-Will Burke, the negro who was to the stockade thirty days ago for as-suming to be an officer, was returned yes-terday and sent to jail to await a trial on a charge of kidnapping. He lured a young colored girl away from home.

-Dr. W. F. Glenn, the editor of The Christian Advocate, will preach at the First Methodist church this morning at 11 o'clock. Dr. Glenn was at one time the pastor of this church, The pulpit this evening will be occupied by Dr. R. V. Atkisson and no services will be held at the Central Congregational.

A Compliment to an Atlanta Firm. Maler & Berkele last week received a letter from Berlin from an Atlanta lady, who is visiting there, ordering some goods, and telling them that neither in London.
Paris or Berlin had she found so desirable
an assortment of choice designs in gold
and silver as they have, although, of course, she saw very much larger stocks, and she felt so sure when she purchased from them that she was getting the best quality that she preferred ordering from them, even though it took so long to get the goods. She also stated that the fac-simile of an autograph of a noted statesastic.

The north end of the lake is many feet deep in water, and has already begun to assume a crystal appearance. There can now be no doubt that the water will be perfectly clear and the bosom of the lake will be one vast sheet of sparkling

MEETING CALLED

The Friends of the Free Kindergarten To Meet Tomorrow.

THEY WILL GATHER AT THE KIMBALL

Influential List of Ladies and Gentlemen Call the Meeting-It Promises Great Good.

Tomorrow afternoon at 5 o'clock there will be an important meet in the parlors of the Kimball house.

Invitations have been sent out to a number of prominent ladies and gentlemen of the city, asking them to be present and help to organize the free kindergarten movement in Atlanta. The invitations are signed by ex-Governor W. J. Northen, Mr. W. A. Hemphill, Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon, Mrs. W. J. Northen, Miss Ella Powell and John F. Barclay. These ladies and gentlemen are all earnestly at work arousing interest in the movement and there is every promise of a large meeting. The cause is one worthy of every one's aid. Its object is to educate the little children whose parents are not able to give them home or school advantages. The little three and six and given training which has

lasting effect upon their characters.

The movement has already been started in Atlanta and is meeting with such great success that the ladies and gentlemen mentioned want to put it on a permanent footing. It is now located at Barclay's mis-

on, on Marietta street. In many of the leading papers of the large cities frequent references are made to the "kindergarten idea," and "the new education," with notices of the work done in the Froebel schools. In view of the movement now on foot to establish a free kindergarten association here in Atlanta for the purpose of educating those children who live in surroundings calculated to foster more the evil tendencies of life than foster more the evil tengencies of life than the good ones, and in this way make them better citizens, it is well to know the principles of the work—what the groundwork is on which the superstructure is built.

is on which the superstructure is built.

The theory of the school is well explained by Mrs. Day, of Columbus, who has been greatly interested in the kindergarten work among the factory children

of that city. She says:
"In his 'Education of Man," Froebel says: Education consists in leading man, as a thinking intelligent being growing into self consciousness, to a pure and unsullied, conscious and free representation of the inner law of divine unity, and in teaching him ways and means thereto. It should lead and guide man to clearness concerning himself, and in himself, to peace with ing himself, to peace with nature and to unity with God; it should lift him to a knowledge of himself and mankind, of God and nature and to the pure and holy life to which such knowl-

edge leads,' "Therefore, he developed in all the work these three leading principles: First, love to God; second, love to our fellow man, and, third, giving the children happy occupation, in which mind and body are both trained in good habits, thus unfolding them in true beauty and developing them in all-sided harmony.

"Froebel began at the beginning, taking

the little child fresh from the hand of God, fully realizing that 'the tendencies of infancy crystallize into the character of manturity, and that in giving these princi-ples to the children good influences come to the parents and homes, making them grow better and happier, and so uplifting the whole community, for it has been truly said that 'good homes are the bulwarks of the nation.' To lay the right foundations for pure, true homes, to make them more than places of shelter, to take the drudgery out of work, to form industrious habits, to prepare the child for future virtue, useful-ness and happiness, shaping all life and eternity for him, is the work of the Froebel kindergarten.

WOULD-BE BURGLARS SHOT.

Jeff Lamb Fires at Four Men and Hits One of Them.

Jeff Lamb, of the western part of the city, fired a load of shot into the body of a fleeing burglar early yesterday morning. trace of the man being followed for

distance from the place where he was shot by spots of blood along the way. Early yesterday morning Lamb and a friend saw four men drive up to a store at Dr. Timmons's old drug store, far out on Marietta street, where they stopped and began trying to break in the house, When the burglars attempted to gain an entrance Lamb fired at the gang causing them to flee from the place. The men were followed by a posse, but no trace of them could be found during the night nor yester-

Detectives Conn and Ivy were detailed on the case yesterday and they worked on it all day and part of last night without learning anything of the burglars. The officers traced the men some distance by the string of blood and it is sure that at least one of the men was dangerously

wounded. Burglaries have recently been of fre quent occurrence in the western part of the city and Lamb and others were guarding their store when the four men drove up, they having seen a man lurking about the place somtime previous to the arrival of the wagon. Suspecting that the man would return, Lamb got his gun and laid in wait for the burglar who came with the evident intention of hauling of a large portion of the contents of the store.

ITALIAN BOUND OVER.

A. Clanciola, Who Attempted To Pass a Bad Dollar, Placed Under Bond.

A. Cianciola, the Italian fruit dealer, whe attempted to pass a counterfelt silver dollar on a Peters street commission merchant Friday afternoon, was arraigned before United State Commissions. Proc. fore United States Commissioner Broyle yesterday morning.
The evidence showed the facts stated in

The evidence showed the facts stated in yesterday's Constitution. The Italian bought a bill of goods from the merchant and offered in payment a bad piece of money. The money was declined and the Italian was arrested and locked up in the station house over night Friday.

Cianciola was placed under a hundred-dollar bond by Commissioner Broyles for the coveragnee in the circuit court at the

his appearance in the circuit court at the next term to answer to the charge of attempting to pass counterfeit money. He claims that he got the money from

"A Scheme" That Failed.

Copied from The Manufacturing Jeweler.

New York, July 10, 1886.—The complaints against the Gorham Manufacturing Company and the Whiting Manufacturing Company were dismissed by the grand jury. The complaints were made by the big department stores which had been indicted for selling silverware as sterling silver that was below the standard, as a sort of retaliation, but the grand jury found nothing in them."

Maier & Berkele have a large stock of the above manufacturers' goods and these, like all other goods sold by them for sterling, are 225-1000 fine. They have the largest and most desirable assortment of sterling silver novelties in the city, and the prices are right. 31 Whitehall street.

Pure hops and bariey alone are used in the St. Louis A. B. C. Bohemian bottled beer. brewed by the American Brewing Co. It is delicious and refreshing. Bailey & Carroll, wholesale dealers.

Prices on Furniture

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34 PAGES

ATLANTA, GA., July 21, 1895.

More Bonds and the End Not Yet. Once more we perceive the inevitable slowly taking shape in the neighborhood of the subtreasury in New York., Without any apparent reason or excuse gold is beginning to flow to Europe again, and this outward movement is begun in the face of the fact that there is a tremendous glut of money in all the great capitals of Europe-in London, in Berlin and in Paris.

In those capitals the "war chests" are filled to overflowing with gold, and the vaults of the great banks are bursting with treasure that is lying idle. In New York money is worth from 1 to 11/2 per cent. In the south and west, where there is a currency famine, it is worth anywhere from 8 to 25 per cent.

This, we are told, is prosperity of the most marvelous kind, and whenever a trades union compels a manufacturing concern to raise wages to a point where laborers can survive, we are asked to lift our hats to the goldbug standard and to thank our stars that we have a British financial syndicate to protect our treasury. As a matter of fact, we have tried to join in the ovation, but as native Americans we find that the applause with which we would fain make the welkin ring sticks in the throat and leaves a bad taste in the mouth.

Far be it from us to indulge in abuse of the syndicate which Mr. Cleveland invited to take charge of our financial affairs. There is nothing cheaper than abuse, and the gentlemanly bankers who took advantage of the situation which the administration deliberately forced upon the country would have been simpletons indeed if they had allowed the occasion to pass without improving it. The members of the syndicate are in business for the purpose of making monev for themselves and their clients When they seek health they go to Bar Harbor or to Baden-Baden, but when they stand at their counters, or when they are called in to hold an inquest on the remains of American prosperity, they would be fools indeed if they failed to command a fee commensurate with the importance of the occasion.

Now, whatever else may be said about the gentlemen who have been engaged for some months in sustaining the "honor and the credit of the American people," it cannot be said that they are fools. Nor can it be said that they are frauds. A man goes into business for the purpose of making money, especially when he goes into the banking business. There is no sentiment and no patriotism in the matter at all. Those who compose the syndicate found that they could make a profit of from ten to twelve millions of dollars by furnishing the people's treasury with sixty-five millions of gold. In carrying out the contract, however, it has shown to the people of the United States that it is in the power of a few individuals or firms to control the exchange markets for at least a brief period, and this control of the exchange market means that gold can be piled up in Europe and held, or piled up here and held. And when gold is held it is cornered, only the average citizen is not aware of what is pinching him when he finds the product of his labor depreciating before his eyes.

But the syndicate, being composed of good business men-men who are not inclined to dissipate the large profits which they have won by selling United States gold to the United States treasury-have at last found that they cannot profitably keep down the market rate of exchange. Pending the delivery of the bonds they sold bills of exchange at \$4.89, when the market rate was \$4.90. This they did at an apparent loss, but they recouped themselves by refusing to import foreign gold, paying into the treasury that which they had kept from going abroad. They have been criticised for this, but from the business point of view it was no doubt perfectly legitimate.

Now, when they find it impossible to keep the rate of exchange below the gold shipping point without sustaining a loss, they are perfectly justified in taking their hands off and allowing gold to go out. When once it is understood that the syndicate did not buy United States | real bull fight would be allowed to take

bonds for the purpose of "sustaining the credit and honor of the nation"-to employ the consecrated jargon of Mr. Cleveland-but for the purpose of making money for themselves and their clients, the whole situation becomes clear. There is not a cloud on it. Mr. Cleveland wanted to "preserve the credit and honor of the nation," and the syndicate wanted to make money. The syndicate pocketed about \$12,000,000 of profits, and the "honor and credit of the nation" are precisely where they were when Mr. Cleveland called in his William and Wall street financial physicians.

The result is that gold is going out again! The export movement started mildly at first-a few thousand was sent out-but now it has assumed all the proportions of an organized raid on the treasury. The great trouble seems to be that other banking interests are worried because the syndicate has made such an immense profit out of the farce of "sustaining the honor and credit of the nation." These outside firms are prepared to convince themselves that if such high prices are to be paid for "sustaining the honor and credit of the nation," they are prepared to work the racket for all it is worth.

We have no doubt that the syndicate has carried out its contract in good faith. We have no doubt that it has done the best it could; but the British gold standard is inexorable. The cards are stocked. What one firm can do another can do, and so we are now having the beautiful spectacle of other financial firms trying to destroy the "honor and credit of the nation" for the purpose of being called in to protect it.

Meanwhile it should be borne in mind that the \$160,000,000 of bonds that have been issued, have not profited any producer of the United States one single cent. All the profit has gone into the pockets of the bondholders. In the face of this, another bond issue is imminent, and the people of the country are asked to indorse and approve a system that saps the vitality of the whole country. What shall the answer be?

An Every Day Crime.

Our statisticians should go to work, and analyze and classify the suicides which are now so numerous in this coun-

During the present spell of hard times. aggravated by the hot weather conditions of midsummer, hundreds of men and women are killing themselves all over the land, and many of them seem to have no special reason for their rash conduct. If they were all poor, ignorant or diseased people, we could understand it. But they are confined to no particular class. The rich capitalist in a fit of loneliness fastens his windows and doors, turns on the gas, and is asphyxiated. The poor man out of work kills himself and family. Mental trouble causes one man to blow out his brains. while another seeks death to get rid of his creditors or because he is physically affected. A young woman goes from her country home to the city in search of work. She fails to get it, and takes morphine. A lover is filted by his girl. and makes a rush for his pistol. A child is scolded and hangs himself. A woman is disappointed about some small matter, and straightway leaps into the other world.

Of course spicides have always occur red. but it strikes us that they are growing more numerous and more unreasonable. People seem to place a lighter estimate upon an life every year. Whether this is due to insanity, hard times, disease or agnosticism it is hard to tell, but the subject is worth investigation.

Our scientists should look into the matter and find out the cause of this epidemic of suicide.

Some Mistaken Reformers

The fact that the proposed bull fight at our exposition has been taken seriously in some quarters is not at all creditable to the intelligence of those who make such a mistake.

The Richmond State protests against "the disgusting show," and The Florida Citizen is on the same line, only a little

more hysterical. It says: The men who suppose that a bull fight, whether genuine or sham, will be an attraction anywhere in the United States during the closing years of the nineteenth century do not understand the public sentiof this country. Step by step the various commonwealths have been outlawing prize fights between men, until this relic of brutality has been practically abolished. The people who have done this are in no mood to domesticate in the United States that even more odious relic of brutality, the fight between a man and a brute; nor will they take any interest in a travesty of the real contest. Almost every civilized nation in the world has pro-hibited bull fighting, and the United States cannot afford to lend it any degree of fa-

The southern press has especial reason for protesting against this ill-advised show of the Atlanta exposition. Most people will take the announcement to mean genuine fight, and consequently it will flect upon the south as a section.

Naturally, all this stir over this matter has interested the Mexicans, who are great lovers of bull fights, and they have made themselves heard through the following special from Mexico to The New York World:

Commenting on the proposition to give bull fights at Atlanta during the exposition

a newspaper here says: "The protest of sundry American papers against introducing the barbaric, but splen-did sport, is a mere spasm of morality in a country which reads with avidity the details of prize fights and makes heroes of

Corbett and Sullivan.

"When Americans come here as tourists
the first spectacle they demand to see is a bull fight, and steel chains and flery dragons could not keep them away."

Preparations are making here to send bulls of the best fighting breed to Atlanta-

and give first-class performances. Mexi-cans predict that the spectacle will be the most popular feature of the Atlanta expo-This is rich reading, but Mr. William Hosea Ballou, a vice president of the American Humane Society, caps the cli-

max by threatening to appeal to the law to stop our bull fight. It is hard to believe that any American citizen with sense enough to get out of a shower of rain could suppose that a

place at our exposition or anywhere in this country. The particulars of the sham fight have all been explained. The bulls will have their horns padded, and the matadores will use light poles for their weapons, while the horses in the spectacle will be well trained. There will be no damage done to bulls, men or horses, and the fight will bear the same relation to a real fight that a murder on the stage bears to a real murder. If it is brutal to have a sham fight, then it is more brutal to have all the murder scenes on the stage which have been so common ever since the drama came into existence. If the sham bull fight must be suppressed, then let us suppress Shakespeare's plays on the stage; for they are full of murders and reek with gore. Let us get rid of sham battles. We must not have our holiday soldiers indulging in mimic warfare. Such spectacles might offend Mr. Ballou or the members of the American Peace So-

Fortunately, the majority of the people understand this matter. They want to see the Mexican village at the exposition, and they want to study Mexican customs. Of course they will go to the bull fight, because they know that it will be really as harmless as a fencing bout in a play. It will be a picturesque affair and will draw thousands, and it would not surprise us to see Mr. William Hosea Ballon in the crowd.

The Cox College. The catalogue of the Southern Female college, just issued from the press, is most creditable to that institution. The history of the college for the past fifty-two years is fully given, and it is refreshing to note the lofty ideal and noble enthusiasm which has characterized the institution throughout its prosperous career under the administration

of the Bacon-Cox family. In the pioneer days of education in this state, when female education was a doubtful experiment, Milton E. Bacon, with ability and ardor, espoused the cause for the fair sex, and established, as an individual enterprise at LaGrange, a college for the higher education of woman. He met with a high degree of success. Part of his proprietary interest in the college passed directly into the hands of I. F. Cox. who in a short time acquired, by purchase, all the rights and privileges of the institution and conducted it as a private enterprise for a long number of years. Then the Bacon and Cox familles were united by marriage between the children. In this romantic manner the school has been maintained under the control of one family for half a century, has been partly in their possession fifty-two years, and fully so for forty-five years.

The formal name of the institution is the Southern Female college. But it is deserving tribute to the memory of I. F. Cox, who was president of the school thirty years and during the most trying period of its history, that the public gradually introduced into usage the name "Cox's college," in recognition of Professor Cex's service, until now the college is more generally known by this title. During the late war the buildings were seized for a confederate hospital and were accidentally burned, the loss being almost total; but through disasters reconstruction and panic, Professor Cox heroically struggled founded the school again as a private enterprise horrowed the necessary money for this purpose and labored until he fully re-established the institution. But the strain told upon his over-taxed nature, and his tragic death from apoplexy in the midst of his commencement exercises is well remempered.

In the new location at Manchester (College Park), near Atlanta, this historic school, with its able and enthusiastic management, with its modern organization, its magnificent building and beautiful campus, its extensive equipment, and its prestige, holds in hand boundless resources of power, and commands farreaching prospects of usefulness and The alumnae, with increasing nonor. pride, rally to their alma mater, and the reunion day at the exposition, November 7th, will be an interesting occasion.

The Example of France.

We print with pleasure a communication from Hon. Thomas G. Lawson in regard to bimetallism in France. In 1891 Congressman Lawson was in favor of the free coinage of silver, but for some reason that is conclusive to his mind, though we have never been able to find it in reason, fact, history or experience, be is now opposed to opening the mints at the present ratio. His view of the Chicago platform is that it does not call for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. But the Chicago platform does not oppose the free coluage of silver at the present legal ratio, but leaves a clear inference that there should be no discrimination between the two metals at the mint. If this means anythingthough according to Mr. Cleveland's interpretation it means less than nothing it means that the republican demonstization laws should be repealed and both metals restored to their former equality before the law.

This, however, belongs to another branch of the discussion. In his communication Judge Lawson questions the statement, of The Constitution that France alone for nearly a century maintained the bimetallic ratio. We cannot do better than to leave our friend to contest this matter with M. Henri Cernuschi, who is regarded by both monometallists and bimetallists as an authorty on the history of metallic money. Judge Lawson will find Cernuschi quoted approvingly by Robert Griffen, by Jevens, by Bagehot and by Gibbs. What he says on the subject is, therefore, worthy of consideration. We quote from his essay on "The Great Metallic Powers," printed in 1885:

For nearly a century the ounce of gold had nowhere in the world ever been worth more or less than fifteen and a half ounces of silver. Why? Because for nearly a century in the country best stocked with silver and gold, namely, France, the coingraph of the two motals had been free and silver and gold, namely, France, the coinage of the two metals had been free, and free at the legal ratio of 15½ to 1 between the weight of the monetary unit in silver and that of the same unit in gold. French bimetallism had formerly been at 15. It was in 1785 that France, to put herself in harmony with the laws of other countries, passed from 15 to 15½.

Everybody being at liberty to get the two metals coined in France at the ratio of 15½—in other words, to get the kilogramme

15%-in other words, to get the kilogramme of silver, nine-tenths fine, transformed into

forty five-franc pieces (200 francs), and the kilogramme of gold of equal fineness into 155 twenty-franc pieces (3,100 francs)—no producer, no holder of silver or gold, either in Europe, in America, or in Asia, had ever thought of parting either with the kilogramme of silver or the kilogramme of gold for a smaller sum, whether in francs or in dollars, in pounds, in thalers,

in Mexican plastres, or in rupees.

Thanks to French bimetallism there existed a parity of value between a defined weight of gold and a defined greater weight of silver. The monetary material of the of silver. The monetary material of the world was thus unified, so unified, indeed, that England and India did not even perceive that their respective legal tender coins were of different coins.

Neither wars nor commercial crises, nor the more abundant production, now of silver, now of gold, no natural event had ever been able to disturb the beneficen domination of the French 131/2, either in one hemisphere or the other.
domination to cease the old law had to be trangressed and abandoned in France itself. This was done, but by case of imperative necessity, without precedent in history. A great silver monometallic country, Germany, had undertaken to demonetize and export all its money. Export whither? Principally to France, a country always open to large of lowed herself to be flooded by California and Australian gold, did not cho flooded by German silver. Why? Becau Germany, was making a twofold operation. She was exporting silver and at the same time was importing gold. To check this combined influx and efflux, France, in 1873, slackened the coinage of silver, limited

Here is a simple, complete and concise answer to Judge Lawson's statement that no country has ever, unaided and alone, maintained a legal ratio between gold and silver.

Laws and Public Opinion.

Commissioner Roosevelt's Sunday law crusade in New York city will elucidate the relations between the enactment and enforcement of laws on the one hand and public opinion on the other.

It is Mr. Roosevelt's theory that public opinion is embodied in legislation. 'So he takes it for granted that the people of New York city want him to enforce the Sunday laws. This idea will not hold good all the time. The Evening Post takes the position that every legislative body passes acts which may or may not have popular sentiment on their side The federal election laws on the books two years ago were defied in the south because the public opinion of that section did not sustain them. Yet these laws were favored by the constituents of the majority of the senators and repre sentatives who passed them. The last New York legislattire represented public sentiment when it passed the power of removal bill, but it certainly did not represent it when it passed the act allowing barber shops to be open in New York and Saratoga on Sunday morning, but requiring them to be closed in Brooklyn. Richfield Springs and every other city

and town. The Post goes on to say: Maine enacted a prohibitory law forty years ago and Neal Dow has got almost every legislature since then to strengther original statute. Bangor has always open saloons. Does the prohibitory had open saloons. Does the prohibitor; law of Maine represent public sentiment Undoubtedly it does, so far as a majority of all the people in the state, acting through their representatives, are con-cerned; undoubtedly it does not so far as Bangor is concerned, because attempts have been made, over and over again, by mayors, by sheriffs, and by all other au-thorities responsible, to enforce the law, and the people at the next election "turned them down

Kansas adopted a prohibitory amend-nent fifteen years ago, and Iowa a prohibitory law in 1884. Amendment and law alike have been constantly violated in the "river towns" of Iowa and almost all of the cities of Kansas. Did constitution and statute represent public sentiment or not? They did to this extent that a majority of the members of the Iowa legislature chosen in 1883 on this issue did what their constituents ordered in passing the law and that a narrow majority of those voting on the question in Kansas in 1880 (92,302 out on the question in Kansas in 1880 (92,302 out of 176,606) voted for the amendment, alough this was short of a majority of th 201,236 men who went to cast their ballots for pre every eight not recording himself either way. But in each state there were cities and towns that declared overwhelmingly against the proposition, and as to such cities and towns it plainly did not represent public sentiment.

We see from these illustrations that national law is not always representative of state sentiment and state law does not always represent local sentiment. The determined opposition of the people of several states to a federal law makes it useless and at last secures its repeal, as we have seen in the case of the federal election statute. It is just so with cities which oppose a state law In Kansas the state constables have never been able to close the saloons in the cities. The people in those places elect officials who will not enforce the liquor law, and the state constables are so roughly treated that they prefer to

neglect their duty. The moral of all this, says The Post is that laws, so far as possible, should be framed by the communities to which they apply. That is the only way in which they really represent public sentiment. The federal government has found it better to leave the management of elections to the states, and the states will soon find that, while they may properly enact laws about murder and other generally important matters, they should allow cities and towns to make their own laws in regard to matters which do not directly affect the outside public. Local home rule is the thing so far as it is practicable.

Education and Crime.

Fifty years ago it was a common thing o hear it said that education caused a falling off in the percentage of crime, and this view is still held by a great many intelligent people.

In England this theory seems to be supported by the facts of the case. The number of children in Englisa schools has increased from 1,500,000 to 5,000,000 since 1870. In that period the number of persons in English prisons has fallen from 12,000 to 5,000; the yearly average of persons sentenced to penal servicide has decreased from 3,000 to 800, while juvenile offenders have fallen fro.n 14,-000 to 5,000.

Naturally the enthusiastic advocates of general education will point to England as an illustration of their theory that education, diminishes crime. They will quote Victor Hugo's declaration that when you build a schoolhouse you need one jail less The answer to Hugo will be found in his own country. In France the criminal statistics show that with the increase in the number of schools and purils the prisons have been more rapidly filled. The progress of education has been followed by an increase of crimirals, and especially juvenile offenders. according to a French newspaper, this is the result of intellectual instruction. In England the pupils have not only intellectual instruction, but moral and reagious training under the proper influ-

ences. Leaving England and France, let us see how it is in the United States. We spend more money for education than iny other people, and yet our statistics show that crime more than keeps pace with instruction. Is not this result very largely due to our educational system? Do we not pay too much attention to intellectual instruction and too little to moral and religious training. It is to be feared that we are following the French rather than the English, and this explains the unsatisfactory results of our system.

Some of the eastern newspapers are be ginning to believe that the Griffin convention meant something after all. Later in the season they will be better able to give an opinion. Mr Carlisle is of the opinion that all o

the free comage democrats will be crowded

out of the party. Deprived of that element the party would be in the fix of a bob tailed bull in fly time. it in 1874, and entirely prohibited it in The denocrats who lead, who work and

who vote were at the Griffin convention. When Secretary Smith was opposing the

republicans in 1890, he was in favor of the free coinage of silver. In 1895, when he is opposing the democrats of Georgia he is in favor of the British gold standard. It is no wonder that he is stumping the state explaining his position.

The Washington Post is for bimetallism on the American plan and for gold monometallism on the British plan. You pay your money and draw to a flush one day and a full the next, Long live Beriah and

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

An Allegheny clergyman thinks he has found a scriptural arraignment of the bloomer costume in the text from Deuter-onomy which reads: "There shall not be the garment of a man upon a woman, and a man shall not wear the garment of a woman, for an abomination to Jehovah thy God is every one doing these things." There is nothing in this contention, for bloomers were never worn by men. They were in-vented by a woman and are distinctively a feminine vestment.

It is Mr. Gladstone's latest statement that the older a man in good health becomes the greater his mental activity ought to be. He declares that the mind grows stronger and clearer as the body's vitality dwindles and he does not see how anything disease of the latter can prevent intellectu al progress from continuing almost to the end of a man's life.

A Chicago judge allows the jurors in his

The war department is advertising for 70,000 yards of red tape. It is presumably use of the executive and the secre-

A Song-That Two Can Sing At. HE-(The Suitor.) Won't you quit your bicycle and substi-

tute me, Sweet maid of the year '95? You shall roll just as high and as far and as free,

For my patience (and ears) are as long as As any old donkey's alive. So jump up and spur me and spare not the steel! For the brute were unworthy of life

Who would flinch at the touch of so sylphiike a heel— To be brief, will you deign to dismount

And be my own loved one-my wife? Will you launder the little folks, see to the

And furnish the needful repairs When my spirit's so skeletonized hunting for ham That the soul of itself is a mere mono-gram?—
Will you share all my pleasures and

cares? SHE-(The Unsufted.)

Don't you think you're rather impudent, to say the very least?
You've acknowledged, you've declared yourself a donkey and a beast—
Besides, the picture that you draw—it don't precisely feast

The fond imagination-so you needn't call the priest. Shall I, who never knew a care or tasted of regret, Resign my peace to fuss and funne, to

worry and to fret? A pretty proposition that, the maiden thirst to whet!

And you needn't call the priest as yet-you needn't call him yet.

HE. Care is the ballast to steady the ship, And trim her forth for her golden trip; To balance her duly and fit her for strife With the storms that sweep over the ocean

of life. And the seas they may surge, and the winds they may roar-She'll ride the wave safe to the haven in-

While the pleasuring craft that all empty from port, Dreaming of nothing but hurry and sport, Venture where tempests are certain to Light as they are, to the bottom they go.

SHE. Then help yourself, and welcome! since you like it, to my share; My sentiments are opposite to those that you declare; So just take it as a gracious gift I very

well can spare,
For I do not particularly care for care. I've but one precious life to lose, but say Longevity robustious as though it were

Yet care's been known to kill a cat, and so I must decline To live in constant jeopardy of jeopardizing

You love me? So do I! So far, we thoroughly agree;
How any one with eyes could fall, I'm sure I fail to see; But sound asleep or imbecile I certainly When cat-killing care gets its claws

Since I have but a single life, I'll keep it single still; Of your antiquated foolishness I long have

With your "love and honor and obey," you simply make me ill; So I drop you with a curtsy, and I drop you with a will.

Your argument's convincing and your illus tration rare; Though I seldom borrow trouble, I will answer for your share; indeed it is a famous thing-for other

PAUL BLECKLEY.

A SUNDAY SYMPHONY.

A Little Song. A little cot in a little spot, With a little heaven hath sent; A little way from that cot each day: A song to sing, and a word to say; A little winter-a little May,

And a heart content, content! A little wife, and a little life In love and duty spent; A song and sigh as the years go by: A grave, perhaps, where the violets lie: But a heaven on earth and a heaven on

In life and death content! -Frank L. Stanton,

A Pointer for the Poets. "Has Smith's new poem got anything

"Yes: five dollars." od! Give it a nice position—top column next to reading matter. A correspondent writes to say that

eading magazine kept one of reading magazine kept one of his poems six months and then-returned it. He de-serves his fate. He should have known that, as a rule, magazines do not publish poetry. Iznozance of the law is repoetry. Ignorance of the law is no excuse

Love at the Door When at thy door Love pleads his cause, Open, nor give him pain; Wounded, he weeps; and may not pause At thy heart's door again.

is denied. So the platform is still stand. A Downward Tendency "How's poetry today?"

The rumor that Samuel Minturn Peck and

William H. Hayne are to take the plati

The goat has just swallow. 'Way down. ed a bushel of it." "Verses of Idle Hours" is the title of a

poems by a new northern It has gilt edges and is bound in green

What Are You After? How doth the little busy bee Improve the moments critical And make a buzzing loud and free In bonnets called political!

A Georgia editor thinks he is in hard luck. He has been coroner three years, and during that time he has not had one sitting. Even the town he lives in is a live

He Was Hiding Out "This map of your new railroad is in

"This map of your new railroad is im-perfect," said the judge.
"'Imperfect,' your honor?"
"Yes, sir! There's your station, there's your tank, and there's your coal stute. Now, where in thunder is your receiver?"

"Times are hard," said the rural editor, "and we've got to economize. There is no sense in wasting buckshot on a man who wants to whip us, when we could throw him out the window and save money!"

A Senside Note. There is no cloud in all the sky; The wind blows soft as lutes; The ocean waves "roll mountain high".
And reach the bathing suits. We are surprised that as competent a

critic as the literary reviewer of The Hartford Courant should call any portion of the gibberish of the hysterical Crane "poetry." His work is not a etical as Washington pie.

How Will "Goldie" Dot Oh, the country's depressed From the east to the west, And still not as poor as it may be; But the issue that's greatest
Just now is the latest:—
A name for the baby—the baby!

All the magazine poems for rhyme beautifully at the end of each line A Note of Life.

More pleasure than sorrow life's giving: The world owes each mortal a living; But-please understand it-You've got to demand it; And when the fish niboles be land it!

Items from Billville. We attended the Griffin convention and borrowed six dollars from the chairman.

Silver is on top! Our Atlanta relatives write to say that they will be too full to accommodate us during the exposition. That is a bad outook; but we're in hopes they'll join temperance society before the show opens. We won't say positively that Mrs. Nobles, the woman who murdered her husband, should be hung. We have our pri-

vate opinion, but we're still married. We believe in the ratio of sixteen dollars to one man, and if we could just get that much in a lump we'd enlarge the paper and fall and live happy.

The best laid schemes of men will some times go astray. We recently escaped creditor by the chimney route; but unfor-tunately the sheriff built a fire under us and the town marshal sat on the top of the chimney. As we never occupy middle ground in anything, we came down.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S FIGHT.

From The New York Tribune. Within a few weeks-it may have been within a few days-after democratic of must keep their mouths shut, and the threat that they would be "summarily dealt with" if they failed or refused to heed the warning, the word was passed that they must take an active part in the face. they must take an active part in the "sound money" campaign, upon which the demo-cratic administration had entered against the dominant faction of its party in the south and west. Democratic postmasters were appointed as distributing agents of the "sound money" speeches delivered by Secretary Carlisle in Kentucky and at the Memphis convention. Here is a sample of the letters sent to postmasters in Georgia by Secretary Hoke Smith, and it is understood that similar letters have been sent to postmasters in all the other debatable states by him and other members of the administration: * * To this courteous demand Postmaster

of July 12th: "I respectfully decline. I am in favor of silver's restoration as standard money metal, and I am in favor of the people." It is safe to assume that not many demo-cratic postmasters in Georgia or any other state will refuse or neglect to act as dis-tributing agents for "sound money" liter-ature sent to them with such a request or, command by any member of the adminis-tration. It appears that not only the George tration. It appears that not only the Georgia postmasters, but also the not inconsiderable number of Georgia patriots whom Hoke Smith appointed or caused to be ap-pointed in the Indian service and the public lands service in the western states and territories have been enlisted in the cause of "sound money," and so many of the latter have been called home to spend the time they owe the public service advocating that good cause as to provoke a good deal of comment among the Georgia democrats who are opposed to "sound

Thomas responded as follows, under date

Refused To Grant an Injunction.

Central City, W. Va., July 20.—Judge Harvey today refused to grant an injunction to prohibit the county commissioners from essuing bonds to the extent of \$50.00 to assist in building the Columbus, Huntington and Guyandotte railroad up the Gdyandotte river. Work on the new road will begin at once and will be rushed through to completion. The road will open

THE COM

Railroad Men Say Task

AS CAPABLE AS Sketch of a Mo

Replete with T CAME TO THIS

Bow Stahlm

Major E. B. Stahl est when he declar the Southern Railwa ciation the other da and made up his m his term and to de While there may ubt about his fire and much hope the it has all vanished nagers are now of the man who is the office.

Nothing has hap

sorld of the south has aroused half Stahlman's retireme ard to believe him such suddenness an no longer remain in reads—the guardian sets of the entire so impossible, that the business should be the business should the business should shall have worn him and dies a railroad one become to so fa after such long and But those who he Stahlman made to cannot doubt that h said. "Whatever I vention with referent missioner," said M speech, "I want to b speech, "I want to it as having no perso sentiments that I m have any personal in all that I shall say ken for the purpose opinion and advice broader and more a ganization than co-personal aspirations not offer for re-ele sioner. I have serva good long time a have tried to do m may have failed at the hearty co-opera have rendered me have rendered me y tedious, arduous du what strides have be effort for the upbull terests of the south confidence you have on me, and looking that there is much

-very little-to "But, gentlemen, on this question and shall retire from the and will not under the office again if have private intere have long since los that came through and attention unto sioner of this association. tire to private life my whole time to n

Will Sure Nobody believes M long out of the rat too valuable a man. that are forming he it the country ne

Major Stahlman road man in Ameri to bear witness to ness, circumspect

was in active mans rivals do not live in petitors, and the old morning breeze over light is dawning w than he when, as Louisville and Na when business tween the sou west, and railros upon each other ful force and thrus vitals of their prey

Sketch There is not a mo in the arena of than is Major E. He has that kind him conspicuous fi extraordinary intell pression bespeaks g take him to be a talent and culture. Personally no m hess matters, he is rock of Gibraltar, railroaders strikes
of the vocabulary
greatest railroad m
such word as "fries
of business. They of business. They is competitors with globie hearts, so great the trunk lines of the This characteristic perhaps, what has sidered by so many being the word that plied to him. Ever that the word cannon his personal traits is ward the great circlaims. No man counting the courtestes and depoliteness,

Major Stahlman September 2, 1843. When quite a young road business at the taking his shovel struction corps the branch of the Balt gan at this work year with the graduse of his opportuneering under the charge. He was agents of the bran to came assistant to agents of the brax came assistant to and bridge departm Nashville. From 1 and cashier of the ny, at Chattanooga first began to lear railroads, having a this department. For twelve years with the Louisville control agent and

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s your receiver?

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ON'S FIGHT.

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and Postmaster

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xtent of \$50,000 lumbus, Hunt-ilroad up the the new road rill be rushed road will open timber regions THE COMMISSIONER.

Railroad Men Say They Will Have a Hard Task Finding One.

AS CAPABLE AS WAS MAJ. STAHLMAN sketch of a Most Interesting Life.

Replete with Thrilling Incidents. CAME TO THIS COUNTRY VERY YOUNG

lante Career as a Railroad Man How Stahlman Attained His Greatness.

Major E. B. Stahlman was dead in earnest when he declared to the members of the Southern Radway and Steamship Association the other day at Asheville that he had made up his mind positively to resign the commissionership at the expiration of his term and to decline further service.

While there may have been considerable doubt about his firmness in this resolution, and much hope that he would yet be induced to accept the office for another term. it has all vanished now and the reilroad nagers are now mousing about in search of the man who is to follow the major in

Nothing has happened in the railroad world of the south for many a day that has aroused half the concern as Major tahlman's retirement. No wonder it was hard to believe him sincere when he with such suddenness announced that he would no longer remain in the service of the railpo longer reads—the guardian of the railway inter-reads—the guardian of the railway inter-ests of the entire south. It seems like the impossible, that this veteran railroader, has lived a life so conspicuously in the business should not live on until he shall have worn himself out in the service and dies a railroad man, so wedded does one become to so fascinating a profession after such long and faithful devetion to it.

those who heard the speech Major Stahlman made to the railroad inagnates cannot doubt that he means just what he said. "Whatever I may say in this convention with reference to the office of comeach "I want to be distinctly understood as having no personal motive behind the sentiments that I may utter. I no longer have any personal interest in the office, and all that I shall say will be unselfishly spo-ken for the purpose of simply offering the opinion and advice of one who has that broader and more abiding faith in the organization than could ever be biased by personal aspirations or private gain. I shall not offer for re-election as your commissioner. I have served you conscientiously a good long time and during that time ! ve tried to do my duty like a man. may have failed at times, but when I note the hearty co-operation so many of you have rendered me year after year in this tedious, arduous duty, and when I see what strides have been made by the united effort for the upbuilding of the railway in-terests of the south I am humbled by the confidence you have so abundantly lavished on me. and looking back over it all I feel

Withevery little—to regret.

"But, gentlemen, my mind is made up on this question and cannot be changed. I hall retire from the office of commissioner and will not under any conditions accept the office again if I should be elected. have private interests to attend to which have long since lost life from the neglect that came through rendering all my time and attention unto the office of commiser of this association. I am going to reprivate life in Nashville and give my whole time to my interests there.'

that there is much to be thankful for and

Will Surely Get Back. Nahady helieves Matar Stahlman can stay ing out of the railroad business. He is to valuable a man. The great trunk lines that are forming here and there throughcountry need his services too keen-

Major Stahlman has few equals as a railthis better than the leading railroad managers themselves. His entire career serves to bear witness to his incomparable shrewdness, circumspective manipulation, irrepressible courage and indomitable perse-

Many there were who feared him when he was in active management of the interests of the Louisville and Nashville. Deadlier rivals do not live in the realm of business than Stahlman made himself to all competitors, and the old red fox that sniffs th morning breeze over the hills when day light is dawning was not more cunning than he when, as general manager of the Louisville and Nashville in the old days when business was so great between the south and the northtween the south and the north-west, and railroaders swooped down upon each other with such fright-ful force and thrust their talons into the Vitals of their prey so pitiléssly. Sketch of His Life.

There is not a more picturesque character in the arena of southern railroads today than is Major E. B. Stahlman.

He has that kind of bearing that makes him conspicuous in any crowd. His face bears the stamp of something more than Extraordinary intellectual force, and the ex-pression bespeaks genius of a high order. He as the profile of an artist, and one would ake him to be a musician of the highest blent and culture.

Personally no man could be more loyal friendship than is Major Stahlman, but then it comes to business and strictly bushess matters, he is as firm and solid as th ness matters, he is as firm and solid as the fock of Gibraltar, and like most leading failroaders strikes the word "friend" out of the vocabulary that he speaks. The greatest railroad men of the age have no such word as "friend" in their daily walks of husters and the strength of the s of business. They have to deal with their

of business. They have to deal with their competitors with gloveless hands and marble hearts, so great is the competition of the trunk lines of the land.

This characteristic of Major Stahlman is, perhaps, what has caused him to be considered by so many as a "dictator," this being the word that has so often been applied to him. Everybody knows, however, that the word cannot be drawn from any of his personal traits in his social bearing toward the great circle of friends that he claims. No man could be more delightful in his manners, nor more winning in his graceful courtesies and delicate little touches of politeness.

politeness,
As a convivial, companionable gentleman
at a dinner or reception. Major Stahlman
has few equals, being eloquent of speech
and pleasing in all that goes to add to the
life and light of such occasions.

He Is of Foreign Birth. Major Stahlman was born in Germany September 2, 1843. He came to this county when quite a young boy and began the rail road business at the lowest round possible taking his shovel and going with the continuous shows the c taking his shovel and going with the construction corps that was at work on a
branch of the Baltimore and Ohio. He bean at this work in 1853, and continued a
year with the grading corps, but he made
use of his opportunities and studied engineering under the assistant engineer in
charge. He was soon made clerk to the
agents of the branch line. In 1862 he became assistant to the chief of the tunnel
and bridge department of the Louisville and
Nashville. From 1865 to 1870 he was agent
and cashier of the Adams Express Company, at Chattanooga, and it was here that he
dirst began to learn the traffic business of
rallroads, having a narrow scope of study in
Forwelley years from this date he was

For twelve years from this date he was with the Louisville and Nashville as agent, Research agent and general freight agent. He served a short while as traffic manager, and in 1882 was made assistant to the president of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad, as well as general traffic menager. From 1884 to 1885 he represented all the railroads in Tennessee in matters

pending before the legislature at Nashville. From October, 1835 to 1830, he was third vice president of the Louisville and Nashville system. It was in January, 1832 that he was elected commissioner of the Southern Rallway and Steamship Association, having been out of service only two years, spending most of that time in Europe.

Has Friends and Enemies. Major Stahlman has as many friends as any railroad man in the country—and, per-haps, a little more than his share of ene-

His enemies, however, are simply the enethat a successful competitor in busimies that a successful competitor in business necessarily makes, or such as are made by any man who is put in an office like the commissionership of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association to rule over twenty or thirty ever dickering, ever warring railroads, each with a dagger up its sleeve for the other, and sly to break the rules of such an organization.

The man who fills such an office is taught patience in a better school than Job. It is as impossible for him to pull through his duties without making somebody mad with him as it is for a reformer to preuse sobriety to a crowd of drunkards without being abused.

Major Stahlman has been strict in carry-

abused.

Major Stahlman has been strict in carrying out the laws of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association. This is all that his enemies in the railroad world can ever say against him. Of course, this means that his enemies are simply those who have felt the ungentle severity of his strict attention to his business and the duties of his office.

About an Interview.

AND DENIES THE TRUTH OF HIS WORDS

St. John Replies Rather Evasively, ut May Come Back at Him.

Nobody Knows What May Be the Outcome of It-Mr. Spencer Writes to the Seaboard's Vice President.

Asheville, N. C., July 20 .- (Special.)-It has



Who Will Retire to Private Life Af ter a Wondrous Career as a Railroad Manager and Commissioner.

Other than these he has no enemies. Personally he is held in kindest regards by all his co-workers in the southern railway field, and certainly has as many friends rs any man. Everybody likes Major Stahlman.

FOR BALLOT REFORM. Louisianians Seem To Think That

Their Elections Need Purifying. New Orleans, La., July 20.—Today was ather an unfavorable day for an enthusiastic convention, for the rain fell-steadily until 4 p. m. As early as 11 o'clock persons began to assemble in the artillery hall to take part in the state ballot reform league. There were no decorations of the hall but to the left of the chairman were two voting booths as adopted by the Australian system of voting.

Delegates are present from Ascepion,

Caddo, East Baton Rouge, both of the Felicado, East Baton Rouge, both of the Fencianas, Iperia, Iberville, Jefferson, Plaquemines, Rapids and St. Tammany parishes. All the wards of the parish of Orieans have representations scattered here and there, and throughout the audience could be noticed strikers for some of the ring politicians. Though a trifle dilatory in making a commencement, there is manifestly much enthusiasm among the gentle-

men gathered in the hall.

Dr. Hickson Bruns, calling the meeting to order, said: "I do not intend induiging in any speech making. I, as temporary chairman, nominate Judge Allen Barks-dale, of Lincoln, and Mr. R. L. Tulks, of the second Orleans parish, as temporary

secretary."

Judge Barksdale, on assuming the chair, thanked the convention and declared that since 1870 he had been closely identified with the politics of the parish of Lincoln, and he earnestly asserted that politics and he earnestly asserted that positics there was free from the corruption that it was claimed existed elsewhere. He knew this pretty well, for he had nearly all of the time been a candidate for some one or other office. (Laughter.)

Still the speaker feit that there was a necessity for better methods in politics and a reform in ballot affairs. He was ready the more heart and soul for any reforms

to work heart and soul for any reforms desired. It was ordered that a committee of five be appointed on credentials. It was suggested that the committee retire and that a recess of twenty minutes be taken. A committee of fifteen was appointed on

platform and resolutions
The meeting then adjourned until 8 o'clock.

Caught by the Shilling. From Chamber's Journal.

From Chamber's Journal.

Early in the present century there was a public house in Bridge street, Kirkwall, which was a favorite resort of the pressgang, especially on market days, and not a few young men got into trouble there. The method adopted for trapping unsuspecting youth was somewhat as follows: One of the pressgang would take up a position at a window upstairs, while two of his companions were secreted near the front of the building on the ground floor.

If a likely-looking young man was seen passing along the street a shilling was dropped over the upper window. The youth would stop, pick it up, and while he was so engaged, the pressgang pounced upon him.

engaged, the pressgang counced upon him. The baton was then laid on his shoulder and he was blandly told that, having a and he was blandly told that, having accepted the shilling, he would now have to go and serve his majesty. Many a young man was captured in this way, and there is no doubt that such tactics as these helped considerably to rouse the feelings of the people against the pressgang.

The Faun of Belle Meade, (In memory of Mrs. Mamie Jackson-Crosby) Hast thou the woodland slopes o'errun, Bathed in the odors of the fern? Or canst in columbine discern
A maiden's poise of head and learn
Of modesty, long since begun
In poem paintings by the sun?

Hast thou beheld the marbled faun,
Bred in the deeps, the solitude
Of forest, where the brooks exude
And all the essences delude
Each sense, and on the moss grown lawn Drinks of the draft from nature drawn?

Dost such sequestered haunts revere?
Then seek Belle Meade! The maple arch
And locust bloom, the sighing larch
And poplar's song, the stately march
Of spring, of summer, e'en the sere,
The timid faun enchant of fear.

Farewell, farewell, sweet warbling bird And thou, fair flower, oped once for me.
The ocean's storm, the stretch of sea
Bear not my bark so far from thee,
But e'er I hear the leaves that stirred
And see my faun flee with the herd.

—WILLIAM HESEA BALLOU.

RATHER SPICY, THIS

Mr. Spencer Calls Mr. St. John Down

SOME SENSATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE

just leaked out here today as an echo of the convention of the railroad magnates of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association that a rather sensational correspon-



dence has been going en between President Samuel Spencer, of the Southern railway, and Vice President St. John, of the Seaboard Air-Line, bearing upon the wild rumors, encouraged by the Seaboard people, to

the effect that the latter had been, or would be, purchased by the Southern. This is in strict accord with the prophecy made in The Constitution's special from the meeting here several days ago, when it was predicted that a sensation was sure to follow the peculiar turn of affairs between

these two systems. I believe mention has already been made in former dispatches to The Constitution from here, of the interview given by Mr. St. John to the Norfolk papers, in which he made the sensational charge that the boycott against the Seaboard was nothing more than a systematic effort on the part of the Southern railway to depress the value of the Seaboard's securities, so that the controlling interest of this road could be easy

of purchase by the Southern. Now, the rumors to the effect that the Southern was trying to purchase the Seaboard have been consistently and emphatically denied by Mr. Spencer all along, and it is not difficult to see that such later-Mr. St. John were easily calculated to weary the patience of men far less straight-forward and plucky than is Mr. Spencer.

A very spicy correspondence has been begun between these two prominent managers of railroad properties.

As soon as Mr. Spencer read the interview of Mr. St. John he wrote him the folowing letter, which is decidedly to the point:

Mr. Spencer to Mr. St. John. "New York, July 12, 1895.—Mr. E. St. John, Vice President Seaboard Air-Line, Portsmouth, Va .- Dear Sir: The Richmond Times of July 9th, contains the following state-ment in quotation marks, as having been made by you to a representative of The

made by you to a representative of The Portsmouth Star:

"In regard to the reported sale of the Seaboard Air-Line to the Southern, about which you inquire, the absorption of this line seems a difficult matter of accomplishment. Efforts are said to have been made to buy its stock, which were unsuccessful; then it was boycotted, for the evident purpose of depressing its securities, which proved a failure, and now some one gives out that we have been purchased outright, etc."

"The inference is very strong in this statement, first, that efforts had been made by the Southern Railway Company or its representatives, or some one in its interest, to purchase the stock controlling the Seaboard Air-Line for the benefit in some way of the Southern railway, and, second, that the Seaboard Air-Line was 'boycotted' by the Southern railway for the purpose of de-pressing its securities with a view to such

purchase.
"Will you kindly advise me whether the above statement was made by you as printed, and if so, whether it was intended to convey the above meaning, by inference or

otherwise? Yours very truly, "S. SPENCER, President." Mr. St. John to Mr. Spencer.

Mr. St. John replied as follows: "Portsmouth, Va., July 13, 1895 .- (Person al.)—Mr. Samuel Spencer, President South-ern Railway, 80 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.—Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of July 12th, and beg to say in reply that the quotation as rendered in your letter is presumably correct. You will observe, however, that the quotation to which you re-fer, reads that 'efforts are said to have been made to buy its stock, etc." This is

no news. It mentioned, however, no par-ticular line in that connection.
"So far as the 'boycott' is concerned. We "So far as the boycott is concerned. We have never to this day been able to come to positive conclusions as to its meaning, for at every stage of the proceedings, and previous to the adoption of the order for its enforcement, both our president and my-self, by telegraph and letter, urged a full investigation between the parties who claimed to be aggrieved and outside of the association (as we were not members of it), promising that if such investigation should prove any of our employes at fault, to make good every loss sustained, etc., and this, af-ter much loss in freight revenue, resulting from the boycott order, was accomplished

from the boycott order, was accomplished directly between the parties interested. "So far as the settlement of the question is concerned, we do not assume, nor does the quotation, we think, imply that the Southern railway was the association known and advertised as the Southern Railway and Steamship Association, but it was fact that the lines voting for the boycott order, voted for an act, the result of which was, and could only be, to deplets our freight revenue.

"We sincerely hope that we shall be able

to work in the greatest harmony possible with the Southern and all other railways, while at the same time protecting the interests committed to our charge. Yours very truly, E. ST. JOHN, Vice President."

Mr. Spencer Comes Back. And this is what Mr. Spencer had to say in reply to the Seaboard's vice presi-

dent:

"New York, July 17, 1895.—Mr. E. St. J.hn. Vice President Seaboard Air-Line, Portsmouth, Va. Dear Sir-I have your letter of the 18th instant and note that the quotation as rendered in mine of the 12th is presumably correct.

"The statement that 'efforts are said to have been made to buy the stock of the Seaboard Air-Jine' is not important in itself."

Seaboard Air-Line' is not important in itself, whether it applies to the Southern rellway or not, and this will be passed with the statement that the Southern rail-way has not made such an effort.

"It becomes important, however, when used in connection with the clause immediately following in your newspaper state ment, namely, 'that it (the Seaboard Air-Line), was boycotted for the evident pur-pose of depressing its securities, * * * and now some one gives out that we have been purchased outright.

"This statement involves the grave charge

that some one has used official position and taken official action for the purpose of depressing the value of the property of others, with the implication that this

was done with the object of acquiring the property sought to be depressed.
"My question to you as to whether you intended to ascribe such a purpose to the Southern railway or it. officers was justified by the fact that your statement, taken as a whole, seemed to be open to no other reasonable construction. "I regret to note that this question you

practically ignore by the introduction in your letter of the 28th of irrelevant matter regarding the Southern Railway and Steamship Association, and the effect of its action upon your freight revenues.
"You were not discussing with the reporter the so-called boycott, or the asso-

clation, but according to your own words, you were discussing 'the reported sale of the Seaboard Air-Line to the Southern.' "You were not discussing effects, but motives and purposes, and in a connection in which the Southern Railway and Steamship Association could not possibly have

had any purpose or motive.
"That association has no power to purchase railroads or to deal in their securi-"Your reply to my letter, therefore, must be regarded as an evasion of the question, and places me under the disagreeable necessity of saving to you that if you intended in your interview as published to charge by implication or otherwise that the Southern Railway Company or its officers have at any time taken any action for the purpose of depressing the securities of the Seaboard Air-Line, such charge or impli-

cation is wholly and entirely untrue and 'I have given this correspondence the same publicity which you gave to your

"I reciprocate the hope which you express for harmony between the manage-ment of the Seaboard Air-Line and the Southern and other rallways. But such harmony will scarcely be promoted by unwarranted and gratuitous statements in the public prints by the office of the company imputing improper purposes to the officials of others. Respectfully yours, "SAMUEL SPENCER,

What Will Be the Outcome? Nobody can tell what will be the outcome of this correspondence, but it is

something that interests the entire railroad world of the south to know what will be the nature of the reply that Mr. St. John will send back to Mr. Spencer in response to this last letter published above. "I saw Mr. Spencer and asked him for a statement concerning the correspondence

and the entire affair, but he declined to say anything. There was much in his manner, however, which told that he was greatly provoked by the repeated publications advanced by the authorities of the Seaboard Air-Line, the trend of which has been to encourage the wild-cat rumors that the Seaboard has been persecuted in the cold contemplation by the Southern of scooping up its securities.

"It seems to be slightly unreasonable and unfair for the idea to be encouraged in the public press that the Southern has been sole spirit behind the boycott against the Seaboard Air-Line, since this action was taken by the executive board of the Scuthern Railway and Steamship Association, an organization composed of more than twenty leading trunk lines of the

southern states. The situation between the Seaboard and the Southern is unique, to say the least, and everybody will watch the incidents that are to result from the publication of the correspondence between the two managers of these properties with profoundest

interest and concern. REMSEN CRAWFORD.

Harnessing the Sun. From The North American Review.

When we sit in front of a coal fire and enjoy its generous warmth, do we realize that the heat and light of the burning coal are really sunshine that has been stored up for ages? Such is the fact. Centuries ago the sun shone on the earth and plants and trees grew, fell and grew again; they were covered by geologic deposits and acted upon by great heat and pressure, until in the course of years or ages these broad lavers

course of years or ages these broad layers of organic matter were transformed into coal. The coal thus represents the work done by the sunshine years ago, and when it is burned the imprisoned solar energy is loosened again.

Our system of power production depends upon this presence of energy. But coal is a wasteful source of energy. Even the best engines do not utilize over 10 per cent of the calculated energy of the heat of coal. And, besides this, it is an inconvenient thing in many ways; it has to be mined, freighted and stored. Can we not find some more economic way of using the sun's energy?

more conomic way of using the sun's energy?

During the last few years the great progress, in electrical science has enabled man to utilize the solar heat in a thriftier way. During its day's work the sun draws up a large amount of water from the oceans and the damp earth. By the action of its rays plant life flourishes, and plants draw from the ground and evaporate into the air large amounts of water. Thus an oak tree of averge size, with 700,000 leaves, lifts from the earth into the air about 123 tons of vater during the five months it displays its follage. This evaporated water, sooner or later, falls as rain, and by the action of gravity begins to flow downward. Thus the great rivers are fed. Round and round incessantly goes the water lifted by the tireless sun to fall when deserted by him, and again to be lifted, and again to fall and run seaward as long as it may exist upon this earth.

MANY WENT EAST.

Big Travel via the Southern to Baltimore.

On two days last week the Southern railway sold round trip tickets to Baltimore, Md., at very reduced rates and did a thriving business. All of the regular trains had to be sent out and they were also filled with the excursionists. They were handsome trains of fine Pullman sleepers and Southern railway coaches.

The Southern railway, being the direct route to the north and east and being in very fine condition, is likewise popular with the traveling public. The Southern handles its heavy passenger traffic in a most satisfactory way.

Great Clearance Sale

Sensational Story of the Tests Alex Carr Was Put Through.

TUROR GOLDSMITH TELLS ABOUT IT

Carr Showed Unmistakable Signs of an Intelligent Mind.

FOOLED WITH A FALLING CHAIR traightened Out Upon the Floor, He Roll

ed His Eyes in Maniac Fashion. Wby Mr. Goldsmith Tells It. A sensational story as to the tests made

upon Alex Carr in the jury room and the effect upon the prisoner is told by Mr. J. W. Goldsmith, who was one of the jurors. It is a story that plainly shows that Carr is sane and tells upon what, besides the evidence of the physicians, the verdict of the jury was made. This statement is given out because of the insistence of Carr's attorneys and the contention that he is insane.

One of the tests through which Carr was put was a unique one and served its purpose splendidly. Carr was placed in a chair which had previously been tipped back to an angle of forty-five degrees. One juror held the chair while the others ranged about in front of Carr.

It was arranged that at a given signal the juror holding the chair should let it drop as if it were about to fall and call out: "Don't let him fall!" The programme was splendidly carried out. The chair began falling. It was too much even for the finished simulator of insanity. All of his sangfroid could not overcome the response to the sentation.

With a quick grab Carr clutched the arms of the chair, and a look of surprise very natural and very unlike that of a crazy man, came over his countenance. As soon as Carr caught hold of the chair one of the jurors called to him: "Hold on, At this there was a quick start on the part of the prisoner and he let his hands fall back to the position he has kept them

in almost continually during his alleged and pretended insanity. He gained com-plete control of himself and remained just as he had sat previous to then. In the meantime, however, the chair had been caught and Carr did not fall. This test was given because at least two of the physicians for the defense had testi-fied that Carr was in the last stages of in-sanity, known as dementia, and that he was not conscious of anything that was

occurring about him. All along this has held good, but Carr could not control his dementia, it seems, with force enough to prevent a look of surprised intelligence appearing on his face during the falling chair Straightened Him Out on the Floor. It was testified in the trial by one of the physicians for the defense that Carr's poping posture was not assumed but was a natural result of his condition and that if any attempt were made to get him

out of that position the result might af-fect his spinal system. It was decided to straighten Carr out. He was placed full length on the floor and in a few moments both his head and his heels were on the floor. He rolled his eyes about in a wild, maniacal, uncontrolled fashion for sometime, but gave out in this effort and closed them or avoided the looks of the jurors. Mr. Goldsmith looked closely at him for sometime and whenever their eyes would meet, even for the shortest space of time imaginable, Mr. Goldsmith observed a look of intelligence in Carr's

eyes. The jurors are each and every one satis-fied with the verdict and are thoroughly confident that Carr is sane and will be so

when he is hung. What Mr. Goldsmith Says. The story as given is substantially as old by Mr. Goldsmith, who was on the He is known as one of the most jury.

successful of Atlanta's business men and one of her most representative citizens. "I did not care to say anything about what occurred in the jury room," said Mr. Goldsmith yesterday, "but when I noticed that Mr. Reuben Arnold, one of Carr's attorneys, is quoted as saying that if Carr were hung in his present condition it would disgust the people of Atlanta, Fulton county and the entire state, I determined the control of the condition of the county and the state of the condition in the county and the state of the condition of the conditi "but when I noticed mined to give our reasons for the verdict to

the public.
"Of course, we first looked to scientific testimony. The witnesses on this score were among the best of our physicians. On both sides the medical testimony was very strong, very conclusive and very convincing—it also differed, one side from the other, the savely remarkable degree that

other, in such a remarkable degree that we thought it best to bring Carr into the jury room for a few tests. "We selected some of the points upon which the physicians for the defense had testified. One swore that he was in a state of mind where he was utterly oblivious of all that went on about him. We put him in a chair, tipped back at an angle of forty-five degrees, perhaps, and pretended to let him fall. I called out to the others to catch him. But the moment he felt the chair falling he grabbed at the arms and held fast until I said: 'Hold on, Alex.' At this he relaxed his grip and placed his hands in the same position they had previously occupied. There were eleven of the jurymen in front of him and they could

see upon his face a look of intelligent surprise.
"One of the doctors," continued Mr. Goldsmith, "testified that the position Carr sat in was one which was not readily as-sumed and which was, in his instance, clearly the outgrowth of a demented mind. This witness also said that it would be dangerous to attempt to get him out of this position. We put Carr on the floor and straightened him out. At first he rolland straightened him out. At first he rolled his eyes about a great deal, but soon became thied. He avoided everyone who looked at him. Whenever I caught his eye I could see that he was a sane man. I am positive of this, and so are all the other members of the jury. The people need feel no disgust when Carr is hung, for he should be if rightfully convicted on his first trial for he is not insense." should be if rightfully convict first trial, for he is not insane."

The Gospel in Many Tongues.

From' The Quarterly Review.

The latest edition of "The Gospel in Many Tongues" gives a single verse (John iii, 16) printed in the 220 languages which the Bible society embraces in its issues, and it should be noted that from their number versions no longer in circulation have been excluded. It is impossible to look without emotion on so striking an illustration of world-wide devotion and self-sacrifice. How meager even the greatest linguistic gifts are found to be before this gallery of alphabets, so diversified that the same

gifts are found to be before this gallery of alphabets, so diversified that the same verse occupies in some cases an entire page, in others two or three lines only, while the words which it comprises vary from the terrific agglutination of the Iroquois to the monosyllable brevity of the Chinese vernacular!

How strangely divergent the development which evolved 2,000 separate forms from one primeval tongue, and now tends to revert to its aboriginal unity once more! How inscrutable the destiny ordained for the sacred books of Christianity that they should be translatable into every known type of human speech, and should even at times stand out as solitary beacons, the sole memorial of dead tongues and people!

The report that Dr. C. G. Glddings is seriously sick is a mistake. He has been indisposed for a few days, but will be up in a day or two.

SECRETARY SMITH'S FLOP.

Wilmington, N. C., Messenger: In 1888, Isth of September, Secretary Hoke Smith, of Georgia, wrote a letter to Hon. W. L. Peek in which he took ground favorable Peek in which he took ground favorable to borrowing money upon non-perishable products, for free coinage of silver, the issue of treasury notes, a graded income tax and reduction of the tariff. This was his plan less than six years ago for the relief of the people. It was his plan to secure democratic harmony and to preserve democratic organization. It was the essence, the sum of his political sagacity—a democratic organization. It was the essence, the sum of his political sagacity—a subtreasury scheme and free coinage of silver and so on. The question may be asked: "Where is he at?" In 1895 he is fighting free silver, is with the gold advocates and in justification of his course in 1889 pleads the infant act—ignorance of finance and of course of other things. He proposed to formulate a plan for the great democratic party, and with an ardor begotten of ignorance as he now urges. He had not studied a great question and yet had not studied a great question and yet he undertook to bring the democracy to-gether and heal the breach upon a plan e now confesses he did not comprel And yet he poses as a statesman. It is very plain that he has made no progress in his financial studies since 1889, but really knows less of the money question than he did when he wrote the Peek letter. His condition is pitiable. When a public man is forced to plead ignorance to justify a crying inconsistency and a guttapercha-flop he is left flat on his back, a gazing flop he is left flat on his back, a gazing stock for men and angels. Hoke will no doubt flop again before the decade ends. The Georgians will attend to him. And this

There is another very remarkable, most noticeable letter in political history from another secretary, who, like secretary Hoke, has been studying finance under British tutelage, and has made so much progress he ttoo, has flopped, and from being the strongest, the most urgent, the most invincible, the ablest advocate of silver, is going round the country talking for gold, damning his cwn record, dodging his own unanswerable logic and making an exhibit of himself to the amazement of his countrymen and the disgust of his fellow democrats who believed in him in 1878, when he made his great speech against demonetization, when he voted again and again for free silver and up to 1891, and when he wrote a famous letter in 1890, relative to his exact famous letter in 1890, relative to his exact position, and when he was so hot for silver that in the senate he declared he was ready to stop the wheels of government, if necessary, by calling off all supplies of money unless the president approved of a silver bill.

These two letters ought to be printed separately and put in a frame and hung up in all democratic newspaper offices. They show precisely how utterly unreliable, how selfish, how plastic, how changeable are some politicians in the south. In American politics there is nothing more marked in the fickleness of opinion and the unsteadiness of party profession than these two letters. sion than these two letters.

prise is not that a cabinet office made a sound money man of Hoke Smith, but that he got the cabinet office. Hoke has never represented anything or any-body. With the exception of his colleague, Morton, he is the smallest man who has been in any cabinet in the past fifteen Philadelphia American: Why wonder at

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The

Hoke Smith's change of his financial views? Didn't Mr. Carlisle do the same? and aren't they both Mr. Cleveland's clerks? Boston Herald: The secretary of the interior gives a frank, manly and entirely acceptable explanation of the polar difference between his present attitude on the silver question and the position which he took in his letter of September, 1890, to Hon. W. L. Peek. At present Mr. Hoke Smith is one of the soundest of sound maney were as of the soundest of sound money men as regards his views on the use of the precious metals. He goes farther than any other member of the cabinet in his hostility to silver. But when he wrote the Peek letter he went so far in the opposite direction that he actually favored the free coinage

of silver. Here is so wide a gulf of inconsistency that a weak man would shrink from facing it, and, if forced to acknowledge its exit, and, if forced to acknowledge its ex-istence, would foolishly try to bridge it with a quibble. But the secretary of the interior has no thought of hiding behind an equivocation. He spans the gulf at a bound by the explanation that he knows more about the silver question at present than he knew five years ago. "I did," he says "fayor the free coloage of silver he says, "favor the free coinage of silver. I was giving most of my attention to pr fessional work at that time, and supposed, without thorough investigation, that the free coinage of silver would carry the value of the silver bullion coined into a dollar to par, and also keep sliver and gold dol-lars upon a parity, with equal purchasing power. Since then I have given the subpower. Since then I have given the subject much more study, and being thoroughly satisfied that the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 would result in silver monometallism, I have for several years openly opposed it."

All right, Mr. Secretary. We are glad that you saw the error of your old way, and especially glad that you are sincere enough to admit that your opinions have undergone a radical change.

New York Tribune: Secretary Hoke Smith New York Tribune: Secretary Hoke Smith deserves credit for one shing. He was in favor of free and unlimited silver coinage several years ago and he does not deny it, although to do so he would not be compelled to deny a record covering fifteen years as a free silver advocate in congress. Many persons will think the better of Mr. Smith for his frank confession and the conf ingenious explanation of a past error. Whatever may be said of his disclaimer in regard to the remainder of his letter of September 15, 1890—which does not seem to September 15, 1890—which does not seem to be either very clear or satisfactory—no fault can be found with what he has to say about his change of views on the subject of free coinage. It's a pity that Secretary Carlisle lacked the moral cour-age to offer a similar explanation rather than to make a futile attempt to repudiate his own record. his own record.

his own record.

Birmingham State: Hon. Hoke Smith modified his views. He was for free silver coinage down to 1893 and he would have read any man out of the democratic party who agreed with John Sherman. Hon. John G. Carlisle modified his views on the silver question. When he and Hoke Smith look at each other they wink and say: "Let's go out and modify!"

Buffalo Express: The Atlanta Constitu-tion prints a letter which Secretary Hoke Smith wrote in 1890 committing himself to free silver and to the subtreasury scheme of the populists. There is nothing surprising in that. Most of President Cleveland's sound-money Leutenants have gone through the same process of conversion as Hoke Smith.

Lynchburg News: Everybody is famillar with the complete and humiliating somer-sault of Secretary Gresham upon the silver question when he stepped from the senate into President Cleveland's cabinet two years ago. We now have another example of the same sort in the person of Hon. Hoke Smith, Mr. Cleveland's secretary of the 'interior.' Only five years ago Mr. Hoke Smith, Mr. Cleveland's secretary of the interior. Only five years ago Mr. Hoke Smith was a flaming champion of free sliver coinage, like Mr. Carlisle. Not only so, but he really want so far as to fully agree with the populists in advocating a paper currency "with non-perishable agricultural products as a basis." This was as late as 1890, when as a newspaper man he was advocating the election of General Gordon to the United States senate from Georgia. In a letter written at that time, addressed to Hon. W. S. Peek, of his state, Mr. Smith defined his position upon the currency question elaborately. This was Hoke Smith's "sound money" platform until he happened to drop into Mr. Cleveland's cabinet three years afterwards. Since then he has completely reversed his currency views and gone' over bag and baggage into the camp of the goldbugs. What a tremendous and controlling influence do the honors and emoluments of office have upon the minds and conduct of some politicians! But the people will hold Carlisle and Smith to account for their treachery to party and principles in good time.

TARS WILL SING

. Tomorrow Night. . .

Opening of the New Lyceum's Season of Opera with "The Black Hussar."

Tomorrow night the second season of I statement when the opera is seen. summer opera at the New Lyceum will delight Atlanta music lovers.

That it will be a success is insured by the splendid character of the artists engaged and the fact that there has been a sad dearth of entertainment in Atlanta since the summer began. The people have longed for somewhere to go; they have longed for some entertainment for the summer nights.

The splendid opera company which begins its engagement tomorrow night will fill the want.

It is no exaggeration to say that the opera company is composed of the best talent ever contained in any summer opera organization heard in Atlanta. There are at least a half dozen stars in the company. The cast is really phenomenal for the opening night's opera.

J. Aldrich Libbey, a star of international renown, will be in the cast tomorrow Libbey will sing a number of splendid ballads and will have a role in the opera, "The Black Hussar." Libbey is a great favorite in Atlanta. He has been seen for short engagements several times. He is sure to become a prime fa-vorite during the engagement here.

Josephine Knapp, the prima donna, is another star of world-wide repute. She has sung in all the principal cities of America sung in all the principal cities of America station a bridal party who seemingly were and Europe with great success. Her name people of culture and refinement, Mr. Ellis, stands among the first in comic opera. with his usual politeness, offered his seat

"I propose to present a number of new and popular operas. The costumes and stage settings will all be new and bright. The operas have been rehearsed for weeks and the company has got thoroughly in touch with each other.'
The members of the opera company are

all pleased with Atlanta. Most of the principals are stopping at the Kimball. Miss Friganzie, Miss St. Clair, William Stevens, Fred Frear and several others make this hotel their abode. Libbey and Lodge reside in apartments. Miss Knapp, the prima donna, lives with her relatives here. There are about forty members of the chorus, and they dwell in various boarding houses throughout the city. Ingersoll's Double.

The commanding figure and presence of Sidney R. Ellis, manager of the two successful dramas, "Bonnie Scotland" and "Darkest Russia," is familiar to theater goers from Maine to California, while he enjoys a popularity based on his genial personality that covers the entire union. His appearance is a counterfeit presentment of one of America's noblest and most distinguished public men; so striking is the resemblance that it has caused Manager Ellis a great deal of annoyance, as well as considerable amusement. During a recent trip south with one of his attractions on one occasion he was seated in a crowded raiway car which took on at one



J. ALDRICH LIBBEY.

She is a southern girl. Her parents live in Atlanta, and she calls this city her home, although she has not visited this city in quite a long while. She has two brothers and two married sisters living in Atlanta. She will make her appearance in the opera tomorrow night and will introone or two of her favorite songs.

Trixie Friganzie is going to be a great favorite. She is the soubrette of the company, and is dainty, pretty and full of life She is full of snap and will make things go with a rush. It is an easy prediction that she will catch her audience the first night. Ada St. Clair is another clever artist who

has made friends and admirers wherever she has been. She is an intelligent and cawon fame in the large cities of the country.

The two comedians who will make their

debut, before an Atlanta audience tomorrov night, Fred Frear and Ben Lodge, are the funniest pair of comic opera fun makers on the stage. Lodge has made millions laugh and has smoothed the wrinkles out of the brow of Despair many's the time. of the brow of Despair many's the time. He knows how to do it. He's a great promoter of laughter. So's Frear, He's another genius who is always in demand when the leaders in the operatic profession are trying to get good supports.

William Stevens, the tenor of the com pany, needs no introduction to Atlanta audiences. He has appeared here several times. He has supported a number of the greatest artists in the country and will re-peat here the success he has made else-

Tomorrow night each member of the company will contribute his or her fa-vorite specialty to the evening's performcontribute his or her fa-It will be a red letter event in

ance. It will be a red letter event in the history of local opera. The company is probably as strong, as far as the principals are concerned, as any other light operatic organization in the country. The organization of an op-era company is not only very difficult, but a very expansive tack but the manage. a very expensive task, but the manage ment, however, relies with confidence upon the universal popularity of the comic opera in Atlanta, and there is every reason to

leve the season will be well patronized To music lovers it is particularly gratify-ing to know that the Lyceum has splendid tic properties, and it is probably the acoustic properties, and it is probab coolest house in the country for mer amusement. Several specialties will be introduced every night, and every new song will be brought out as fast as pub-lished. The sale of seats at Harry Silverman's yesterday morning started with a rush, every box having been taken for the opening night before 9 o'clock.

The New Lyceum is sure to be packed when the curtain goes up tomorrow night. The advance sales have been highly encouraging. The sale was opened at Harry Silverman's yesterday morning and last night the demand had been such as to leave Manager Herbert Mathews in a

happy, smiling state.
"I am gratified,' said he, "that the people of Atlanta have come to my support in my effort to give the city the best summer opera it has ever had. They have shown a disposition to give it generous support, and if they will continue to mani-fest this interest it will not be long before Atlanta will have the very best things that the theatrical world affords. This company is the best that the comic opera field can yield. Atlanta will confirm my

to the bride and o room but was surnrise to see a stately old gentleman, who turned out to be the father of the bride, advance and taking his hand, say very cordially "No, no, my dear colonel. I can't permi it. I feel too highly honored. Keep you seat, I pray." Mr. Ellis, however, not to be outdone, was equally cordial in pressing the acceptance of his seat on the blushing happy pair. Finally after many refusal they accepted and Mr. Ellis accepted an invitation to join the father in the smoke to drink the health of the bride. "But first, said the father, "let me introduce my so and daughter, my dear colonel." with an air of reverence, while tears of jo were in his eyes, he continued: "My chi dren, permit me to present my esteemed friend, Colonel Ingersoll." Mr. Ellis said that he had not the heart to dispel their illusion, and to this day they speak of their bridal trip accompanied by Colone

Bonnie Scotland," a striking and pictur esque picture of life amid the crags and glens of Scotland, with a romantic anthrilling story told with dramatic effect will be seen in this city during the com ing season. The play is the handiwork of Sidney R. Ellis, and will be presented under his personal supervision. A story of strong dramatic interest develops the loves of two sisters for two brothers, who are swort enemies to each other. The peculiar clar hatred that is finally brought to an end by the power of love, gives scope for some powerful acting. The leading characters are all strongly drawn, and while new to

the stage, are peculiarly interesting. English Small Gentry.

From Macmillan's Magazine. At the close of the seventeenth century the "little squire," with his patrimony of two or three hundred a year, was a familiar figure in English country life. Within a hundred years he was practically extinct, "a character now quite worn ou extinct, "a character now quite worn out and gone," says a writer in 1792. Today, with the modern squire and his surroundings before one's eyes, the broad estates swollen with the wreckage of the agrarian revolution, the trim lawns and rebuilt country seats and town houses, it is difficult to recall, even in outline, the figure of one of the smaller gentry of the seventeenth century. He stood apart from the yeoman in all the obstinate pride of the owner of a coat of arms, the repre-

ure of one of the smaller gentry of the seventeenth century. He stood apart from the yeoman in all the obstinate pride of the owner of a coat of arms, the representative of an honorable line, a member, albeit often a threadbare member, of the governing class.

In social standing, in habits, in ideas, there was no barrier between him and his wealthier neighbors. He dined with them, rode to the market with them, and cursed the whigs with them on a footing of perfect equality. Poor as he might be, he was of gentle blood, and they could be no more. His house, with its one keeping room and possibly a withdrawing room for the women folk, its sleeping accommodation of the roughest, and the farm midden hard upon the kituenen door, was certainly no better than, often by no means so good as a second rate modern farmhouse, and its comfort was infinitely less. His furniture and belongings—the settle forms and stools of his parlor, his chests and clothes presses, and his half dozen chairs, the pewer flayons and dishes, and the row of old books—were such as a decent estate bailing of our own day might legitimately aspire to own. He himselve was untraveled, ignorant, bigoted, coarse, with less knowledge of the world than the drover to whom he sold his bullocks, and no ideas of pleasure or recreation beyond a drinking bout or a cursing match. Yet, such as he was, he filled an important place in rural society.

A FIGHT ON OCHS.

His Former Priend Is Now Leading the Opposition To Him.

GOOD SHOW FOR THE REPUBLICANS

Unless the Democrats Settle Their Differences They May Lose the Mayor of Chattanooga—Gov. Turney Snubbed.

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 20 .- (Special.)-A deplorable condition of affairs exists in the ranks of Chattanooga's democracy ominous of disaster in the October municipal election, so far, at least, as the election of democratic mayor is concerned, and unless the opposing factions of the party can get together and better understand each other the republicans will handle the ribbons from the exalted seats of the aldermanio tallyho after the present year.

The fight is over men, not measures. The question is as to whether or not Mayor George W. Ochs shall have his two years of worry and work indorsed by renomination, or whether he shall be insulted by the ingratitude of a few and the prejudice of

To this young man of thirty-four who has just stepped, as it were, into the political arena, it is a matter of much concern. Indeed, there are those who think it a crisis in his life. If he fails to receive the indorsement of his party his political future is uncertain and his political ambitions will doubtless be so disgusted with the possible

doubtless be so disgusted with the possible fruits of political preference that he will never again attempt to seize the apples of ashes, dreaming them gold.

Recognizing these things, the public has been intensely interested in the silent but forcible fight being waged against the young mayor by various democrats of various classes and degrees of standing. whose confessed leader is E. S. Daniels, a lawyer, who was once to Mayor Ochs what Damon was to Pythias, but who now plays the part of an avenging Nemesis, and, wholly honest in his convictions, regards the provocation great and deems his cause

"No man ever fought for the election of George Ochs as I fought, and no man ever gave the time and the money that I gave to his canvass for mayor," said Mr. Dan-iels, "and yet when I came up for election as city attorney he turned and stabbed me in the back."

"I was as faithful to Mr. Daniels as I could be," says Mr. Ochs in answer to this. "The fact that he was defeated was no fault of mine and my good will was evidenced by the notice I gave Mr. Daniels in The Times the morning after his defeat, which I wrote hyself, saying everything that I ossibly could in praise of his past services to the party" But Mr. Daniels cannot see it that way

and he is out for blood. His first aggressive action was to circulate a petition among the democrats asking T. W. Fritts, of the firm of Fritts & Wiehl, to make the race. The petition was presented to Mr. Fritts Wednesday, signed by 170 leading democrats. Some signed it through prejudice against Mayor Ochs, others signed it because they really believed that if he was renominated he would be defeated. They are under the impression that his nomination would be followed by defeat be-cause they think they feel a sentiment in the community against the young man's characteristics as displayed in his adminattempted to take unto himself all the glory of all the numerous and wonderfully being ficial reforms which have been inaugurated, ignoring the work of the sixteen aldermen beneath the rule of his gavel. To these charges made in open talk Mayor Ochs makes no reply. Indeed, throughout the trouble, rapidly growing into a cyclone, he has maintained a silence which his friends has maintained a silence which his friends call dignified, but his enemies something not so complimentary.
"But I am not afraid to speak out," May-

or Ochs replies. "I have failed to speak, however, simply because I am not now in a position to say whether or not I can take the nomination. Business matters now pending make it impossible for me to com-mit myself. It is a long time yet until the city convention meets to nominate a candidate for mayor. In due time I will speak."

This explanation does not satisfy the other side, however, and the fight goes on

Since the above was filed to The Const tution, Mr. Fritts has given to the press or publication in the morning a letter de lining to take the race upon the ground private business affairs prevent him giving to the duties of the of-fice the attention it requires. The Constitution's correspondent again interviewed Mayor Ochs tonight but he merely reiter ates that so far as he is personally concerned he cannot as yet say whether he can accept the nomination if tendered him. While Mr. Fritts's retirement would seem to simplify matters, it does not in the least do so.
"We are, of course, very much disappoint-

ed at his refusal." said one of the leaders of the anti-Ochs faction tonight, "but we are none the less determined to fight George Ochs and prevent him from getting the say that he will never get it in the world. We have another good man in view and will beat him yet."

Now the situation is this: If Mayor Ochs s indorsed the other side will fight him for all it is worth; if some one other than Mayor Ochs is nominated the friends of that gentleman will oppose that nomine In either case it looks like a soft thing for ewell Sanders, who will undoubtedly be the republican nominee.

A Complicated Case.

Before the county court this week there came up for hearing probably the most complicated election contest case that ever ngaged the time of any court in the state of Tennessee, or any other state, for that matter. The case will pass into history as the celebrated Bragg-Bedell case. Its labarynthine legalities and interminable techinnumerable injunctions

rynthine legalities and interminable technicalities, innumerable injunctions and various appeals have consumed hours and hours of the time in all the courts of the city and county and state, except the supreme court, and three of the decisions rendered by the lower courts are now before the supreme court on appeals.

The history of the case will be interesting to lawyers, At the August election last year C. A. Bedell ran against J. H. Bragg in the sixth district of Hamilton county for the office of justice of the peace. Bragg claimed the election. Bedell notified the sheriff that he would contest. After this notification he induced the sheriff to recount the votes and a majority of four was claimed as found for Bedell. The sheriff sent in his report to Governor Turney accepted the count, mailing a certificate of election to Bedell. Receiving the same Bedell gave up the contest and assumed the duties of the office.

Bragg at once filed a petition in the county court, alleging that he was elected and asking that Bedell be forced to contest so as to get at the facts in the case. Bedell demurred to the petition on the grounds that a man holding office could not contest for that office. The demurrer was sustained. Them Bragg entered chancery court and got out an injunction against Bedell restraining him from transacting the duties of the office. Bedell appealed this injunction to Chancellor McConnell, who sustained the injunction and disappointed Bedell.

of the office. Bedefi appeared this injunction to Chancellor McConnell, who sustained the injunction and disappointed Bedell.

Thereupon Bedell took refuge in the circuit court and made a plea diametrically opposed to his former plea, alleging that he could contest the case, even if he did hold the office. Bragg demurred, taking Bedell's former ground.

In this shape the case came up before Judge Walker, of the county court, this week. The question was as to whether or not the court had the jurisdiction to try the case on its merits. The verdict was that the court did not have jurisdiction and the case was dismissed.

This throws the three decisions of the lewer courts to the supreme court for final

decision and in the meantime the sixth district doesn't know whether it has a justice of the peace or not.

A Trilby Treat.

Sometime in September Gadsden is to throw open the doors of a new opera house which is said to be a jewel of a theater for a town of its size, and the honor has been given to the Mozart Club, of Cnattanooga, to open the house, which musical organization is now rehearsing "The Pitter of Penyanes" for the occasion, with ransoga, to open the house, which makes organization is now rehearsing "The Pirates of Penzance" for the occasion, with the intention also of producing it at the opera house in this city on the Friday night of the park dedication week. Every one familiar with the opera remembers this scene where a bevy of the maidens in the play are dabbling their tootsey-wootsey toes in an imaginary brook at the time when the naughty pirates enter and seize them. Years ago when the opera first appeared it would have shocked even the veteran soubrette or the blase coryphee to think of removing more than one's slipper in preparation for the paddling, but in this fin-de-siecle age, when men like Little Billee and Svangali are the heroes of the day, it is not in the least snocking to think of removing both slipper and stocking, and it is rumored that the young girls who are to form the beautiful chorus in the presentation of this opera will do that very thing.

No doubt it will be a Trilby treat. in the presentation of this opera wi that very thing.

No doubt it will be a Trilby treat.

Houston Snubs the Governor. Never since the time when it was re-ported that Tennessee had gone repub-lican has such a sensation been experienced as that now fermenting upon the mountains. Governor Peter Turney, the chief executive of Tennessee, has been snubbed by Mr. Houston R. Harper, who attends to the details of the inn's social menu card. The alleged reason is that the governor insisted upon conveying greens to his mouth with a knife and refused to wear a collar while resting after the ball. He is also charged with having put his feet up-G. EDMUND HATCHER.

Strange if True. From Good Words. In September, 1892, the daughter of the blacksmith in Canna (an island of the Hebrides) was wandering on the shore, gathering driftwood for fuel. when in a small ing driftwood for tuel, when in a small bay, about a fundred yards distant from her father's house, she picked up a piece of wood bearing the inscription, cut with a knife, "Lachlan Campbell, Bilbao, March 23, 1892." On taking it to her mother, she became much concerned, as this was the name of her own son, who was a boiler maker in Spain, and as would be the case with react result contains the state of the case. with most people, certainly with Highland-ers, she could not get over the superstitious dread that this message from the sea was the harbinger of evil tidings regarding her son. The family of the proprietor did their best to calm her terror exhorting her to wait for an explanation.

their best to calm her terror exhorting her to wait for an explanation.

When writing to her son, she told him of what had happened, and was greatly relieved on receiving a reply assuring her of his well-being, but was astonished to learn that he perfectly remembered how, when on a holiday, he had written as described on a piece of wood and had idly thrown it into the sea from a rock near Bilbao. We all know the power of ocean currents, and need not be surprised at this piece of wood having been carried about for six months, but the marvelous, and, except for undoubted evidence, the incredible circumstance in this case is that this piece of wood, after its long drifting, should have been washed on the shore within a hundred yards of where the writer's mother lived, and that it should be picked up by one of his own family and taken home. Had any novelist dared to picture a message delivered as this was by means of an ocean current, every reader, and certainly every critic, would have denounced the outrageous demand on faith. And yet the apparently impossible actually occurred in Canna.

A Woman's Paper.

From The Fortnightly Review. We find a mass of matter equivalent in weight to about four times that contained in any massuline periodical, of which half at least is made up of dress advertisements, and of the remaining portion at least two-thirds are devoted to pictures of glorified millinery. glorified millinery. Here and there, sand-wiched between the sheets of new bonnets and the latest dresses, there is perhaps, for the sake of appearances, a little silly poem or a feeble story; but, broadly speaking, the whole journal is a pound of incense to be burned on the altar of vanity and contains no other idea than the idea of en-abling and inducing its readers to spend their time and money in the adornment of their person. I do not say that this should not be so; I merely ask how it is possible that it should be the case if men were re-ally engaged in a special probability. ally engaged in a social revolution and were inspired by social ideals of which we hear so much.

near so much.

Can it be that they lack the courage of their convictions? Surely not, when every platform and every review resounds with their utterance. The same is the case with theatrical affairs; increased attention and delight in which can hardly be considered a symptom of great and the considered as a symptom of great and great an delight in which can hardly be considered a symptom of greater moral earnestness. Moreover, it is undisputably the case that, at the very time when men are being challenged by women with respect to their moral backslidings, there are received in society more freely and intimately than was ever before the case women of whose reputation no doubt whatever can be entertained, if only they can plead the extenuating circumstances of being singer, dancer of actress.

Chased by a Lion.

From The National Review.

One of the post rider's horses fell sick and died on the road, so he left it and and died on the road, so he left it and walked on. After some time he became aware that he was being followed by a lion, which stopped when he stopped and went on when he went on, always keeping about the same distance behind him. Evidently it meets the same distance behind him. idently it meant to wait till night spring upon him. He knew that a few spring upon him. He knew that a few miles ahead was a deep drift in a river and on the opposite bank higher up was a farm. He went down the drift, put a large ant-heap between himself and the ilon, hastily stuck his stick in the ground and hung his hat on it, so that it would just show above the top of the ant-heap, and then, still keeping the mound between himself and the lion, rushed down into the water where the bank concealed him. Then he hurried up stream till he got to the farm. Next day the ground round the ant-heap was found torn up in all directions and the hat had been reduced to a pulp.

The Crow a Mouser.

From The Fortnightly Review. The bird was an old one, just knocked down with a charge of shot, and handed over in a dazed condition to my informant. He recovered from his wounds, but was always a very sedate bird. He had the run He recovered from his wounds, but was always a very sedate bird. He had the run of a large house, and was one day observed in a crouching attitude pressed tightly into the angle formed by the wall and floor. He had discovered that the place was infested by mice, and was watching a crevice. The instant that a mouse showed his head the crow had him in his beak, and would kill him by striking him with lightning rapidity two or three times on the floor, and then swallow him. From that time mouse-catching was the bird's sole occupation and amusement, and he went about the house in absolute silence and in the stealthy manner of a cat.

Private Letter of a French Woman. Her book lay on a rustic seat with his cane across it; his regiment badge had been transferred from its place on his breast to a spot as near Blanche's heart as possible; the corner of her handkerchief as possible; the corner of her handkerchief peeped out of his side pocket; the diamond ring worn on his little finger glistened on the third finger of her left hand; her King's Daughters' badge dangled from his watch chain; his penknife was in her hand and she was whittling a birch twig; her fan was in his hand and he was twirling it nervously; the lace of one of her tiny white shoes was tied man-fashion; a feather of her boa was thrust into the band of his broad brim.

North Carolina's Tax Returns Raleigh., N. C., July 20.—(Special.)—In interview with State Auditor Furman he said that according to information from returns made by counties the assessed values of real and personal property are holding up far better than was anticipated. At least 25 per cent reduction was expect-ed, but the failing off will be but little, if any.

In All the World There Is No Counterpart to Stanley.

FROM WORKHOUSE TO PARLIAMENT

A Cabin Boy on the Mississippi, the Greatest of African Explorers, an Adven-turer, a Pure Soldier of Fortune.

Henry M. Stanley has at last won a seat in the English house of commons. In all the parliament there will be no man with a career so picturesque and so checkered. In all the world today there is not Stanley's counterpart as an adventurer. Born in Wales, brought up in a workhouse, emigrating to America while in his teens, a cabin boy on the Mississippi, a private in the confederate army, an ensign in the federal navy, a reporter in Omaha, the finder of Livingstone, the rescuer of Emin



HENRY M. STANLEY.

Pasha, a bridegroom in Westminster Atbey, honored of the greatest of Great Britain's institutions, mobbed in the city whose "freedom" had been impressively presented to him, he finally lands in the house of commons, with a greater range of experiences than ever fell to the lot of any other man of the age.

Before being permitted to stand as a candidate, he had to become a naturalized subject of the queen, for it was held that he had lost citizenship in his mative country by serving in the American civil war. As he served on both sides in the war be tween the states, it is not certain whether it was as a confederate or a federal he be-came for a time an American. Stanley's election to parliament is the

realization of his ambition of the period of cakes and ale. He represents North Lambeth. A clever writer says that he has had his eye on parliament ever since his marriage with Miss Dorothy Tennant, That carried him into the most powerful "sat". He England the hilliont carried. "set" in England—the brilliant, cynical, but most practical group, of which Balfour is the exemplar. His sister-in-law, the her-oine of the "Dodo" book, is the wife of Herbert Asquith, the retiring liberal home secretary, so the Tennant family is represented among victors as well as among sented among victors as well as among vanquished. For of course Stanley is a conservative. That is one advantage of consistent American training, that it inspires the true patriot with a most profound respect for the old families of England. We have contributed ere this to the conservative side of the house of commons. Louis Jennings, after a long career as editor of The New York Times, drifted to England and suffered the inevitable change. The most determined, furious, talkative tory-more tory than the Howards or the Pagets-in the house of commons is that product of Brooklyn civilization, Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, brother of the young man whom Lady Burdett-Coutts took to her venerable besom-not, however, after the generous manner of the lady in "Gil Blas." His |voice-Sir Ellis's Brooklyn voice-is for colonial aggression, for the extension of the imperial government, for war with Russia at Cabul, with France on the Congo, with anybody anywhere who disputes or intends to dispute the sentiment that a Briton never, never is a slave. James O'Kelly is the exception in the rester of expatriated Americans in English politics. O'Kelly, like Stanley, was newspaper writer, explorer, dare-devil ad-venturer in Africa. He is not a tory. But then he has to spend a part of the year

in Ireland. to uphold those traditions which Englishmen (who profit by them) hold dear. He was beaten at North Lambeth in 1892, beatnd badly, too, with ballots-and eggs. But his mind was made up that he should sit in parliament. His eye was fixed on Wes ninster, and it is not an eye to be deniedlight gray, bold, flerce, piercing. Stanley would have made a good baseball player if he could agree with the umpire.

The cause of his unpopularity is not hard to guess. English principles of fair play atill survive. They manifested themselves n the treatment of the Cornell crew at Henley. Stanley's publications against Mafor Barttelot and his white companions on the excursion into "Darkest Africa" ex-cited a storm of haired for the adventurer among the people of England. What if a cannibal feast had been ordered as a con-tribution to the photograph album of an Erglish occuntry house? What if lust and murder, pillage and rapine attended th e of this ploneer of English civiliza-De mortuis Anglorum nil nisi bonum, and Stanley was put in the pillory not for his own sire—though he had enough of them—but for the sins of his enemies.

But it must be admitted that his unpopu larity is not restricted by geographical lines. His enemies are everywhere. Emin Pasha, good man, who shared none of Stanley's lust for glory, but was philanthrophist rather than explorer, hated, distrusted and even feared him. The companions of his youth find no word of favor for him. He is not admitted to the cam of the veteran correspondents Of the company whom he led on his last expedition into the horrors of Africa not over two were his friends after six months of the sort of adventure that binds the hearts of men in wedlock. It may be some dark quality in the man's nature which rais against him the hand of every man with whom he comes in touch or it may be that fierce, overbearing, obstinate-to-the-point of-bloodshed persistence that shows in every line of the bulky frame, coarse, heavy neck, square jaw, and blunt hands, and appears again in the singular daring of the

is widely disliked. That he has no reason to be courteous to a world that has given him no more than he has wrung from it, is apparent. He was a waif, a pauper's child, bred in a poorhouse. He was christened John Rowlands, but after coming to America as a cabin boy at fifteen, he took the name of the merchant who adopted him. When he was barely twenty he enlisted as a private in the confederate army. He was a simple adventurer even that earle was a simple adventurer even that ear-ly. He cared nothing under which flag he fought. His sword was like Dugald Dal-getty's. When taken prisoner he became a union man and enlisted in the navy,

where he rose to the rank of ensign.

Journalism, made feverish by the exploits of the Bennetts, attracted many ardent souls just after the war, and Stanley became a newspape writer—or rather a newspaper adventurer. Even to this day he is not quite able to conquer the subtle-

the force of a catapult in his In 1867 he was marching across Hancock and Custer and Hancock and Custer and i 'Wild Bill" Hickok on his can end of the same year he started is sinia with the British army. Late a hand in the troubles in Spain. reporter. In 1870 he took the "a —envied by every plodding to heme—that brought him everlas heme—that brought him everlashs. He was sent to find Livingstons in complishment of the mission was ageous as the journalistic motive is spired it. But the triumph deprine world of a picturesque reporter will ding one to the list of historical finders." Stanley became the expentite century. His achievements are miliar to the people of the world at own folk lore.

The period of his activity has the is married; he has grown stour;

The period of his activity has He is married; he has grown stout; he one of the noble band of the unwho dawdle in from the lobby a sound of the division bell. Whatever be thought of the benefits of his tions—whether the part opening of it fevered hell was worth the price of shed and pillage paid for it—his care an explorer ended dismally. If one the stories told by the survivors expedition of 1887 be true, there is evidence to make the world shudder evidence to make the world shudder suggestion of African exploration that is past. Stanley the explorar in the honorable member for North Lahas the floor.

Varying Rainfalls.

From The Gentleman's Magazine, Over parts of the great equatorial Over parts of the great equatorial of calms in the great oceans there is constant precipitation in heavy strain falling on the average about hours out of the twenty-four all the round. There are, however, some exceptions which qualify this broad statement. At the Island of Ascension two or three inches of rain fall in and there are numerous islands in the cific near the equator which are practiced in the cific near the equator which are practiced in the cific near the equator which are practiced in the cific near the equator which are practiced in the cific near the equator which are practiced in the cific near the equator which are practiced in the cific near the equator which are practiced in the cific near the equator which are the constitution of the constant in the cific near the exposed to which the most of the strength of the coars of the global their aridity to the fact that they are off from the influence of moist winhigh mountain chains. The chief of the global treatment of the coart of Peru. The off of the coart of Peru. The coart of Peru.

their aridity to the fact that they are off from the influence of moist wish high mountain chains. The chief of are upper Egypt, the Bahara, the Deem Gobi and the coast of Peru. The deplace in the world is probably that are Egypt between the two lower falls of Nile. Rain has never been known is there, and the inhabitants do not travelers who tell them that water on from the sky. The great trade wish the starting points of their paths at cause of drought and barrenness, but in they cross land at the termination of course they give out bounteous rain piles. The contrasts thus offered an striking. Thus, some parts of the accuracy in the starting points of the mortal ern Atlantic trade wind, do not exprise a shower for perhaps twenty years time; while the same wind, when it rest the coast of South America, product rainfall representing a depth of twenty of water a year.

Modern Humor.

From The Spectator.
The bad omen for modern humor the minds of so many humorists a state of habitual flux, and hard to distinguish between their grasp at feeling they want to surprise by a command their grasp of feeling with which want to contrast it. When Charles Is with his usual stammer, answered dense farmer who asked him how turnips were likely to yield, that he is posed that would depend on the bid legs of mutton, he realized at least asked by the stiff clay of that countrymand which he passed from it to his with which he passed from it to his with he was most accustomed to relia turing But the modern burlesquers whe fit were with execrable puns, show as maked either of the grotesquely limited mixthey want to strike a spark out of ore their own impatience with those mid Instead of the slight shock which we humor should always give, the commodern humorist only confuses you will be seen the strike as park out of ore their own impatience with those mid to distinguish between their grasp of

they want to strike a spark out of, of their own impatience with these minstead of the slight shock which humor should always give, the commodern humorist only confuses you a jumble of ideas from which no do sense of incongruity, nothing but a of incoherency emerges. Now, more wilderment drowns humor, Humor responly to a sharp sense of contrast, as effervescence between the alkall of had association and the keen acid of the morist's happy caprice.

association and the keen and of use morist's happy caprice.

When Dickens makes Mr. Weller, the describe his second wife's death in terminis usual coachman's metaphor, with that, though put on the brake, all we can be wretted. she went down hill wery fast, and the last pike at a quarter past six, hardly know which surprises us most conventionality of the old coachman's fessional phraseology, or the incomble inadequacy of its terms to the meshe desired to express. The humorist a have the strongest possible grasp of strict limitations of the minds he is ing upon, as well as of the surpise hing upon, as well as of the surpise hing upon. as well as of the surpise hing upon. ing upon, as well as of the surples he be tends to give them. It is usually the forms which fails; while it is just the forms which gives all the keenness to the latter

Demand for Ginseng.

From Chambers's Journal. So great is the demand for gineens China that the finest kinds command on canna that the finest kinds comma mous prices, the drug, according ity, selling at from \$6 to \$400 an Doubtless, its dearness contributes with such a peope as the Chinese its celebrity so high. The rich imandar is probably use it mainly pure estentation, as its cost puts it the reach of the common people. To meet the wants of the poorer pure osteniation, as its cost puts it the reach of the common people. To meet the wants of the poorer many other roots are substituted, it important of which is American iargely imported from the United This American ginseng is said to used in the domestic medicine of the to the west of the Alleghanies, it regarded by regular medical prac-as quite worthless.

Every Woman Should Read This To the Editor-Solely with a desire benefit my suffering sisters I will tell sone who will address me with stamp I was cured of diseases peculiar to my such as prolapsus, leucorrhoea, mental pression, indigestion, etc., after I spent all I had on doctors and medicine been given up to die. I want no me from any one and have nothing to sal MRS. H. P. STEVENS.

Waycross, G.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

STOCKS-The friends of Mr. and John 7. Stocks, Mr. and Mrs. 7. Stocks, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Stocks Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Stocks and W. H. Stocks, are invited to attend funeral of Mr. Porter Stocks at tersville, Ga, this afternoon o'clock. Train leaves carshed

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CHINA The Work of Days Slow

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AFTER CHINA

The Work of Development Is Necessarily Slow in Starting.

CONCESSIONS COME

Officials Demand Large Bribes for Their Influence at Court.

SHREWD AMERICANS ARE ON THE SPOT

Wesliby Chinamen, Except Those in Publie Life, Do Not Like To Display Their Weslth-Counterfeit Money Plenty.

Nasaski, Japan, via Victoria, July 5 .-(From a Staff Correspondent.)-When one gets back into a Japanese city, where the people are clean, the cities are clean, and he is surrounded by a wealth of neatness and picturesque scenery, he realizes the vast aperiority of Japan over China in all

Evidences of the honest administration of the government are seen and must be appreciated all over Japan. In China one is fronted on every side with evidences of the dishonesty of all things in China-that is of all government officers and the admiaistration of the government.

The Chinese merchant is to be excepted from this. No more honest class of business from this. No more honest class of business men lives than the Chinese merchant. His word is as good as his bond. If he orders goods from a foreigner for future delivery, matters not whether the price has gone or down-he takes them.

have seen the largest American concern In Shanghai accept a verbal order for \$20,000 of goods to come from America, and cable for the same without a contract of any sort. By the head of the house I was told that it never had a Chinese merchant to attempt to get out of a trade because goods happened to be quoted at a lower price on the day of delivery.

the day of delivery.

The Japanese merchants do this sometimes. The merchant class of Japan has not the reputation for business integrity of the Chinese merchant. By the foreign houses Japanese merchants, as a rule, are viewed with some little suspicion. All conjugies and the confidence of the confi tracts with them are made as binding as ible under treaty terms and laws. In China the official class is exactly the

contrary of the merchant class. The latter is of the strictest honesty and integrity; the ner thoroughly corrupt. The Opening of China.

Railroads must come to China in time, but the company that gets the concession will only do so through channels of bribery. man who does the work must bribe from bottom to top.

A New York friend of mine who has been

in China several months endeavoring to set railroad concessions, has butted up against demands for money at every turn. He wanted to meet and have a business in-terview with the viceroy of one of the provinces. He went to the taotai of a city in the province, and after a week's negotiation and formalities, the taotal agreed to bring about the meeting and espouse his cause for \$40,000, which offer, was, however rejected. The American afterwards got to the viceroy and may be in line to get the first

railroad concession.

I met an American in Shanghai who is attempting to get a franchise for an electric street railroad in that city. There is at present not an electric street railroad in China, though there are several in Japan. The Chinese merchants of Shanghai want it, but the English residents are fighting it. They compose the majority of the foreign residents of Shanghai and control the "settlement" government. They don't like what they term "yankee enterprise," American in question knows his business, and when railroad franchises are given out in China he will have his apron wet spread under the plum tree.

the distant future. But when it does come-when China is opened up to the full eign protection—it will prove a gold mine to the investors.

Open up China and it will be a wonderful field for investment, but it must first be properly opened and investors must have foreign protection of their property. The Chinese government cannot be depended

The Mandarins of China.

If they dared to there are hundreds of thousands of Chinamen who would avail hemselves of all the comforts of life. They would live in lordly style. But the great mass, of those who can afford it great mass, of those who can allore at dare not. So soon as an ordinary China-dare not. So soon as an ordinary Chinaman makes a display of wealth the man-darins find a pretext to assess him. To mandarin's demand he must produce. Therefore, if he has wealth he hides it and but few besides the mandarins make any display of wealth. They show theirs upon the favorite wife, whom they bedeck with gaudy and valuable jewels and dress in the rarest silks.

Chinese Money.

China is one of the few countries in the world without a money of the government.

All sorts and varieties of money is used in trade. For small transactions the most common is "cash." Cash is molded most common is "cash." Cash is moided coins of copper with a square hole in the center. It takes about 1,017 to make a dollar, and a dollar's worth of them weighs some eight pounds. That is the only genuine Chinese money, one-half of that you see is counterfeit.

The standard of value in China is the tael, or about an ounce of silver. Everything is priced in taels and in payment of a bill the silver is weighed out. The tael differs in value somewhat in different provinces. A Shanghai tael amounts to

provinces. A Shanghai tael amounts to about \$1.35 Mexican, or about 72 cents American money, as exchange is now

The Mexican silver dollar is the currency in general circulation, but one runs great risk in taking them, for there are thousands of counterfaits, and sweeter

thousands of counterfeits and sweated dollars in circulation.

There is also a British small silver coin, issued in Hong Kong, in circulation all over China, and in Canton there is a pro-vincial mint, which issues some small sil-ver coin, based upon the Mexican dollar standard.

The paper currency is the notes of the Hong Kong and Shanghai bank, an English bank concern, which rather has a monopoly. These notes are redeemable in silver at the bank concern. er at the bank.

This bank is largely a monopoly and the Shanghai branch of it manages to squeeze the unfortunate whose letter of credit is the unfortunate whose letter of credit is only cashable with them in the most approved shylock style. In the first place they squeeze you fearfully on exchange, and often, to get rid of Mexican silver dollars, cash your check in them and decline to give you paper currency.

The Yokohama branch, and that in Kobe, deal sourcely with you, but the Shanghal deal sourcely with your but the Shanghal

The Yokohama branch, and that in Kobe, deal squarely with you, but the Shanghai concern is to be avoided by the traveler who can get a letter of credit upon any other bank. It is little less than a highway robbery concern. There are other banks in every treaty port in the east, on which American banks issue letters of credit. The middle for the country will

which American banks issue letters of credit. The visitor to this country will do well, therefore, to avoid the Hong Kong and Shanghai bank. I waite from experience. With exchange varying less than 1 per cent between the two dates the Shanghai branch gave me 431 (Mexican) for a f50 check, while the Yokohama branch gave me 466 for a similar check.

Some Horrible Foods. It is a fact that dogs and cats and rats

and the flesh of horses and other animals, that have died from disease are consumed by the lower class of Chinese people. There are dog and cat restaurants in every city of China. The flesh of a black cat is considered a wholesome diet and a preventative against disease. Dogs are reared as articles of diet, and, in the pidgin English of the Chinese, are known as "ehow dogs." Indeed, in China the flesh of all animals is consumed. It matters not whether the

Indeed, in China the flesh of all animals is consumed. It matters not whether the horse, dog or cat has met his death at the hands of the butcher or has succumbed to disease, the flesh is greedily consumed by the poverty-stricken people. Food that would kill a European is eaten by them without ill effect.

In a restaurant in Shanghal a placard hangs in from of the dors are restaurant.

hangs in front of the door announcing that the flesh of black dogs and black cats that the fiesh of black dogs and black can can be served at a moment's notice. Chi-nese doctors in many instances recommend these articles of food for their supposed medicinal properties and that, doubtless prompts many people to partake of them.

The ordinary articles of diet in China are rice, vegetables and fish, though quantities of ducks and hops are raised and con-

A choice article of diet is lecuste fried in oil. Indeed, the Chinese eat anything containing nourishment for the body.

About the Missionaries.

It seems to be the popular thing for visitors and writers coming to the orient to criticise the missionaries. In coming over on the ship from America I heard all kinds of abuse and eriticism of missionaries. Among other stories were those that the Chinese laughed at them; that men came over her as missionaries who could not make a living at home in church work or any other kind of work, and were provided with handsome homes and lived in prince-

quantity of curios and things of value from the Chinese houses. Though not in the lighting, we reaped a small share of the material things of conquests I believe some of your people did the same." The American naval people, however, deny this, While several of our ships were about during all the fighting and after the taking of Port Arthur, neither American officers nor seamen availed themselves of topportunities for sathering relies from opportunities for gathering relics from deserted Chinese houses and shops. The Horrors of Chinese Warfare.

The Horrors of Chinese Warfare. During the Japanese attack upon Wel-Hai-Wel last February the Baltimore, our flagship, was at Chefoo, a few miles west. "While there," said one of the officers of the Baltimore, "we saw some horrible examples of Chinese brutality. When the Japanese began their attack upon Wel-Hai-Wei Chinese deserters from the forts commenced coming into Chefoo. The first five that arrived were beheaded immediately, and their heads, dripping with blood, were hung upon a gate at the entrance to the city by their queues as a warning to other deserters. But soon the deserters commenced coming in in hundreds—so many that it was impossible to capture and be-

that it was impossible to capture and be-head them—but for days those gory heads hung from the crossbar above the gate, to be viewed by all who came, and the heads and bodies of those beheaded were strewn about just outside the city to serve as a further warning to deserters.

Li Hung Chang. A young American woman in Shanghai, several years a resident of China, a woman who might be termed a politician and scholar, certainly a clever one, presented me with this brief essay in response to my request for an opinion from her upon Li Hung Chang. It is well put: "Exalted station has its triumphs and it



A STREET SCENE IN SHANGHAL

ly style, doing no good but enjoying themselves. The argument is also made that when missionaries of various denominations are here fighting one another the orientals mind is confused and he knows not to which to turn.

There may be truth in the latter. It is also true that there are a few men in mis-sionary work who discredit it. You find such in all professions. But there are good, true and brave men and women in the missions of China. I had reason to see evidences of their work. While it may be impossible to make a Christian man of a grown Chinaman the mission schools

o good work among the children. But above all things the missionaries deserve credit for their work in civilizing the heathen. The missionaries were the first people to make inroads into China. They have been the advance guard of civilization and trade. They have gone ahead, and many of them have met cruel death in their efforts to implant civilization and Christianity. It has been against them that the riots and uprisings in China have occurred. To protect them the foreign governments have many times interfered, and with each interference additional conces-sions to foreign trade have been forced upon China. But for them China would be a closed country today. I cannot speak of the amount of Christianity they have implanted in the heathens' breast, but the civilization of China today and the trade of China with the outside world are due to the work of the missionary who deserves credit for the same.

Of the work of the missionaries Dr. Young J. Allen, the president of the Anglo-Chinese college and a thirty-five year resident of China, put it this way to me: "In the first place," said he, "mission ries are the pioneers of all intellectual and moral progress. virtue of the extra territoriality

clause in our treaties China, Japan and other countries of the east are classed as nferiors and pupils of missionaries, from the first, particularly in China, have been called upon to teach them in colleges and schools and to translate books for them. To them the west is indebted for its knowledge of the east, while the east is indebted to them for all it knows of the west knows of the west.

"The missionary enterprise regarded exclusively as to its bearings upon the east, China especially, is the grandest of possible enterprises, and so far from any thought of failure the spirit of those engaged in it is being enlarged more and more to compass the magnitude of the labors involved

"The missionary spirit, rightly under-stood, is the spirit of heroism and conquest in the highest and best sense and strong in its patriotism in any country whose sons and daughters are made of such grit, or who can sympathize with and sustain such labors for the good of our common

humanity.
"As to the success of missionaries, particularly in China, it has advanced pari-passu with every other influence from the west, commerce for instance, and as commerce by a thousand new and better things is gradually substituting the old and effete things of the people, giving them glass for shells for lighting rooms, gas and electricity for illuminating instead of tallow

dips and pith wick lamps, clocks and watches for notched burning sticks or the clepsydra, water clock, etc., steamers for junks, rairoads and locomotives for wheelbarrows, etc.; so Christianity is instituting a thousand moral changes and expediting such a revolution in the thoughts and sense of the people as to make possible the best results of civilization considered in its fullest advantages. The missionary has had vastly more success in his labors-intellectual and moral—than the merchant, and converted almost a thousand to Christianity to where the merchant has induced one to adopt his ideas of business and in-troduce the systems of the west necessary to their realization. It is only recently merchants have had their eyes opened to the value of foreign trade, the establish-ment of better medes of transportation, the introduction of machinery and the improvement of and multiplication of manufactures, etc., and at the same time similar progress has begun to characterize missionary labors, for there are now more considered in the characterize missionary labors, for these which is any one sionary labors, for there are now more converts received into the church in any one year than for the first forty years of their history. If, therefore, missionaries in China are a failure, then is commerce, with all its advantages of being addressed to the cupidity of the money-loving Chinese, a far greater failure. But in truth neither one nor the other has been a failure, and as the one progresses the other will progress till eventually both shall have compassed the great country and the whole east, and the civilization and blessings of Christianity shall characterize the whole earth."

They Were Out for Material Things.

In Shanghal, the other day, a young British naval officer from one of the ships in that port, told me some interesting sipries about experiences in the late war.

"Our naval vessels," said he, "followed the Jap ships wherever they went and we saw what fighting there was. We were right in it in other respects, too. When Port Arthur was taken our officers and men did their shere of looting and got any They Were Out for Material Things.

misfortunes and this is emphasized in the changing fortunes of the Viceroy Li Hung

"One short year ago he was the most owe short year ago he was the most powerful of Asiatic satraps, and to almost unlimited prerogatives of office was added the influence of vast possessions. The lat-ter enabled the viceroy to penetrate sources of opposition impenetrable to official in-fluence, and being practically the ruler of China, the few who opposed each combi-China, the few who opposed each comb nation of power were invariably delivered, as the result of the unequal contest, either to the headsman or to a life of ruined fortunes, and without hope. Now that the star of Li Hung Chang is waning and old age denies the energy necessary to new en-counters, there will be many to charge responsibilities undischarged and duties unperformed. But neither misfortunes nor old age, although they come together, should exempt from praise or censure those whose opportunities have been great for good or evil. The condition of China today is what the influence of Li Hung Chang has made it, and while it is more pleasant to defend than to accuse, justice is never

to defend than to accuse, justice is faltered by sympathy in her plea for truth.

It is only natural that public opinion in China should hold Li Hung Chang response. na. Since the genius of Gordon placed the vicercy behind the throne with power that governed the throne, the lines in which China has moved were marked and the

movements directed by him.

"So, when war was declared against Japan it was legical to reason that it was not averse to the intentions of Li Hung Chang. It was logical to conclude that the navy of which he was accustomed to boast and display in Aslatic waters, and the large sums that were charged against China as expenditures for improved arms and ammunition were not preparations for holiday show, but beneath the surface of peace was a current of warlike purposes: and when war did come it was not unreasonable for his countrymen to say that he new of it and was prepared for it when reverses came it was equally as nat-ural for them to say, 'thou art responsible.' The close observer of events in China will concede that Li Hung Chang may have been deceived as to the true preparations of China for the war, but the ability and means to know cannot successfully defend itself nor extenuate its faults behind such a shield, and certainly the defense cannot be admitted when those intrusted by the viceroy grew rich under his eye without the opportunity except by speculations in

government contracts. "The facts here generally observed were the potent arguments which revived the op-position of the enemies of Li Hung Chang and made it influential at court, where his nfluence, so long dominant, failed longer to direct.

"Then followed the deprivation of honors. So kong as the victori-ous advance of the Japanese army could be concealed from the cen-tral government the honors of the viceroy were not disturbed, but when the foot of Japanese soldiers pressed the soil of China that fact awakened even the foreign office at Peking, and as victory after victory was achieved by Japanese arms, so the viceroy was stripped of honor after honor until it appeared that his life, his fortune and his name would be required to satiate the incensed disappointment of his countrymen, Hope for Chins in the field of war was abandoned and the great empire of Asia bent her knee in suppliance before Japan. Only peace now was thought of. The navy of China was destroyed; her strong places were in the hands of the enemy; her soldiers had fied in disgrace from every field, and it was not peace alone but the terms of peace Japan would grant. There is a mockery in fate, I have looked on There is a mockey in face, I have looked on as the step from absolute power to absolute humility was taken. It has been my lot to witness greatness hurled from its pedestal with the added humiliation of being a suppliant; to see the ambition of a long life skattered without the youth to collect a single fragment.

single fragment,
"The honors of Li Hung Chang were restored, and he was sent to Japan to sue
for peace, a fate so cruel it seems, but still
logical, for who so proper to make peace
as he who might have preserved peace.
"The reflections of the viceroy while on the
voyage will propably remain locked in his

"The reflections of the viceroy while on the voyage will probably remain locked in his own bosom. It was all night-time with him, and doubtless many were the regrets that, whena t the height of power, he did not soar to nobler ends than power.

"The terms of the treaty are known to the world. They are sufficiently humiliating, but Japan was familiar with the history of China.

"The viceroy still wears his honors, but the enjoyment is not believed secure. There is no prestige in the treaty he negotiated. The terms read as if dictated by Japan to Ghina, and, in the face of all, his honors must mock him, apparitions to frighten away every memory of a past triumph, and Banquo-like to haunt every thought. In the treaty Japan says to China: You must pay the expenses incurred by me in In the treaty Japan says to China: You must pay the expenses incurred by me in defeating you; that the most beautiful island you possess must be ceded; that your great naval station must remain in my possession; that you must surrender all control over your subjects in my territory, but I am to have absolute control over my subjects in your territory, and to all China assents through La Hung Chang. Then

Japan, having in view a more progressive policy, demands and secures the opening of several new ports by China and other privileges in favor of a more liberal commerce. Whether these changes—this reverse—will cause China to awake is the problem which coming events must solve. Today the indications are not favorable, and it appears as if China has been aroused only to go to sleep again."

Will China Awake?

Whether or not China will awake is an

Whether or not China will awake is an interesting question. It is true Japan has forced her to throw open several new ports but whether the government will prevent the building of railroads to the interior the building of railroads to the interior cities is an unsolved problem. Without such foreign protection as foreign business interests in the treaty ports have, without jurisdiction in the consular courts, no foreign capital can afford to invest in anything in China. But with proper protection railroads penetrating the interior of China from Shanghai, or, indeed, from any of the larger ports would prove profitable investments. Within an arc with a hundred mile radius, describing a half circle from Shanghai, there are more than ten million people. The country is as flat cle from Shanghal, there are more after ten million people. The country is as flat as a floor. Rallroad building would be comparatively a simple matter. The great-est expense would be in the rails. Under proper protection it would be a profitable investment, but it will take treaty revision

to get proper protection.

It is unfortunate that Japan did not extend the terms of her treaty for the open-ing up of all China. Had it been so other countries would have come in under the favored nation clause.

It may be, however, that the vigorous action of the new French minister at Peking will lead to a new treaty. Ourraged at the anti-missionary riots up the Yangtse river he has sent four gun boats to Chun-kiang to demand satisfaction or bombard the city. It takes such action as this to the Chinese mandarins to terms and it may be that this same minister will force a new treaty upon the Chinese gov-ernment that will give French subjects the right to acquire property in any part of China, the same when acquired to come under the jurisdiction of the French con-

ular courts.

Through just such action were the present treatles brought about. These treatles give foreign governments control over the property and persons of their citizens at the treaty ports. In these there are now many manufactories, all profitable. When all of China is thrown open there will be an almost limitless field for profitable in-vestment—especially if the great western nations remain on a gold basis.

E. W. BARRETT.

Attention, Fourth Georgia Survivors! The Survivors' Association of the Fourth Georgia Regiment will hold its annual re-union at Albany, Ga., on Wednesday, July

All the railroads will give a rate of 4 cents per mile (certificate plan), provided as many as fifty—members and their families included—are present at the meeting holding certificates. The importance of a full attendance is therefore apparent, as full fare will be demanded both ways unless the requisite number attend. When you buy your ticket to Albany be sure to ask for a certificate. Members will be expected to reach Albany by 3:30 o'clock on the afternoon of the 23d of July.

It is hoped that every member of the Fourth Georgia regiment will be present, and that each one will bring with him one or more members of his family. The proverbial hospitality of the good people of Albany is a guarantée of a hearty welcome, and each individual member of the association will be made to feel that he is an honored guest.

2t sat sun All the railroads will give a rate of 4

2t sat sun

IT'S NO HUMBUG.

Our Doors Will Soon Be Closed to Business.

No other store can be procured, therefore every dollar's worth of

In our House have got to go at whatever price they will bring. We have a thousand and one things that you will soon need, if not today. Why not take advantage of this great sale and

100 TO 1,000 PER CENT.

T. N. WINSLOW, 28 Whitehall Street.



DECATUR In Summer people had better take care of health. How often one at the seashore and mountains is taken sick in some manner No doctor about, no drug store near-noth-RNER ing to allay the pain. We have prepared the most useful article we know of-a handy medicine case, 4 in. deep, 7 in. long Medicines, and 1 in. thick, which contains a sufficient supply of chloroform, ammonia, balsam, spirit of nitre, laudanum, camphor, cholera mixture, paregoric, mustard plaster, cathar-WHOLESALE tic pills, quinine pills, and sticking plaster. Price, \$2. Better prepare for emergencies Patent now than wait until illness suggests it, for then it may be too late. What's the matter with keeping one of these cases in your trunk, whether you are at home or abroad? Drugs, JACOBS' PHARMACY. Cor. Peachtree and Decatur Streets. Everything retailed at wholesale prices.

ESALE Medicines PRICES. PHARMACY and CORNER **Toilet Articles** PEACHTREE AND DECATUR.

87 AND 89 PEACHTREE ST.,



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CUT PRICES

\$25.00 SUIT.

Now is your opportunity to furnish your home with little money. "I WON'T DO A THING" next week but "CUT PRICES" just for fun and money. See my goods, get my prices, I get your trade. See! I have bought right and will soll sick the prices.



87 AND 89 PEACHTREE ST

right and will sell right. It is your own loss if you fail to trade with me.



It Not Only Killed Wylle, but Led to the Arrest of a Man

WHO IS NOW CHARGED WITH MURDER

Curious String of Circumstances That Led to the Arrest.

A DEMENTED YOUTH IS ACCUSED

Bave He Did Not Like the Dead Watch man, but Did Not Kill Him. The Developments.

Two men have been arrested for the murder of B. H. Wylie, the Old Dominion Guano Company watchman, who was found dead on the railroad track within a few feet of the warehouse of the guano company about 9:10 o'clock Friday night. Both men were arrested on suspicion, there being certain circumstances that seemed to the officers to make it appear that one of the men is guilty of the crime. The men were arrested by Chief Verner and County Officers Bradley, Turner Poole.

The prisoners are Joe Williams, white a son of the superintendent of the Old Dominion guano factory, Mr. D. L. Williams, and Ed Neison, a negro in the employ of the Furnan Farming Implement Company in the capacity of night watchman. Joe Williams is a demented white boy nineteen years old. The circumstantial evidence against him is considered very

strong. Yesterday's Constitution contained an ac count of the murder of Watchman Wylie while going his rounds. The watchman was riddled with shot fired from a gun in the hands of an assassin while walking along the platform of the factory next to a sidetrack. A gunshot was heard by several men in the vicinity, but no investigation was made for ten or fifteen minutes, when Watchman Wylle was found dead on the railroad tracks about thirty yards from the spot where he is supposed to have been shot.

Started on His Hourly Trip. The watchman left the engine room of the guano factory in the south end of the building at exactly 9 o'clock, starting on his usual hourly trip around the buildings

and property of the company. Key No. 7 is the last one on the railroad side of the building and is almost at the end of the building on the north end. A few feet from this key the building ends and it was at the corner of the building the murderer is supposed to have stood when he fired the fatal shot. building makes a sharp turn and it is thought that the assassin stood behind the corner until his victim came nearly up to the last key a few feet away and then stepped out and fired the murderous shot ended the life of the faithful watch-

Williams lives a short distance up the track toward East Point. Just across the tracks is a big cornfield and beyond that field, near the boy's house, is a watermelon patch. Officers traced a man's tracks from the edge of the cornfield just across the track from where the watchman was found through the cornfield and watermelon patch right up to within a few yards of Williams's house, where the tracks were lost in the grass around the house. The were identical to those made by Williams when he was led through the fields by Officer Bradley an hour after his arrest yesterday morning. If Williams is the guilty man he evidently ran across the shot and entered the cornfield, making his way home through it and the watermelon patch rather than go straight up the railread or wagon road, where he would have been likely to have met some person.

Found by a Negro Workman. When the watchman failed to return to the engine room at the usual time Firman, a negro employed about the engine room, set out to make an investiga-tion and found Wylie's body. He com-menced yelling loudly and by his screams attracted the attention of the workmen inside of the building, who quickly ran out. One of the negroes ran as fast he could to the house of Superintendent

Williams and gave the alarm All Retired Except Joe. Mr. Williams and his family had re tired, with the exception of the demented boy Joe, who was found lying across his bed with his clothes on, presumably readbed with his clothes on, presumably reading a paper. He was called from the room and told of the murder, and he and his father and others started for the scene of the murder. Joe Williams acted in no way that attracted any suspicion toward him during the night, and those who were called to the factory by the shouts of the men and in response to messenger calls passed several hours in perfect freedom of any suspicion of any one, When Mr. Boyles, the day engineer, arrived and learned of the murder and began thinking of the incidents of the day that had passed, it suddenly occurred to him that he had been told of a disturbance at the house of Ed Nelson, the negro who was later arrested in which Mr. Wylie had taken the part of peacemaker. Mr. Wylie had told him that Nelson, who lived in a few yards of the watchman's house, had a disagreemen with his wife's sister about noon, and that the negro beat the woman pretty badly, until he was stopped by the watchman, who heard the woman's screams while sitting in his room. He went to the negro's house and ordered the latter to stop beating the woman, which the negro did. Later in the day the negro was arrested by Marshal Ware, of East Point, for beating the wo-man. Nothing more was thought of the affair until it occurred to Mr. Boyles that the negro might have murdered the watch-man for the interference in his family af-

The Negro Arrested at Work. The officers were informed of the sus-picion of Mr. Boyles and they went to the Furman factory, where Nelson was employed as night watchman. When they ar rived they found the negro at his work and arrested him without difficulty. The darky was apparently greatly surprised and pro-tested his innocence of the crime, claim-ing that he was at his home near by from out 8 o'clock until near 12 o'clock, when he started to his work. He goes on duty every night at 12 o'clock. John West, an old negro man, had seen and walked down the railroad tracks with Nelson from East Point after 8 o'clock, which was a short time previous to the murder. The old man said that Nelson did not have a gun, however. Nelson claimed that he had however. nothing in the world against Mr. Wylie

The Gun Wad an Important Clew. Yesterday morning during the investiga-tion of the murder by Coroner Paden, it was brought out that several pieces of cartridge shell wadding had been picked up spot where the watchman is at the spot where the watchman is be-lieved to have been shot. The wadding was apparently new and one outer piece bore the inscription of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company. The wadding was numbered "12," and contained the words and letters, "U. M. C. Co. New Club No. 12, Loaded by U. M. C. Co. 3\%." The introduction of the wad described at once caused inquiry to be made in East Point

and would not have harmed him for any-

as to whether cartridge shells of the de-

Williams's Brother Bought Shells. It was learned that Friday about noon the little brother of Joe Williams entered the store of Lyle & Francis, in East Point, and said that he wanted half a dozen cartridges for a No. 12 bore shotgun. The boy was given the cartridge shells and he returned home with them. Learning this, the officers went to the boy's house and there found and placed him under arrest, the fact that he had bought cartridge shells of the identical kind that it was known that the wad came from which was found on the platform exciting the suspicions, of the officers that Williams was the guilty party. A search of the house was made for a gun and cartridge shells, and the boy was asked to produce the lat-ter. He brought in four of the bright, new cartridges that had been purchased Friday by his brother and explained that he had cut one of the six to pieces to ascertain its contents. He could offer no explanation as to what had become of the sixth shell, and it was that fact that seemed to fasten the crime more and more on the boy. The boy's father brought in the gun which the boy is supposed to have used, the cartridge shells being found to fit it. It is said that the gun was found in the orchard near the boy's house early yesterday morning, but the statement could not be verified. The boy's father brought it from upstairs when it was asked for by the officers. He said that if it had been re moved from its accustomed place during the night he did not know it.

The Foot Prints Identified. Officer Bradley took charge of the boy when the facts stated were learned and carried him to the guano factory, and, without letting the boy know his object, walked him through the fields, following the tracks that the officer had found. It was seen that the tracks were identical, the foot prints being plain and clear out in the soft dirt. When that circumstance was connected with those in connection with the gun and the cartridge shells and queer actions of the boy the officers almost gave up the theory that the negro had committed the crime and placed it on the white boy, both being held and brought to

the city together, however. Williams Was Demented. Investigation of the murder by a Constitution reporter at and near East Point and the guano factory yesterday after-noon elicited the fact that for about two months Joe Williams has been sick and weak. He has been deranged, and during the time mentioned has engaged in many freakish and unusual things. His mind at times has been seriously unbalanced, and while he has not at any time been what might be termed a maniac, he has been considered irresponsible and dangerous. He walked about the locality of home in an aimless sort of way. On one occasion he and a boy named Scott decided to go to Montgomery and the two walked down the Atlanta and West Point railroad as for as Newnan, when Williams suddenly changed his mind and the two returned to East Point on a train. On another occasion he started to Macon and was accompanied by Roby Moore; a son of ex-Mayor Moore, of East Point, as far as Hapeville, Roby accompanying the boy to humor him, knowing his condition. When the two reached Hapeville Roby succeeded in persuading Williams to re-turn to his home and the two came back up the road together. During the walk Williams talked in an irresponsible manner and pictured to his companion all kinds of things unimaginable to a sane person. He talked aimlessly and imagined that he was in sight of all kinds of devils and things calculated to scare the average person. Williams's condition become known everybody in the vicinity of East Po and he was humored at every hand. At

times he appeared to be sound in mind. This May Explain the Murder. It seems that about two months ago Wil-liams's condition and sickness necessitated his quitting his work at the factory and since that time the boy has remained about town and his home when not off on a jaunt of the kind mentioned. It was said yesterday that on Thursday night Williams to the guano factory, and while there, spoke of returning to work. When employed at the factory he worked at night Watchman Wylie, and it was said that when the boy made the remark that he intended to return to work the watchman raised some objection and said that he could not work under him. The boy apparently left the factory displeased and that circum stance was offered by some yesterday as an explanation of the murder.

Admits That He Didn't Like Wylle. The boy was closely questioned by a Conpot platform in East Point, waiting for a train to be brought into the city, and he admitted that he did not like Mr. Wylie, declining to give any particular reason for his dislike, however. He said that he just didn't like Mr. Wylie's ways, admitting that he had had a dispute with him sometime Williams said that he walked in the fields Friday night and admitted that he had not been to bed when the negro came and notified his father of the murder of Mr.

When Officer Bradley, who had charge of Williams, told him that he would have to be put in jail, Williams said that he didn't care for that. He had just as soon be in jail as out of it, he said. The boy talked in a disconnected and rambling manner throughout the day, and no satisfaction

could be got from him. What Williams's Father Says. The boy's father, Mr. D. L. Williams, su-perintendent of the Old Dominion Guand factory, was seen while at his work at the factory in the afternoon. He was greatly agitated and talked very little of the murder of Mr. Wylie or of his son. He said that his son had been unbalanced mentally for netime, and that if he left the house Friday night, he did not know it. He knew of no reason why the boy should have com mitted the crime, if he did commit it.

Will Be Buried Today. Wylie's body was removed to his residence about a quarter of a mile from the factory, where it was prepared for burial today by C. H. Swift, the undertaker. Wylie's mothand his two children came up from Newnan, where they had gone two or three days ago on a visit. Mrs. Ragsdale, who resides on Cooper street, who is a sister of the dead man, was notified early yesterday morning and she went at once to East Point and then to her dead brother's house nearby. Other relatives arrived during the day and yesterday afternoon it was decided to bury the dead man at Flat Rock burial gre a few miles below East Point, at 2 o'clock

Wylie has been in the service of the Old Dominion Guano Company for about two years, and was always reliable and efficien in the performance of his duties. He was : man liked by all his friends and acquain ances, numbering both by the scores. His

wife died last May. The Boy Considered Irresponsible. Watchman Wylie was well and favorably known in and around East Point, and the news of his cruel murder was received with great indignation and excitement by the people of that place. They at first felt very bitter against the negro, but as each addi tional fact or circumstance pointing to the guilt of Williams was brought out during the day, the people began to change their opinion and placed the responsibility on the demented youth. Few could be found but who said that the boy was irresponsible,

his mental derangement being widely known and talked about in the community. The Inquest Not Concluded. Coroner Paden went down to East Poir; early yesterday morning and spent most of the day there and at the guano factory, where the inquest over the dead man was begun but not concluded. Little information could be obtained, and after several hours' deliberation the coroner adjourned the session of his jury until Monday efter-

noon at 3 o'clock, when it will meet and

county officers Chief Verner, Bradley, Turner and Poole, who worked on the case all night Friday night and yesterday, trac-ed every clew, and circumstance to its final culmination, and they worked the case to the satisfaction of the community. The offi-cers will continue their investigation of the murder until every possible circumstance or clew is run down and until it is known that the murderer is behind the bars.

SUNDAY SHAVES.

There Are Some Barbers Who Do Not Want the Change.

Sunday hours for barber shops are now attracting the attention of the tonsorial artists of the city and the growers of beards who do not like the Saturday night shave. Ten years ago the council passed an or-dinance prohibiting barber shops from keeping open on Sunday, and since then there have been no Sunday shaves in At-lanta except those given on the quiet or taken by the man who shaved himself.

The law when it was passed was made because the barbers themselves asked for t. Before the shops were closed on Sunday it was the custom to keep open Saturday night until 12 o'clock and then to open early Sunday morning and remain open until about noon on that day. It was long hours for the barbers, and nearly every one in the city joined in a petition to the general council for a Sunday closing. Mr. Beatle was then a member of the council from the third ward, and became the champion of the cause and the law was passed and has since been in effect. Nothing was thought of a change until within the past few days, when the reti-tion was originated and started around among the barbers for the change. It was signed by quite a number of the proprie tors of the shops and will be presented to the general council at the next receting. But when the paper goes in there will be one opposing the Sunday opening, and it will be signed by some of the leading barbers of the city.

"We don't want the law changed," said Bob Steele, who is one of the oldest and best known barbers in the city, "and we ain't going to have it changed if we can help it. Those who are seeking to have it changed are what may be called exposite changed are what may be called exposition barbers, and if they get it they won't be here a month after the exposition is over. The white people of this city know what a time we had to get soper barbers when the men had to work all day Satur-day and until midnight and then get at it Sunday morning again. The people of Atlanta are a church-going lot and they have and not expect one on Sunday. Let the law stay where it is and give us a cleance for the one day's rest, anyhow. We who are opposed to it are going to send a petition to the council against it, and if the council passes it we are going to the mayor and ask him to veto it. We think that we have some rights as well as the few who want the shops open on Sunday. I know if it was left to the say of the good people of Atlanta the shaving would be done on Saturday night, as it now is, or not till the next Monday. I am willing to say that within thirty days after the exposition is over there will not be half as many shops in Atlanta as there are now. None of the 15-cent shops that I know of, those patronized by the best people of the city, want Sunday hours. It is only the 10-cent shops and those that have come in since the ex-position has shown up."

GOVERNOR ATKINSON IS UP. He Will Soon Be Able To Resume His

Official Duties. Five weeks ago this afternoon Governor

Atkinson was stricken with appendicitis, and for many days, after the operation was performed, his life hung by a slender Today he is able to walk about the room

in which he has been a prisoner for so many weeks.

Like a child beginning to walk for the

first time, the governor has found it diffi-cult, through weakness and a long siege of confinement to his bed in the sanitari um, to get about without the danger, or at least the dread, of falling. He is rapidly regaining strength and will soon be fully restored to his usual health.

If the physicians, anticipating his cager-

ness to leave the sanitar.um, had not instructed him to remain within doors the governor in all probability would be ready to return to the capitol tomorrow. It would be unwise for him to resume work too early, and perhaps the consequences

would be serious if not fatal. Walking about the room in which he had vanquished the disease from which at length well nigh recovered proved very pleasant exercise to Georgia's chief executive yesterday afternoon and he en-joyed it thoroughly.

It is likely that he will bid farewell to the sanitarium today or tomorrow and re-turn to the executive mansion. The gov-ernor will leave for Warm Springs as soon as he can stand the trip. as he can stand the trip.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Veterans!
Important called meeting of Acampa Confederate Veterans, Might, at the Gate City Guard armocommemorate the battle of July 22d to take steps toward marking out the At-lanta battlefields. By order CLEMENT A. EVANS, Commander. E. G. MOORE, Secreary.

FOR RENT- Houses, Cottages, etc. D. Morrison, 47 E. Hunter St.

FOR RENT

By John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, 50 N. Broad Street. 50 N. Broad Street.

5-r. h., 86 yenkins.

7-r. h., Inman Park, Wylly street. 18 00

5-r. h., 133 Waterhouse.

10 00

5-r. h., 28 Walker

77 50

6-r. h. and store, 226 Simpson.

25 00

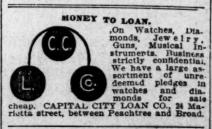
7-r. h., 48 Brotherton.

25 00

9-r. h., 15 W. Ga. ave.

20 Angler ave.

30 M h. 15 W. Ga. ave.
h. 209 Angler ave.
h. Piedmont, near Pine.
h. 34 Capitol avenue.
h. 1006 Marietta.
h. 1006 Marietta.
h. and store, 65 Rawson.
h. 116 Edgewood avenue.
2 h. 45 Peters.
h. 30 Simpson (2 servants' rooms) 2
h. 80 Walton.
h. 69 Auburn.
7 merce average avenue.
3 merce avenue.
7 merce avenue We move all parties renting from us absolutely free of cost.



COLLECTIONS SEND YOUR past due notes, Tolleson, rooms 11 and 22, second floor, Inman Bldg.. Atlants, Ga. If he cannot collect them they are not worth any further consideration. Give him a trial

FOR RENT-14-room house, near in; furnished. Would let to some one to manage for me. Ill health the motive. Address J. J., care Constitution.

FOR RENT-Furnished Houses

FOR RENT-Right party can rent furnished if desired, my ten-room residence on south side; modern improvements; four rooms 16x16, two car lines, five minutes from center of city; delightful large lot, fine shade; school and church convenient; rent cheap; prefer to let to family with no small children. Address Business, care Chief Fire Department.

FOR RENT-Houses, Cottages, Etc. FOR RENT—\$20, 7 room house, gas, well and waterworks; stable, buggy and coal house. Apply No. 185 Forest avenue.

HOTEL FOR RENT-A new, neat, clean hotel property, containing 20 rooms, with all modern conveniences, will be completed and for rent in a few days. George S. May, 115 West Mitchell street. FOR RENT-11-room house three blocks from postoffice. Some furniture to sell tenant. Board for one person taken as part payment. Don't reply unless you have money and mean business. E. G. O., care Constitution.

FOR RENT-6-room house, large lot, \$16.50, Apply 453 Woodward avenue. J. K. Polk. FOR RENT-Brick residence near in, with all modern improvements; 99 Capitol av-enue. Rent very reasonable to a good tenant for 12 months. Apply to John A.

FOR RENT—A four-room cottage on Gordon street, junction Lucille avenue, West End; rent low to an acceptable, prompt-paying tenant. Apply 7 Exchange place, Cherokee Marble and Granite works. FOR RENT-New 8-room house, north side all modern conveniences, \$30. Apply 18 Forest ave. for keys.

FOR RENT—Call to see our rent list Monday, if you want a store or a large or a small dwelling. Give us your houses to rent if they are vacant. R. A. Johnson & Milledge, 23½ Marietta st. FOR RENT-To acceptable tenant, ten-room house with store; close in. Apply to Dr. Tucker, 16 North Broad st.

FOR RENT—A splendid brick residence with all modern improvements, nearly new, close in, on car line; rent very reasonable. Apply to Fitten-Thompson Hardware Co. julys-tr-sod

ROOMS FOR RENT.

FOR RENT-Three connecting rooms, Cooper st., block from Whitehall; excel-lent neighborhood, gas and water. "R.," care Constitution.

FOR RENT-Two large connected front rooms, water, gas and bath; good neigh-borhood. Apply 41 West Fair Street. FOR RENT—Four choice connecting rooms nicely papered; nice locality on street car line; water and gas; large bath room; cheap to the right parties. 221 S.

Forsyth.

FOR RENT—A flat of 4 or 5 lovely rooms on first floor, for light housekeeping with a private family in a desirable locality. 233 Courtland street.

FOR RENT-To parties without children, three rooms; gas, water and bath: close in; 63 Bartow street, between Walton and Luckie.

FOR RENT-Two connecting front rooms second floor. Gas, water, bath, etc. No children. Lennox, care Constitution. FOR RENT-Two front rooms over M. Rich & Bros.'s store; finest location in At-Rich & Bros.'s store; fin lanta. Apply in store. FOR RENT-Nicely furnished front room

to gentleman and wife without child 57 Pulliam street. FOR RENT-Furnished Rooms. FORRENT—Two nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen in rear of Aragon hotel, 135 Ivy street.

FOR RENT—One or two convenient, fur-nished rooms, on car line; apply at 250 Hilhard st., near Highland avenue. FOR RENT-Three newly furnished rooms single or en suite, at 46 Luckie st.

TWO choice rooms, with or without board all improvements, northern cooking, two blocks from Peachtree street. 64 Wil-liams street, corner West Baker.

FOR RENT-Unfurnished Rooms. ONE LARGE or two small unfurnished rooms, location near Forest avenue or Courtland street. References exchanged.

FOR REVI-Mannilanonne FOR RENT—Office space, plenty of room and choice in every respect. Apply 27 and 28 Grant building.

ONE LARGE beautiful front office, 50x50 feet, for rent in the Grand. Apply at room 500.

FOOR BOO.

FOOR RENT—A nice, new store at Simpson street crossing, splendid stand for a restaurant. Also a small store same place, suitable for a barber shop. Inquire of S. Marion, 331 Marietta street.

Sirkin, the Tailor.

CLOTHING CUT and made to order, clean-ed, pressed, dyed, repaired; lowest prices; best work; mall orders promptly attend-ed to. 44 East Alabama street, under BOOKS FOR SALE.

GAVAN SCHOOL BOOK CO.—Cash paid for school books used in any county in Georgia; call or address us. 41 Peach-tree. FOR SALE-Bicycles.

I HAVE A LIMITED number of strictly high grade bicycles that I can sell at wholesale prices during this week. C. E. Pucharan, 22 East Alabama street.

WANTED-To Exchange WANTED—Want to sell real estate for lumber. T. A. Shelton, 70 W. Mitchell St., Atlanta, Ga.

HAVE YOU ANYTHING to exchange? I mean anything from a brass horn to a suit of furniture. I want to get rid of a piano, typewriter, bicycle, scholarship, gun, buggy, kodak, desk, etc. Write R. Lee Sharpe, Carrollton, Ga. "I pay post-WANTED—To trade good Columbia bicycle for typewriter. Would give or take boot. Address Writer, care Constitution.

W EWILL take in exchange on plane of your own selection from our stock a good horse and buggy. Phillips & Crew Co.

G. W. ADAIR. STOCKS FOR SALE—On the first Tuesday in August, before the courthouse door, I will sell 18 and 63-100 shayes of Central bank block stock, Administrator's sale. Don't miss it. G. W. Adair.

GASOLINE. GASOLINE and headlight oil in five gallon quantities, delivered in any part of the city on short notice; drop a postal or telephone 1508. H. D. Harris, 95 North Boulevard.

WANTED-Houses.

WANTED—I want to rent a central house, 8 to 15 rooms. Address for two weeks, "Central," Constitution office.

For Rent by J. Henly Smith, No. 12

For Rent by J. Henly Smith, No. 12
W. Alabama Street, Hillyer Building—Telephone 225.

Beautiful 7-room residence two miles from passenger depot; fine shade; superior neighborhood.

4-room cottage on street car line; superior brick store and basement for wholesale produce or groceries; close in.

Offices and large workshop for manufacturing or machinery; very near center.

Superior coal and lumber yard.

7-room residence; north side; lst September.

New 8-room residence, West End, Ist September; gas water and bath.

New brick corner store, W. Mitchell.

25-acre farm, five miles; south side.

Two 7-room cottages, West End, for boarders.

For Rent by C. H. Girardeau, 8 Wall Street, Kimball House

, 143 Capitol avenue.. A h., 32 Capitol avenue
h., 23 Cooper street...
h., 87 Orange street...
h., 281 Hilliard street.
h., 28 Hood street...
h., 131 Simpson street...
h., 529 Pulliam street.
h., 91 Hood street...
h., 324 Rawson street...
h., 325 Rawson street...

MONEY TO LOAN.

6 PER CENT MONEY on residence loans, we years, semi-annual interest; also ponthly payment loans. Building and loan stock and purchase money notes wanted. R. H. Jones, 45 Marietta street.

RILEY-GRANT COMPANY negotiates loans at 6 and 7 per cent on improved real estate; special facilities for handling large loans. 28 South Broad street, jan12 1y

MONEY LOANED in any amount; one to twelve months' time; good notes bought; no delay. Moody Loan and Banking Co.. Gould building, rooms 710, 711, 712, 713 and 714. and 714

ON ALL VALUABLES, diamonds, jewelry, etc.; liberal and confidential. Henry H. Schaul, 66 Decatur street, near Pryor feb20 6m

without REAL ESTATE you can bor-row waat money you want from Atlanta Discount Company. Office No. 20 Gate City bank building. Jos. N. Moody, Cash-City bank building.

8 BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgage lo on property in or near Atlanta, Ga. aprill3-6m

WE NEGOTIATE loans on improved city real estate at 6 to 7 per cent. Large loans a specialty. Limited amounts on hand. Weyman & Connors, \$25 Equitable build-MONEY to lend on real estate; easy ronthly payments; no delay. American Euilding and Loan Association, Gould building, 9 Edgewood avenue.

REAL ESTATE LOANS wanted by the only building and loan company in Atlanta, that guarantees the maturity of its loans. Investigate, Mutual Guarantee Loan and Building Company, 48 N. Broad. Loan and Building Company, 48 N. Broad.

MONEY TO LOAN-6 per cent interest on
business property; 7 and 8 per cent interest on residence property. Special facilities for negotiating large loans
Francis Fontaine, No. 7 North Forsytt
street.

street. july19-3t

I AM PREPARED to negotiate loans on mproved city real estate at a low rate of interest. If you wish money on either business or residence property, give me a call. L. J. Hill, No. 49 Gate City bank building.

building.

I HAVE A CLIENT who will lond \$100 to \$1,000 on Atlanta property of 8 per cent.

Ralph E. Wright, room 28, 'nman building.'

MONEY TO LOAN on real estate, paid back monthly and purchase money notes bought. W. A. Mathews, cashier Piedmont Loan and Banking Company, rooms 1 and 2, Grant building. feb3-6m-sun

I and 2, Grant building. feb3-6m-sun

LOANS on real estate. W. H. Nutting, real estate agent, 10 Wall street. Kimbail house.

II.000 —I CAN GET a party to lend you \$1,000 on vacant or improved Atlanta property on long time; you settle this debt by paying the lender \$20.50 per month for 72 months; it will cost you \$35 for expenses and my services, payable after you get the money; \$500 to \$5,000 at similar rates; mail me a postal card and I will call on you. Charles Ell, Box No. 201, city. HAVE \$1,000, \$3,000 and \$1,500 spot money

to loan tomorrow at 8 per cent on goodity improved property; if you can use it call soon. D. Morrison, real estate and loan agent, 47 E. Hunter street. loan agent, 47 E. Hunter street.

AN ELEGANT 11-room house, nearly new, with all modern improvements, on a choice corner lot, 75x195, on Juniper street, one short block east of Peachtree, \$5,000 at 7 per cent can be assumed. This beautiful home is worth \$16,000, but the owner is moving away, and I am instructed to sell on very easy terms for the low price of \$13,500.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—A partner with \$450 cash to take half interest in money-making and established business. No scheme. Address R., Constitution.

GOOD business man with little capital can secure an established business with brightest future. Address Electric, care Constitution.

Constitution.

CHANCE FOR SMART MAN-Small capital to take equal interest and take charge tal to take equal interest are symposition. E., tal to take equal interest and take ch-retail business; inside exposition. Constitution.

WANTED—Al bookkeeper and office man with money to take interest in long, well-established, legitimate business in city; must be willing to work and know how to; none other need apply. B., 23 E.

Hunter st.,

100 TO \$300 MADE monthly by securing for us speculative orders in grain and stocks. Will furnish market quotations free and divide commissions with right party in every town. No capital or experience required. Send for full particulars and highest references. Valentine & Co., 680 Traders' Building, Chicago.

july16-9t

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—Lot of grates, sash and blinds cheap. Apply 94 East Pine street. FOR SALE—Marble step sills, coping man-tels, tile, columns, caps, etc., at 7 Ex-change place, Cherokee Marble and Gran-ite works.

FOR SALE—Doors, windows, blinds, locks, hinges, etc., at prices actually below cost, for spot cash only. Come to us and save money on your purchase. F. W. Hart Sash and Door Company, 26 West Mitchell street.

WANTED-Money WANTED—Three thousand dollars for 5 years on \$9,000 worth real estate as security twenty miles of Atlanta. Will pay 8 per cent interest. Address R. P., Constitution office.

stitution office.

WANTED—For a client \$5,000 for five years on an improved farm worth \$12,500. Security gilt edge. Will pay reasonable interest, but not exorbitant commissions.

L. J. Hill, Gate City Bank building. WANT TO BORROW \$3,500 for a client on central property; estimated worth \$8,500, renting on a basis of \$300 per an-num; will pay net 7 per cent interest. 9 E. Alabama street.

SELLING OUT-Fine pictures and frames at any price to close out; call while selections are good. 911/2 Whitehall st. BILVER PLATED knives, forks and spoons; in addition to our regular stock of these, we have some odds and ends' that we will sell very cheap; boarding house keepers will do well to see us. Maler & Berkele, jewelers, 31 Whitehall street.

PICTURE FRAMES made at one-half price to close out this week; bring your pictures up and have them framed at your own price. 91½ Whitehall.

FOR SALE-Dogs.

FOR SALE—Pointer dog two years old, trained; pointer bitch seventeen months, old, trained; both fine retrievers; pair of pointer pups four months old; setter bitch six years old, perfectly trained, and an extra good one. All the above have extended pedigrees, and are of the very finest possible breeding; all are in perfect health; will sell cheap for cash or exchange for D. B. 12-gauge gun of any standard make, or good gold watch. R. W. Smith, Jr., Tate, Ga.

WANTED-Occupants. WANTED-A quiet, pleasant man to oc-cupy single room in private family, north side; close in. Address "Quiet," care Con-

WANTED—Occupant for a large, cool front room in a refined private family, north side. Address "W. S." P. O. Box No. 594.

FURNITURE

NEW and second-hand furniture, carpets and stoves bought, sold and exchanged. L. M. Ives, No. & South Broad.

SPRINGER BROS., Furniture, Stoves, Trunks, etc., sold on easy terms, highest prices paid for second hand goods; dealers in secand hand clothing; repairing, cleaning and dyeing neatly and promptly done by first-class tailors. 158 Decatur st., Atlanta, Ga.

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES. YOST WRITING MACHINE, improved model; in perfect repair, without scratch or blemish; used very short time; cheap for cash. McD., Constitution. \$25 TO \$60 will buy Remington, Smith, Cali-graph, Hammond or Yost, lately captured by the visible writing Williams type-writer. Typewriter supplies. Hardin, No. 15 Peachtree.

FOUND-A place where you can get your teeth extracted positively without pain. I have made it a specialty for ten years. E. T. Morgan, over Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

BUSINESS CHANCES. SEND FOR LITTLE BOOK. "How to ulate Successfully in Wheat and Market;" mailed free. Comstock, H. Company, Rialto building, Chicago. june 3-52t, sun.

June 3-52t, sun.
1,500 AVERAGE PROFIT per month on a investment of \$100; winnings paid syn week. Hudson & Co., betting commisioners, 63 East Fifth street, Covington

DO YOU SPECULATE? Then send for ex-book, "How to Speculate Successfully a Limited Margins in Grain and Stock Markets;" mailed free. Comstock, Hutha & Co., Rialto building, Chicago. WANTED—A young man with \$300 to be vest in a sure and profitable business; by money in it. Address C. A., Box 490, Allanta, Ga.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY for a small cut italist, an opening in the cut flower bus ness at once. Room 64 Inman building. WILL PAY spot cash for large or smal stocks of general merchandise, notions furniture or stationery. Address C. D. care Constitution.

PARTNER WITH \$300, lunch business et. position grounds; best location. H., Constitution.

stitution.

FOR SALE—Good business, established only small capital required; a bargain if sold in next ten days; investigate. It room 2, 39½ North Broad.

CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY—Exposition about on hand. Star hotel, 40½ Decate street, for sale. Accommodations and tensitute for same can be bought on earlierns. Same within one block of carshed Call on or write John Jackson, 68½ Decate street.

tur street. I WISH a reliable man to join me in twiness that will clear yearly \$50,000. Capturequired, from \$1,000 to \$10,000. Best of recrences given and required. Address P. Bird, city postoffice.

FOR SALE—Furniture and unexpired lease of a 12-room first-class boarding house in heart of city; cars pass door to a position. Couple in house paying 50 per month. Rooms already engaged during the exposition. Bids will be open until 31st of July. Address "Douglas," Constitution office, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—Saloon must be sold at one One hundred yards from union depot Address Saloon, care Constitution. WANTED—Partner (lady) at exposite grounds to take half interest and take counter, small capital, paying business.

A. Constitution.

FOR SALE-Grocery store, cheap; no real Call Monday 256 Piedmont avenue. GOOD THINGS are hard to find, but I have the best one at the exposition, reckon. Good man with few hundred dollars to help operate can have management and half interest. Address Good Man, care Constitution.

WANTED—To buy interest in some col concession at exposition grounds. At dress "Cash," care Constitution, july21-3t

July21-3t

J. T. MINCHIN & CO., mill supplies and promoters of cotton and knitting mill.

Wall street, Atlanta, Ga., telephone 4

Wanted—A building suftable for a hosisty mill in or near Atlanta. We are the agents for the Underwriters Fire Entinguisher, which is indorsed and recommended by the principal fire department and insurance companies in the north and west. We claim that it is not only the best, but the cheapest in the market Agents selling the same are making a high as \$100 per week. Local agents wanted, J. T. Minchin & Co., 42 Wall street. 'Phone 43.

WANTED—Want to trade new tracts.

VANTED-Want to trade new two-story seven-room house in Atlanta for a storof merchandise in Atlanta or any so town. S, 70 W. Mitchell St., Atlanta G town. S, 70 W. Mitchell St. Atlanta, Ga. GOOD HOTEL OPPORTUNITY—One of the best hotels in one of the most deanble cities in west Georgia to be let an furniture and fixtures sold on reasonable terms to responsible parties; well established, nicely furnished and fine tradireason for disposition the proprietor ing to Atlanta to take charge large tel. Address Proprietor Central hotel. Address Proprietor Central hotel. Columbus, Ga. july 21, 23, aug t. FOR SALE—Thoroughly fitted up restarant; trade established; good iquation bargain to right party; don't answer us less you have the cash. E. S., this offer july 21, st. aug.

FOR SALE—Privilege of a well establish boarding house, centrally located; be contains eleven rooms, with moder aveniences; rent reasonable; good spotunity for wide-awake man or was address Mrs. E., Constitution office, alanta, Ga.

ianta, Ga.

\$400—DO NOT FORGET this season's need
Never were the opportunities so colle
for investment. Do like hundreds of siers, and improve your finances. There is
no reason why a man should labor in the
sweat of his brow when the race couroffers such possibilities as this season.
Let me help you to fortune. My late
year's showing of more than \$400 per test
of my selections is record breaking. C.
E. Cooper, turf correspondent, 123 W. Sh
street, Cincinnati, O.

\$1,500-TO KNOW is the best capital in business. Experience is the granite basis of prosperity. It is upon such a foundation that we have reared a large, condition patronage. Our statements are worthy presentations of the most skillful operations ever arbitical operations ever exhibited on the third an investment of only \$100 we average per month \$1,500. We challenge its equal Winnings promptly remitted to the brestor each week. Hudson & Co. betting commissioners, 63 E. Fifth street, Covington, Ky.

\$400 AVERAGED each week last year by placing \$10; dividends paid weekly; can withdraw any time; chance of a lifetime. C. E. Cooper, 123 W. 5th St., Cincinnat, Q. july 21-4t sun

A 50 PER CENT investment with every probability of an increase. For iticulars address the Woods Investment Company, Colorado Springs, Ccl. july7-4t-sun

FOR SALE—One of the oldest and best established grocery business in the diff. centrally located with big line of customers. Bad health cause for selling. Address "B," care Constitution.

july 10 6t wed fri sun tues thr sus SUCCESSFUL SPECULATION—Send to our book, "The Scalper:" explains the best method of trading in grain, stock and provisions on limited margine; all scalpers make money; special facilities offered to operators, both large and small; also write for market letter, pullshed regularly. Lansing & Co., il Quincy street, Chicago. Mention the paper.

paper. jun22-18t.

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT cured by Clark's Red Cross Mineral Water. New fails. Cures sciatica and all kidney, live and bladder troubles. good money agents. Write for terms and pamphas. Fish & Vaughan, general agents. 419 Cet tage Grove avenue, Chicago, Ill. june 25 13 t sus

june 25 13 t suits june 25 13 t suits june 26 13 t suits june 27 june

\$200 TO \$400 PER MONTH made on sacapital by careful, systematic specition. Our book on "Successful Speculatin Grain" (sent free), tells all about Thomas & Co., bankers and broker rooms A-D, Rialto building, Chicago, I july19-13t GET RICH QUICKLY—A fortune in hour; send for list "Inventions Wanted Book free. Edgar Tate & Co., 245 Broad Way, New York.

SEND FOR LITTLE BOOK "How to Decolate Successfully in Wheat and Stomarket;" mailed free. Comstock, Hugter Company, Rialto building, Chicago, in FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL. FOR SALE—Four shares Atlanta Tru and Ranking Company stock at discoul Address H. Perdue, Barnesville, Ga. FOR SALE—I offer the state of Georgeneral agency of an old established life insurance company for sale; now paying about \$200 per month. Address C., P. O. Box 645, Atlanta, Ga.

july 21, Jun, mon.

\$10,000 STATE of Georgis 3½ per cent bands due 1929, for sale. John Blackmar Com-pany, stock and bond brokers, Colum-bus, Ga. july19-frt sun mon wed

FOR EXCHANGE. FOR EXCHANGE—Atlanta suburba property for improved village property will pay difference if suited. K. C., constitution.

FOR EXCHANGE—An unincumbered be near public school, for a farm about miles out on public road; worth all one thousand. Box 302.

WANTEDtising nove line; big Company, WANTED-S o'clock a. room 12.

BALESLADI representati week. We and city. Chemical I St. Louis, RUBBER MI ing salesme WANTED-

ers; salary necessary, etamp. Un

SALESMEN-to sell Arct ators; guara ice; lasts a given; wr chine Co., SALESMEN-and iron pa goods; sells ers; pocket references a

turing Co TRAVELING brated "Bell goods and tucky hand-monthly sal-sion; referer Foushee & No. 15 Chear ington, Ky.

SALESMEN seeking men our 34 pants nish large WANTED to order; Tailor Co., WANTED S

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Peachtree getting go five placed WANTED-T EXPERT A residence iness," ca WANTED A TOUNG PE

call on the Whitehall s WANTEDand three | at Pelzer, contractors SCHOOL TH also must fore the August 8, CIVIL SER

DO YOU W employment several cool chances for WANTEDburn avenu

ary. SIX QUICK machinery WANTED-SCHOOL TE before trus boro, Ga. trustees.

WANTEDbert count SEWER FO men on br credentials ment at g Apply Stew delet street WANTEDwith good son, 125 Fr

MEN AND on portrait homes by Those learn ished wor earn \$8 to ulars. H. rone, Pa. WE WANT class refer town and required; \$ provisions Traders'

WANTED— ist to soli our metall orences, D N. Main s NEW FAC

WANTEDwe handle ties in C Perchtree WANTED-Address CASH PAI

> WANTED-WANTED-HIGHE_F money, trelics. Street.

WANTED-Will trad cross bui WILL PAY We sell Georgia

OSCAR W cents silv Publishin may 25

Wheat and Comstock, H

WANTED-Salesmen.

WANTED-Salesman for the best adver

WANTED—Salesmen to sell cigars to deal-ers; salary and expenses; experience un-necessary, write for particulars; inclose stamp. Union Cigar Co., Chicago.

WANTED—A good sewing machine sales-man of experience in the business. Good inducenents to suitable man. Give age, experience and reference. Box 653.

SALESMEN-3200 per month to good men to sell Arctic ice machines for refriger-

to sell Arctic ice machines for refriger-ators; guaranteed 75 per cont cheaper than ice; lasts a lifetime; exclusive control given; write for terms. Arctic Ice Ma-chine Co., Cincinnati, O.

SALESMEN-Traveling, to take our roof and fron paint as s.de line; establishe goods; sells trade and large manufactur ers; pocket sample; easily learned; giv references and terms. Thomas Manufacturing Co., 212 S. 34 street, St. Louis.

TRAVELING SALESMEN to sell the cele-

TRAVELING SALESMEN to sell the celebrated "Belle of Anderson Country," case goods and other brands of line Kentucky hand-made sour mash whiskies, on monthly salary and expenses or commission, references required. Address D. H. Foushee & Co., wholesale liquor-dealers, No. 15 Cheapside and 14 Mill streets, Lexington, Ky. july 12-14t-sun

SALESMEN WANTED.—Honest, workseeking men can earn good money selling

seking men can earn good money selling our 4 pants made to measure. We furnish large line of samples and guarantee to make strictly to measure. For territory and terms apply at once. Faultless Custom Pauts Company, 266 Wabash avenue. Chicago. july14-4t sun, wed. WANTED—Salesmen, agents or branch house managers; big money selling pants.

WANTED—Salesmen, agents or branch house managers; big money selling pants to order; suits \$14, shirts \$1. Hunter Tailor Co., Cincinnati, O. jun20-im thu sat tu

WANTED—Salesmen to sell our leading brands of Cigars. First-class terms to hustlers; no drones need apply. Address Humboldt Cigar Co., Cincinnati, O. july16-7t.

HELP WANTED-Male.

PEUTHERN BUSINESS BUREAU, 70½
Peachtree street, assists applicants in
getting good positions with reliable firms;
five placed last week; owing to the coming exposition we expect to have a very
great demand for help during the next
sixty days; send in your application at
once; established February, 1890.

WANTED—Ten good carpenters. Apply
Southern railway building, exposition
grounds.

EXPERT AND RELIABLE stenographer and typewriter may have space in good office for work in exchange for the privilege. Give sample of work and full name, residence and references. Address "Business," care of Constitution.

WANTED AT ONCE—A first-class carriage trimmer. J. R. Carmichael, Jackson, Ga. TOUNG PEOPLE—If you wish to take a

TOUNG PEOPLE—If you wish to take a business or shorthand course write or call on the Atlanta Business college, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—At once—Foreman plasterer and three plasterers on new cotton muistate Pelzer, S. C. James Stewart & Co., coftractors.

July 21 6t

SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED—For the Swainsboro high school; man of family and several years' experience preferred; also music teacher. Apply in person before the trustees of Swainsboro, Ga., August 8, 1895.

LIVIL SERVICE examinations in all states 1800; 4,000 appointments yearly. For dates,

soon; 4,000 appointments yearly. For dates, places, salaries and all information about government positions address National Correspondence institute, Washington, D. C.

DO YOU WISH a situation; if so call at

employment bureau; help furnished free; several cooks, etc., wanted; good business chances for sale. 504 Gould building.

WANTED-Experienced canvassers, 25 Au burn avenue, 8 to 9 a. m., Monday. Sal

SIX QUICK nailers with saw and hammer

At exposition. Apply to J. K. I azel at machinery building at once.

WANTED—Reliable canvassers for "War Peets of the South," by Charles W. Hubner; prospectus now ready. C. P. Byrd, publisher, Atlanta, Ga.

SCHOOL TEACHER wanted for Swains-

several years experience preferred; also music teacher wanted. Apply in person before trustees August 8th, at Swains-boro, Ga. F. C. Brennen, secretary of trustees. july 20-27 aug 3.

WANTED—Teacher of vocal and instrumental music for a school in North Carolina. Address J. C. Langston, Heardmont, Elbert county, Georgia.

BEWER FOREMEN WANTED—First-class men on brick and pipe sewers, with good credentials, can obtain steady emplay-ment at good wages in New Orleans. Apply Steward & McDermott, 226 Caron-delet street.

WANTED-Capable young man with \$1,000 to manage branch for Chicago house; good salary paid, with all expenses; also extra commission; permanent position with good future. Address George Munson, 125 Franklin St., Chicago.

MEN AND WOMEN taught to make Cray-

on portraits in spare hours at their homes by a new, copyrighted method. Those learning my method will be furnished work by me by which they can earn \$\$ to \$16 per week. Send for particulars. H. A. Gripp, German artist. Tyrone, Pa.

WE WANT good, reliable men with first-class reference to represent us in every

VE WANT good reliable men with histoclass reference to represent us in every town and city in the country; no capital required; \$10 to \$50 per day can be made by hustling. Write for information. W. Z. Wright & Co., commissions in grain, provisions, stocks and cotton. Suite 36 Traders' building, Chicago. july14-2tsun

WANTED—A thoroughly practical machinist to solicit orders on commission for our metallic packing. Address, with references, Dudley Metallic Packing Co., 417 N. Main street, St. Louis, Mo.
july 14 4t sun tues thur sat

NEW FACE-All about changing the feat

ures and renovating blemishes in 150-page book for a stamp. John H. Woodbury, 127 W. 42d street. New York. Inventor of Woodbury's Facial Soap. sep 301y.

WANTED-Miscellaneous.

WANTED 50,000 school books, all grades; we handle school books for all the countles in Georgia. Gavan Book Co., 41 Perahtree st.

WANTED French pug dog. Address with description box 184, city.

WANTED—At a bargain, one or two good second-hand showcases; apright preferred. Address D., 86 Auburn avenue.

CASH PAID for second-hand furniture, carpets, stoves, feathers, household and office goods. L. M. Ives, No. 58 South Broad.

WANTED—Every one to know that I extract teeth without pain. I have no patent on the process. It is the old reliable nitrous exide gas, safest anaesthetic in the world. E. T. Morgan, over Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

WANTED—The use of a good horse for his board, light work; good treatment and plenty feed. D. Morrison, real estate and loan agent, 47 E. Hunter street.

HIGHE PRICES paid for confederate money, bonds, postage stamps and war relics. Southern Star office, 20 Peters street.

WANTED-A horse and rig; also a bicycle.
Will trade real estate for them. 404 Norcross building.

WILL PAY 75 cents each for Georgia laws prior to 1834. We sell and buy law books. We sell Dudley's Georgia report for \$3. Georgia Law Book co., Americus, Ga.

grounds.

FIT per month of winnings paid a co., betting com the street, Coving C? Then send for plate Successfully suggested in and Steel e. Comstock, Hughs C, Chicago.

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mill supplies and and knitting mills.
Ga., telephone of the fitable for a hose-flanta. We are the rewriters Fire Expendersed and recompal fire departments ales in the north and it is not only the est in the market me are making a neek. Local arents in & Co., 42 Wall

de new two-stor tlanta for a stoc anta or any soo ill St., Atlanta, G RTUNITY—One of the most desirated to be let an sold on reasonable arties; well estated and fine trade the proprietor se charge large large large large tor Central hotal uly 21, 28, aug 6. litted up restand; good location; don't answer un E. S., this office, july 21, 5t—sup. a well established lly located; house with modern con able; good opportman or woman titution office, At

his season's racest tunities so golden a hundreds of oth-finances. There is hould labor in the nother race course as this season, fortune. My last than \$400 per feek cord breaking. Q. ondent, 123 W. Sh

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OSCAR WILDE-You must have it. All about him, illustrated, hot. Send 10 cents sliver or 12 cents stamps. Norfolk Publishing Co., Braintree, Mass.

CASH PAID for old gold. A. L. Delkin Co.

HELP WANTED-Female.

YOUNG lady to teach music in Sylvania, institute, able also to teach elocution. Address, with references, Atys P. Hilton, Sylvania, Ga.

WANTED—HELIP—A Respectable and capable middle-aged woman to take charge of a country home. Must be good cook and cook for the owner when he is on the property, and look after the property and his interests when he is absent. 49 Gate City Bank building.

WMANTED—Help. Two intelligent smart ANTED A first-class salesman acquainted with the grocery trade. Address with reference, Wholesale Grocer, care Con-WANTED-Salesman for the best advertising novelty out; easy seller; good side line; big commissions, Eureka Novelty Company, Little Rock, Ark.
WANTED-Salesman. Call before 10 o'clock a. m. Monday, 16½ North Broad, o'clock a. m. Monday, 10-2 North Broad, room 12.

SALESLADIES don't cry hard times. Our representatives earn from \$20 to \$40 per week. We need help in every village and city. Be prompt. Address Queen Chemical Manufacturing Co., Box 779, Bt. Louis, Mo.

RUBBER MILL discharging travelers and appointing agents, seeks reputable pushing salesmen. One earned \$4,200 in 1894. Free outfit. P. O. 1371, New York, N. Y.

Gate City Bank building.

WiANTED—Help. Two intelligent smart young lades of good business address to canvass and make colections on legal papers, on commission only. Answer in full name, own handwriting, giving residence and reference. Address "Business Man," care of The Constitution.

WANTED—Cook and nurse for small fam-ily. Apply Monday morning, No. 239 For-est avenue. wanted—Active and competent lady to teach on sewing machines through the city. Address with full information, Box 653.

WANTED AT ONCE—Three good lady and gentlemen solicitors. Call at Southern Star office, 20 Peters street.

WANTED—Good teacher of music department in good town. Vocal and instrumental. Address "Education," Tallapoosa, Ga.

ALL LADIES having a few hours' leisure ALL LADIES having a few hours' leisure each day should write me at once regarding pleasant home work which easily pays \$18 weekly; this is no deception and will certainly pay you to investigate; reply with stamped envelope. Mrs. S. A. Stebbins, Lawrence, Mich.

WANTED—Governess well up in literature, music and mathematics. Address, with stamp, J. N. Hutchinson, Salem, Ala.

LADIES to work for us at home; \$18 weekly; no canvassing; send stamp, National Co., 631 l8th street, Denver, Col. apr28-13t sun

The LADIES of Atlanta can find first-class help, white and colored, at the Employ-ment Bureau, 508 Gould building, Mrs. F. H. Sherwood. July 7 4-t sun

SITUATIONS WANTED-Male. STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, young man well educated; references; can fur-nish machine; salary no object. Address X24, eare Constitution.

EXPERIENCED bread and cake baker do-sires a situation at once. Address E. R. Hafers, Barnwell, S. C. Eighteen years' experience. WANTED-Hotel, An experienced hotel

WANTED-Hotel. An experienced man, commanding extensive southern and western trade, wishes the management of a well located, fully furnished hotel. Will manage on a salary or on percentage of the profits. Satisfactory reference. Address Hotel, care Brown house, Macon, Ga. july21-8t LICENSED APOTHECARY—Experienced in prescription work and general drug in prescription work and general drug.

LICENSED APOTHECARY—Experienced in prescription work and general drug business, would like to make a change. First-class references. Address Apothocary, care Constitution.

STEWARD, competent and a good carver, would like an engagement with responsible parties during the exposition. 'Steward,' 124 East Eleventh st., New York city.

WANTED—Situation by practical machinist in shop or factory where skill is required. Held position of foreman and superintendent. Best of reference. Address Machinist, care Commercial hotel, Chattanooga, Tenn. july18-sat, sun, m. POSITION WANTED by licensed druggist; eleven years prescription clerk;

gist; eleven years prescription clerk, works for hard times salary; would travel, salary or commission. Address Druggist, 701 Moore avenue, Augusta, Ga. july19-3t

SITUATIONS WANTED-Female. WANTED—By a lady of experience in teaching a position as assistant in a school to teach Latin and mathematics, or a position in a private family to teach Latin, French, English, mathematics and music; references given and required. Address, stating terms, Miss May P. Davis, Scottsville, Va.

Scottsville, Va.

WANTED—Position as housekeeper in hotel by thoroughly competent woman; several years' experience; best of references given. Address E. S. O., Constitution office, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—A lady desires a situation as nursery governess or companion; under-

wanted—A lady desires a situation as nursery governess or companion; understands cutting and sewing thoroughly; will nurse sick lady or child; is willing to travel in any part of the United States or Europe. Address "Companion," Clarkesville, Ga. Box 427.

A GERMAN GIRL wants a place as chambermaid or nurse. M. E., care this office.

fice.

WANTED—Situation as governess by well educated lady; best references. Box Z, Huron, O. jun 23 8t sun WANTED—By a young lady of five years' successful experience in teaching, a po-sition in a school or private family. Mu-sic a specialty; also teaches the English branches, Latin and French, References given and required. Address "Delta," box 143, Louisa, Va. july 14 1-sun A YOUNG LADY graduate in music wish a position as teacher in a college school; best of reference given. Addre Miss S. B., box 45, Eatonton, Ga. Address

july 14 2t sun WANTED-Agents.

AGENTS WANTED—To show the new patent revolving griddle cake, fish and egg turner; it sells itself; sample 20c. O. E. Mickel, Haverhill, Mass. WANTED—Honest man of good address as agent for Stedman's Library of Ameri-can Literature; new edition. The best sell-ing subscription book. References. Wil-liam Evarts Benjamin, New York, pub-lisher.

FRUIT EVAPORATION-Wishing to in-FRUIT EVAPORATION—Wishing to introduce this industry south we will sell to responsible parties on four months' time evaporator rigs, crediting on account and market price less expense of landing, all evaporated fruit they ship us. Local agents wanted. American Manufacturing Co., southern agency room 93½ Whitehall street.

Co., southern agency room 18% winterns street.

WANTED—General agents; salaries and large commission; beats everything else; apply quick to the National Co., 346 Equitable building, Atlanta, Ga.

AGENTS make \$5 daily; marvelous invention; retails 25 cents; 2 to 6 sold in a house; sample mailed free. Forshee & Makin, Cincinnati, O. July21 tf sun

WE DON'T WANT boys or loafers, but men of ability; \$300 to \$500 a month to hustlers. State and general agents. Salary and commission. Chemical Fire Extinguisher Company, Racine, Wis. July21-4t sun

july21-4t sun

I HAVE THE BEST agents' article on earth; send postal for particulars; nothing like it; credit to all worthy; wanted by everybody; no fraud; permanent growing business for honest people. Theo Noel, Geologist, Chicago.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED-The National Life Maturity Insurance Company, room 25 Electric building, Atlanta, Ga. july20 6t

July20 6t

AGENTS WANTED—New wall map U. S. and world, six feet long; eleven beautiful colors; no experience needed; you cannot make money easier. Send 85c for sample or write, Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago.

June6-12t-wed-sun

WANTED AGENTS for our Asbestus Clay cooking Ware. Wages \$3 to \$7 a day. Pay every week. Central Supply Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Agents, canvassers, male or female; something new in ladies' shoes of great merit; big pay and exclusive sale guaranteed. Address Manufacturer's Shoe Co., 435 Union street, Lynn, Mass.

DICTIONARY OF UNITED STATES histo-

pune 9-2st sun.

DICTIONARY OF UNITED STATES history is wanted by everybody; agents make \$50 per week easily; one agent sold 39 books in 39 calls; another 66 books in one week Write for particulars. Outfit 31.

Puritan Publishing Company, 36 Bromfield street, Boston, Mass.

june -6-26t hu. june -6-26t hu.

AGENTS—Act quick; preserving hook spoon, Greatest seller 1895, Send 6 cts. for full size plated spoon by mail. Forshee & Makin, Cincinnati, O. apr 22-22 tsu.

WANTED—Lady agents. Hygeia Corsets are the best sellers. Big profits. Easy work. Catalogue free by sending to Western Corset Co., St. Louis, Mo. may5-26t-sun

MEDICAL.

MRS. DR. E. W. SMITH, 73 Walker and phone 428. Diseases of women and chidren a specialty.

LADIES!—Chicester's English Pennyroya! Pills (Diamond brand) are the best. Safe, relitable, take no other. Send te., stamps, for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Easy 26-20t mon tu thu sat su.

BOARDERS WANTED.

TWO cap get permanent board in small private family, front room. References required. Apply 147 Spring street.

quired. Apply 147 Spring street.

BOARDERS WANTED—Transient and table boarders wanted at 130 Ivy, which has changed hands and beeff newly furnished; references required.

WANTED BOARDERS—Gentlemen can secure nice furnished rooms and board at the St. James house, 1024, Decatur st. Rates very reasonable. Mrs. M. L. Bost. Actes very reasonable, Mrs. M. L. Bost.

BRANSIENTS desired for a beautiful room; new house and furniture; lovely location; elegant fare. IST South Pryor.

July18-3t-thur fri sun

WANTED BOARDERS—Delightfully furnished large and single rooms; elegant table; very cheap; central. 135 Spring street.

BOARDERS WANTED-Pleasant rooms and board in delightful location, 98 West Peachtree.

WANTED-Boarders. A few more boarders can be accommodated with nice rooms and good board at 131 Spring street, corner Cain. her Cain.

A FEW select boarders that can appreciate home comforts, pleasant surroundings and first-class table service can secure accommodation at 464 West Peachtree street, four blocks of exposition.

CALL at No. 32 and 34 Houston street for first-class board. Prices to suit the times. Duncan.

BOARDERS WANTED—Man and wife or two gents; private family; South Pryor street. Address Cut Glass, this office. WANTED BOARDERS-In private family,

WANTED BOARDERS—In private family, two gentlemen or couple; references required. 314 Whitehall street.

WANTED—A few gentlemen to board at 41 Lickie; excellent table, cool and pleasant rooms; terms reasonable.

WANTED—Boarders. Four young men or two couples to occupy two comfortable front rooms, east front. 121 Washington street.

street.

HANDSOMEST HOME, North Atlanta; elegant frunt room, dressing room, hot and cold water; every convenience; fine board; references. 64 Forest ave.

6 SOUTH PRYOR STREET, 21/2 blocks of depot; neat rooms; good servants; exceldepot; neat rooms; good servants; exclent, table; terms reasonable; we stute please. Mrs. Mary Mild Cureton. COUPLE CAN find board in refined private family of three persons, room furnished or unfurnished; best neighborhood; north side, near exposition grounds. Call at 361 Jackson street.

Jackson street.

WANTED BOARDERS—A couple or gentlemen in pleasant front room on first floor; gas and bath; centrally located.

Ill lvy street.

BOARDERS WANTED—Very desirable rooms with first-class table fare at summer rates. 33 Auburn avenue, corner Courtland.

THE ARLINGTON—Half block above P. O...

185 Marietta street—first-class; American plan. Special rates to September 1st.

July 14-su tu wed fri-im.

july 14-su tu wed fri-1m.

TRANSIENTS can find first-class lodgings at Mrs. M. L. Houser's, corner Garnett and Loyd.

PIEDMONT HOTEL, Gainesville, Ga.; cool and pleasant resort fifty miles from Atlanta; terms reasonable. F. R. Longstreet, july20 sat sun

SUMMER BOARD.

BOARD FOR SUMMER at reasonable rates for couple or two gentlemen; near Inman Park. Address L. G. B., Consti-

tution.

HAPEVILLE—Delightfully cool and healthful; eight miles from Atlanta, Accommodations first-class, Mrs. William Betts, july13-2t. WHITE PATH MINERAL SPRINGS IS open now until October for 20 a month \$1.25 a day; \$\vec{n}\$ a week. Yours respectfully, John F. Baker. tuly 15-5 cun COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE SUMMER.

Home life in the country can be found at Lego, Albernarie county, Virginia, 2% miles from junction of Southern and C, and O railroads, among the foothills of the Blue Ridge mountains; gool breezes; pure water from a mountain spring house with modern improvements. Acress Mrs. William R., Randolph, Charlottesville, Va. jun 23 6t sum wed. ---

ROOMS-With or Without Board. FURNISHED ROOMS with gas and bath, with or without board, 137 Spring street. WANTED-A couple without children or two young men to occupy large, nicely furnished front room, with or without board, at 394 Marietta street. Everything clean and comfortable.

WHY SUFFER with toothache when you can have your teeth extracted positively without pain; take gas, the safest known anaesthetic. E. T. Morgan, over Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.'s.

PICTURE FRAMES made at one-half price to close out this week; bring your pictures up and have them framed at your own price. 91½ Whitehall.

R. M. P. BOYD makes his patent dental plate a specialty; these beautiful sets of teeth are put up for \$7\$ and will certainly please you. All difficult cases handled with success. The old style sets \$5. I put up every week more sets of teeth on this new system than any half dozen dentists in this state. Office 15½ Marietta street. street.

HOTELS and boarding houses attention We have an immense line of silver piated ware and also have some odds and ends that we will sell very cheap. Maier & Berkele, jewelers, 21 Whitehall st. july14 4t sun

DR. W. M. DURHAM. 77½ Peachtres. Chronic diseases and surgery. june 23—1m sun wed

SELLING OUT—Fine pictures and frames at any price to close out; call while se-lections are good. 91½ Whitehall st. FOR SALE-Horses, Carriages, Etc.

TRAPS, surreys, phaetons, buggles, carts and harness; entire Standard wagon stock must be closed out in 30 days. Come and get prices, D. Morgan, 20 and 22 W. Mitchell St.

FIFTEEN HUNDREN carriage lap dusters 30c up; lot ear nets and carriage whips, very cheap. D. Morgan, 20 and 22 W. Mitchell St.

very cheap. D. Morgan, 20 and 22 W. Mitchell St. FOR SAILE—A good top buggy 335. A fine full leather top surrey 330. A good hack 350. Light v.ctorla 575. Apply at 110 Whitehall. Phone 401.

FOR SAILE—Hone 401.

FOR SAILE—CHEAP—Two second-hand hacks, one plane box buggy, 3 spring wagons. W. H. Brown, 245 Marietta.

AMONG STANDARD goods closing out are some of the best makes, the Columbus Buggy Co., the Buckeye, the Babcock, the Favorite, the Troy. All at big cut. D. Morgan, 20 and 22 W. Mitchell St.

ON OUR TRAPS cast your eye;
On our phaetons look with pleasure;
To admire them means to buy,
And ride in comfort at your leisure.
The Georgia Buggy Company, 39 South Broad and 34-36 South Forsyth streets.

THE CELLEBRATED Studebaker and Mel-

THE CELEBRATED Studebaker and Mel-burn wagons at prices to suit. D. Mor-gan, 20 and 22 W. Mitchell St. WE HAVE an immense variety of fresh vehicles to be sold at prices that knock out competition. Shop-worn, shoddy, moth-eaten, out-of-date vehicles are dear at any figure; our goods and prices are winners. The Georgia Buggy Company, 39 South Broad and 34-36 South Forsyth streets.

TWO PHAETONS, 1 sulky, 2 sets harness, all second-hand, your own price, D. Margan 20 and 22 W. Mitchell St.

LOST-On Peachtree or Ponce de Leon avenue, one lady's handbag. A liberal reward will be paid for same if returned to 62 Feachtree street. to 625 Feachtree street.

LOST-A K. of P. charm. The finder will please leave at No. 215 Equitable building and be rewarded.

STRAYED-One large black horse with the letters I. K. on hip; will reward any one who will let me know of his whereabouts. J. T. Tuggle, 13 Green street, Atlanta, Ga. Atlanta, Ga.

LOST-Certificate for six shares stock of
the Atlanta Trust and Banking Company, issued to J. A. Thomas. The public
is hereby cautioned against trading for
this stock. J. A. Thomas. july21 2t

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. F. B. WHITE, 176 Rawson street, will take private pupils in either grammar school work or the work of the business department, Girls High school.

WANTED—Music class for fair term.
Address Ida Mae Stanley, care Nashville Conservatory.

SUPERFILIOUS HAIR—Write for free information how to remove hair permanently without slightest injury to skin; superior to electric needle. Curtis Co. 186 32d street, Chicago.

PICTURE FRAMES made at one-half price to close out this week; bring your pictures up and have them framed at your own price. 91½ Whitehall.

SEE our beautiful "Empire" trap if in search of a pleasure vehicle; also, our short-turn delivery wason; always the latest styles at lowest prices. The Georgia Buggy Company, 39 South Broad and 34-36 South Forsyth streets.

WANTED-Ladies who intend visiting the exposition, can be supplied with guide or companion; also children cared for. For particulars, Ladies Exchange, 15% Marietta WIDOW-Yours received too late. Be there this afternoon. Write. W. & Co.

WHY SUFFER with aching teeth when you can have them taken out without pain by Dr. E. T. Morgan, over Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.'s.
SELLING OUT—Fine pictures and frames at any price to close out; call while selections are good. 91½ Whitehall st.

WANTED—Situation as teacher of elocu-tion and physical culture; graduate with highest recommendation. Address "Elocu-tion," this office.

NOTEHEADS furnished and printed for only 75 cents per 500. Everything else in proportion. Send for samples and prices. Southern Star, 20 Peters street, Atlanta.

Southern Star, 20 Peters street, Atlanta.

SHACKELFORD'S Detective Agency, established 1886. Only reliable agency in the south. If you want to employ a detective, call on them.

GET MARRIED—Free advertisements for thirty days, Business Corresponding Club, Chattanooga, Te'un.

HAVE your watches and clocks repaired at special low prices by E. Lineck, 17 Peachtree st.

NOTICEL—On and after August 1st. I

at special low prices by E. Lineck, 17
Peachtree st.

NOTICE.—On and after August 1st, I
will be sole proprietor of the Golden
Transfer Company, and hope all my old
and new customers will favor me with
their patronage as heretofore. I will be
thoroughly equipped to move their
freight from W. and A. R. R.; also
safes, machinery, etc. I insure prompt
delivery and responsibility for all damage.
Frank Golden, office W. and A. R. R.
Telephone 473. july16-3t-tues thur sun
HOTEL and boarding house keepers: Buy
your silver plated table ware from Maier
& Berkele, jewelers, 31 Whitehall st.
july14 4t sun

& Herkele, jewelers, 31 Whitehall st.
july14 4t sun

J. T. MINCHIN & CO., 42 Wall street, telephone 43, manufacturers' agents and dealers in mill supplies, promoters of cotton and knitting mills; estimates for mill machinery of all kinds, july7-im-sun wed

DR. W. M. DURHAM, 77½ Peachtree. Chronic diseases and surgery.
june 22-im sun wed

W. O. ROGERS & CO., 42 Wall street, real estate and business chances, loans, mortgages and investments; farming, timber and colony properties, july7-im-sun wed

NEW DISCOVERY for skin and complex

NEW DISCOVERY for skin and complexion. Opaline, indorsed by physicians, curss skin disease and makes clear, plump, healthy skin; guaranteed; 35c per bottle postpaid. Agents wanted; pamphlet on skin free. Address Vanderhoof & Co., druggists, Notre Dame, Ind. july-7-tf-sun-sat

GENTLEMEN—Lost manhood, sexual vig-or, etc., quickly restored. Seven days' trial sealed free. Dr. Warren Co., 16 Boston avenue, Chicago, Ill. jun 23 4t sun

PILES AND FISTULA treated; no knife used; no pain; no detention; no cure, no pay. Dr. Tucker, 18 North Broad street. may 12 20t 1 Adv.

I WANT heirs of John Thompson and other early settlers in Texas. Thousands of acres of land awaiting them with me. N. M. Norfleet, Houston, Tex.

CASH paid for old gold and silver. Julius R. Watts & Co., jewelers, 57 Whitehall.

MATRIMONIAL.

A PRETTY and educated widow, thirty, worth \$25,000, will marry one she thinks worthy her respect and love. Wellman, \$23 8th avenue, New York. worthy her respect and love. Wellman, 323 8th avenue, New York.

LITTLE LADY, 20, no wealth to offer but herself and a few thousand, would marry a sensible gentleman. Wellman, 338 8th avenue, New York.

A LADY of 25, self-supporting worth \$5,000, longs, to preside as wife over a home, however humble. Wellman, 233 8th avenue, New York.

A CHARMING WIDOW, 40, property, \$30,000, would wed one capable of appreciating a good woman's love. Wellman, 333 8th avenue, New York.

MAIDEN, 26, has wealth and everything except a true lover; would communicate with an honorable marriageable gentleman. Wellman, 333 8th avenue, New York.

ACCOMPLISHEDD, dark-eyed widow, 22,

ACCOMPLISHED, dark-eyed widow, 22, some means, would wed gentleman of good family. Wellman, 333 8th avenue, New York.

A WIDOW, 35, worth \$50,000, unhappy-friends dead-would marry true gentle-man. Wellman, 333 8th avenue, New York.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

SELLING OUT-Fine pictures and frames at any price to close out; call while se-lections are good. 91½ Whitehall st. DR. W. M. DURHAM, 77½ Peachtree Chronic diseases and surgery. june 23--1m sun wed.

PICTURE FRAMES made at one-half price to close out this week; bring your pictures up and have them framed at your own price. 91% Whitehall.

FOR SALE-Miscellaneous FOR SALE-A thoroughbred Jersey cow giving 3½ gallons a day. No. 138 S. Forsyth st.

SEED RYE, barley, crimson clover seed, amber cane and peas. T. H. Williams, 5½ South Broad street. 5½ South Broad street.

SUPERB OLD-FASHION PREMIUM PREserves.—Housekeepers who are taking
summer vacation, and others, can have
full benefit of the fine fruit season by
sending me their orders for preserves,
citrons, jam, jellies, marmalade, brandied
peaches, blackberry cordial for medicinal
purposes, pickles (cucumber, mixed, and
chow-chow) ripe tomato catsup and Mexican sauces: These goods guaranteed the
finest. Prices moderate, delivered to any
address. Send orders early: Mrs. L. Epperson, Monroe, N. Q.

FOR SALE—A threachuran.

person, Monroe, N. C. FOR SALE—A three-burner gasoline stove; also ar electropoise, Sanche make; ali in good order. Can be seen at 161 Chapel street.

street.

A LOT of new and second-hand fire and burglar proof safes for sale cheap. C. L. Delbridge, 10 Trinity avenue.

FOR SALE—Three-gallon three-fourths Jersey cow, fresh in milk; will sell at a bargain. Address 75 Granger street.

WANTED-Real Estate WANTED—Real Estate.

WANTED—From 30,000 to 100,000 acres of timebr lands in Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia or Carolina. J. B. Roberts, 45 Marietta street.

500 CASH, balance monthly, will be paid for good renting property if cheap at \$1,500 to \$2,000. Address "Sound Money," care Constitution.

I HAVE A good demand for vacant lots. I can sell all 5, 6 and 7-room houses you bring in. If you have anything to sell or exchange, come. George Ware, 2 South Broad street.

Broad street.

WANTED REAL ESTATE—30,000 to 100,000 acres timbered land in Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina or South Carolina. J. B. Roberts, No. 45 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED-Board.

WANTED—Board.

WANTED—Furnished house 6 to 10 rooms, close in. Address P. O. Box 88.

July 21 3t sun wed sun

WANTED—Board in private family by a young man. Reply care of this office, stating terms and location. Julian K.

WANTED—Permanent board for young couple in private family; please state terms. Cyclist, care Constitution. WANTED—Double rooms and board for four young men from now till January 1st next, within ten minutes walk of main entrance exposition ground; private family preferred. X 22 care Constitution.

ENGINE, boiler, resaw, band saw, single and double spindle shaper, tenon machine, ilg saw, shafting pulleys, etc., all in good running order; must be sold at once, Address "Agent," Box 55, Austell, Ga.

Real Estate-FOR SALE-Real Estate. ATTENTION! ATTENTION!-FOR SALE A most desirable lot 40x180, N 274 Crew street, close to Georgia avenu estate property. O. F. Simpson, Exec

tor. July 21 2t

REAL ESTATE—250 acres with good gristmill, will exchange for city property;
850 acres, will exchange for stock of
goods or city property; 8-r. S. Pryor st.,
exchange for stock goods. We have city
property to exchange for farms. J. B.
Roberts, 45 Marietta st.

Roberts, 45 Marietta st.

FOR SALE—At about half value, beautiful, desirably located West End lot, near Gordon street; a genuine bargain. Address R., P. O. Box 181.

FOR SALE—590e equity in 4-r. cottage on one of best streets on south side for \$500 cash and buyer to assume balance of \$1.400, payable at \$30 per month, with interest. Address At Once, care Constitution.

FOR SALE IN KIRKWOOD—Handsome six-room cottage, large lot, choice located.

FOR SALE IN KIRKWOOD—Handsome six-room cottage, large lot, choice location, near electric line; owner going west, will sell at great sacrifice it sold by August 1st. Rare opportunity for home buyer to get a bargain. Easy terms. Dexter, postotice box 131.

FOR SALE—Cheap. Nice building lot in West End, or will exchange for stock of greeerles. Bargain Lot, Constitution.

of groceries. Bargain Lot, Constitution.

FOR SALE—A large, beautifully shaded corner lot at Decatur. On best street in the town and very near electric line. Size 100x300. If taken soon I will sell for \$500, as I am compelled to sell. Also have another fine lot for \$700. Address Decatur Lot, Constitution office.

FOR SALE—New 8-r. h., north side, hot and cold water and electric bells throughout; excellent neighborhood; key 185 Forest ave.

ARNOLD, PRIM & CO., real estate and renting agents, No. 2 South Broad; give us your property; see those two beautiful houses South Pryor. Call to see us for bargains; we have them.

800-ACRE FARM, 'the best in the state.'
"You can live at home and board at the same place;" valley farm; can use all modern machinery; well watered; good residence; very large barn; eleven tenant houses; wire and plank fence. If you want a farm, come to see me. George Ware, 2 S. Broad street.

want a farm, come to see me. George
Ware, 2 S. Broad street.

FOR SALE—Houses, vacant lots, stores; cash of installment; your interest is ours; we can and will suit those who patronize us; can't publish our business for competitors; reason and judgment governs. H. H. Jackson & Co., 41 North Broad, do not rent, but give their time to those wishing houses or to sell.

SPECIAL—Go look at No. 223 Courtland street and make me an offer. A handsome new nine-room two story house, very close in with all modern conveniences, electric bells, double sliding doors between parlor and dining room, hard wood cabinet mantels in every room; delightful, spacious front veranda; beautiful elevatel, shaded lot. Place leased one year at \$600. You can carry \$3,500 of the purchase price for five years at 7 per cent. Would exchange for property further from center of city, or might trade for good farm; am going to sell this place within ten days, and somebody will get a good trade. Address or call 712 Gould building.

FOR SALE—The Leyden farm, on Chattahoochee electric car line, four miles from Atlanta, with or without furniture, live

FOR SALE—The Leyden farm, on Chattahoochee electric car line, four miles from
Atlanta, with or without furniture, live
stock and farm tools, at a bargain. Address Box 42 or call oh the premises.
june13 tf thur sun

FOR SALE—Four-room house, nearly new,
with hall, splendid well and waterworks
water; nice residence part of the city.
Address 442 Luckie street. july7-4t sun TWO BEAUTIFUL LOTS 50 acres each at Hapeville, \$100 per acre. Apply to R. G. Matthews, Barnesville, Ga. jun 16-4t su. FOR SALE—Two thousand acres of land

in Habersham county, embracing a spiendid water power; also a valuable gold mine in White county. J. H. Nichols, 19 West North avenue.

june 23-8t-sun.

West North avenue.

June 23—8t—sun.

THREE-STORY, tixteen-room brick house, \$5,000—7-room house, Pulliam street.
close in for sale for \$6,000. D. H. Liver-more, 7 Marietta street.

RESIDENCE LOT on Peachtree, at jungtion of Lvy and Peachtree, at jungtion of Lvy and Peachtree streets. 113x, 250 feet; good 7-room cortage.

Lot on east side of West Feachtree streets. 50x200 feet. 226 feet beyond intersection of Cedan street.

Lot on south side of South avenue, 4 feet from Connolly street, 4x103.

Lot on south side of Auburn avenue, 4 feet from Connolly street, 4x103.

Lot on south side of Auburn avenue, 4 feet from Connolly street, 4x103.

Lot on south side of Auburn avenue, 50x 180 feet, good four on house. Will, sell, for 25 per cent less than value.

Seventy-nine acres on Jonesboro road, 7 miles from Atlanta, between East Point and Hapeville; on this is a good six-room house and some fruit trees—about thirty acres cleared and balance fine original forest.

Thirty acres on Howell's mill foad, five

acres cleared and balance one organal forest.

Thirty deres on Howell's mill foad, five miles from Atlanta, 2½ miles from new reservoir, front 550 feet on east side of road.

One hundred acres at East Point, 6 miles from Atlanta and 200 yards from depot, 70 acres cleared, balance original forest.

Thirty-eight acres at East Point, 6 miles from Atlanta and about 300 yards from depot from Atlanta and about 300 yards from defended to the control of the co

from Atlanta and about 300 yards from de-pot, about 20 acres cleared and balance or:ginal forest.

Above property will be sold at a low fig-ure and on easy terms. Apply to L. J. Hill, 49 Gate City Bank building: july 21—2t sun

G. J. Dallas, 19 South Broad St.

G. J. Dallas, 19 South Broad St.

7-r. h., Stonewall street; close to Walker street; monthly installments. Come and see me.

32,500
3-r. h., Alexander street; a nice home 3.500
4-r. h., Mills street.

1,500
4-r. h., Plum street; lot 50x200.

1,900
4-r. h., Houston street; close in.

1,704
7-r. h., new and nice; lot 100x200; at Clarkston, Ga.; close to the depot; house alone worth 1,500; will sell at a bargain.

5-r. h., Irwin street; good lot; easy terms; only.

9-r. h., Capitol avenue, worth \$9,000; at 6,000
5-r. h., Jackson street; \$200 cash, bal ance monthly.

9-r. h., Gordon street, large lot, water, gas and all modern improvements; small cash payment.

10-r. h., Oak street, lot 110x200; servant's house; in a grove; at half price, Call and see me.

grove; at half price. Call and see me.

For Sale by J. Henly Smith, No. 12 West Alabama St., Hillyer Building A superior bermuda grass farm with river bottoms and canebrakes, Greene county. Pretty vacant lot, Cooper street.

New, well-built 7-room cottage; good lot; fruit trees; in East End.

A tract of 600 acres in Banks county; fine farm; water power, etc.

Cottage and five acres, near Hapeville.

Desirable land near old waterworks.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A new 8 and 12-room house, close in, at a bargain; owner obliged to have some money, bal-ance on time; all street improvements down. Owner, 410 Decatur street. down. Owner, 410 Decatur street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—One of the prettiest little fruit, vegetable and dairy farms in middle Georgia; will sell 100 bushels of Elberta peaches on trees. Box 86, Milledgeville, Ga.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—44 ccres 4 miles from city on railroad. F. C. R., room 29, Gate City bank building. june 16-6t-sun

DESIRABLE Atlanta home, north side; sale or exchange; look into it. G. M. Heidt, Bloomingdale, Ga. july-7-5t-sun

WE BUY BOOKS.

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WE BUY all manner of saleable books, novels, magazines, etc. WE BUY confederate money and stamps. WE WANT at once confederate belt buckles WE ARE the largest and cheapest house of our kind in the south. The only one in the city. Established over twenty years. Burke's Old Book Store, 38 Marietta street.

CALL AND SEE our museum of war relics CHEAP school books and supplies our specialty.

WE WANT to buy this week for cash in large or small lots 5,000 paper novels at Burke's Old Book Store.

VISIT US, examine stock, see our ouriosa better free show than you can see for it in the so-called northern museums. Burke's Old Book Store.

PARTIES out of the city having books, confederate money, etc., for sale write us for particulars free. Burke's Old Book Store.

We have sev all good usiness openings on our list, and the mot looks, see on our list, and we have need the parties, and exposition five tes, and several parties who want lart. Is in various lines of business.

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Also have sev all good usiness openings on our list, and set less meat markets and exposition five tes, and expositi

Real Estate-FOR SALE-Real Estate. Real Estate for Sale by Mailard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable Building.

GORDON ST., W. E., vacant lot, 75x200; lies beautifully. Shade and fruit, only \$35 per foot. Mallard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable building. building. \$2,750 ANY KND OF TERMS to responsible

buyer, 2-story, 8-r. h., all conveniences, on good street, close to the Boulevard. Lot, 50x200. Mallard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable building.

west end of the control of the contr sole agents.

sole agents.

33,250 FOR SPLENDIDLY situated cottage home of 6 rooms on East Cain street, very near Jackson. The finish and condition of this place is Al. Lot 50x160, gas; water, etc. Terms made. Mallard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable building.

6-ROOM HOUSE and furniture on lot 50x140, all for 32,550, payable \$500 cash, balance iong time, like rent. This place in on Currier street, just west of Fort street, and one block from Forest avenue. Nothing to equal this has ever been offered in Atlanta. The furniture alone is worth a good part of price asked. Mallard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable building, sole agents.

3,750, TERMS MADE to suit for that beau-3,750, TERMS MADE to suit for that beau-3,750 TERMS MADE to suit for that beau-tifully designed and finished 7-room house, No. 442 Gordon street. A perfect gem as to interior finish. Lot 50x197 to 16-foot al-ley. Car line in front; all street improve-ments down. Call and let us show it to you, or go out and see it yourself. Mal-lard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable building, sole agents.

\$4,500, PAYABLE \$500 cash, balance \$35 per month, for new 2-story, 8-r. house on Capi-tol avenue; cabinet mantels; electric bells, bath, etc. Splendid neighborhood. Would consider smaller property as part pay,
Mallard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable building.
VACANT LOTS at prices below the market,
all of which are in choice sections of West
End, south and north Atlanta. We have
the largest list in the city to select from,
Mallard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable building.

ANGIER AVENUE, a most desirable 2-story, 8-room house, with all conveniences, just east of the Boulevard on large lot, for \$4,500. Mallard & tSacy, No. 2 Equitable

\$4,500. Mallard & Essay, building. \$6,000 NORTH SIDE residence, 2 stories, 9 rooms, every possible convenience that could be put in a house or on a lot to make a perfect home. Lot 55x200. Stable, carriage house, etc. Convenient to three car lines. Mallard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable building.

\$5,250, NORTH SIDE, between the two Peachtree streets, a handsome 2-story.

\$6,250, NORTH SIDE, between the two Peachtree streets, a handsome 2-story, 9-r. h., new, modern and desirable from every standpoint. Cabinet mantels, electric bells, automatic gas lighters, etc. Possession given immediately. Nothing like this on the market.

BOULEVARD, \$8,000 for the handsomest 2-story residence on this street—large rooms, beautiful lot, every convenience. Mallard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable building.

\$14,000—This price will buy one of the handsomest homes in North Atlanta. Lot \$7x-200. Situation could not be better. The lot is worth \$8,500. The house cost nearly \$12,000 to build. It is a 2-story, basement and attic, 12-room colonial style house. Decorated and papered throughout; finished in hard wood and equipped with every convenience, including furnace. Stable, servants house, etc. Terms can be made satisfactory. Mallard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable building, sole agents.

\$19,000 for the handsomest home on Jackson street. Can't be touched by anything on the street. Lot 100x255, Mallard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable building.

PEACHTREE STREET—One of the very finest homes on this heautiful street, large corner lot, exterior and interior finish and

finest homes on this beautiful street, large corner lot, exterior and interior finish and decoration the very highest class. Owner must sell, and it will go at a bargain, Call and higher with us. Mallard & Stacy, No. 13 Equitable building.

Real Estate for Sale by D. Morrison,

Real Estate for Sale by D. Morrison,

47 E; Hunter Street.

I WAS TOO BUSY showing property Saturday to write a long ad for this week, but I assure you that I have some of the best real estate bargains of any agent in the city, therefore I invite the readers to call on me this week and see my list of homes, vacant lots, renting property, suburban lots and small farms, all on easy terms and cheap.

37R. H., lot 45x100, on Bell street. By expending a few hundred dollars in making addition to the house it will pay 15 percent interest. I will sell for one-third cash, balance easy. Do not miss this bargain. Price only \$1,050.

4R. H., lot 55x274, on a newly paved street,

4-R. H., lot 55x274, on a newly paved street, just east of Peachtree street. This property will double in value before the exposition closes. There is good money in this place for the buyer. Terms one-third cash, balance easy. Price this week only \$2,300.

MONEY TO LOAN at 6, 7 and 8 per cent.

33/4 ACRES on the Flat Shoals road, slx miles out, only \$1,000; well worth \$1,800.

4-R. H. and nice corner lot, 50x100, on Mangum street, curbing and sidewalk down on both streets. If the reader wants this plum and has only a small amount of cash call soon and I will make you very easy terms and sell this week at the low price of \$1,100.

of \$1,100.

5-R. H., on a choice, shady lot, 50x150, on the best part of Woodward avenue. This little gem can be bought this week on very easy terms. Price, \$3,100.

NEW, SHADED building lot, 50x111 to an alley. Sewer connections and sidewalk down and paid for. The lot is on Pulliam street, Washington Heights-just the place for the reader to build a nice home. Price this week only \$775.

this week only \$775.

166-ACRE farm, just east of Stockbridge station, in Henry county. There is a new 3-r. h., with hall, front and back veranda on the place. Terms very easy as half the amount can be paid, \$100 per year at 7 per cent interest. The land is good and is well watered by two branches. Will sell if taken soon at \$11 per acre—say \$1,826. If taken soon at \$11 per acre—say \$1.826.

IF THE READER wants to buy a fine, upto-date house of nine good rooms in a choice neighborhood on Cooper street, near Whitehall, how is the time, for I have price down low and the terms very easy, viz: \$500 cash and \$50 per month for four years, balance easy; price this week, only \$7.300; do not miss this, for it is a bargain; call soon and I will take pleasure in showing you this gem. D. Morrison, real estate, renting and loan agent, 47 E. Hunter street.

For Sale by George Ware, No. 2 s. Broad St.

For Sale by George Ware, No. 2 S.

Broad St.

1,500—"A Sugar Plum" on Boulevard; 4r.
cotatge; all tsreet improvements; 65x130;
room for another house.
1,300—"Here's a Lulu"—50x235; Pryor street;
runs through and faces another street;
cheap at \$2,500.
31,250 buys another 50x183 on Pryor street.
1,500—"This is a stunner"—4r. house,
Spring street; corner lot; all street improvements.
3,2000—"Out of siught"—6r. cottage \$8,200;
corner; perfect in every respect; to \$20 it
is to buy it.
3,500—"A Jim Dandy"—7r. cottage; nice
and new; water and gas; 50x200; alley on
side and rear; north side.
18,500—"A Jim Dandy"—7r. cottage; nice
and new; water and gas; 50x200; alley on
side and rear; north side.
18,500—"A Jim Dandy"—7r.
18,000—"A gem of first water"—8r. residence; corner lot; in excellent neighborhood; all modern improvements.
14,000—"A Hummer"—8r. two-story, 52x210;
mirror mantels in every room; folding
doors, inside blinds, etc.
11,050—Here's a tid-bit-\$1,050—Pledmont avenne; see this.
14,500—Perfect avenue house; 6 rooms; nicely
finished; clean, neat and new, 50x150.

I have customers for first-class lot on
north side, Also for god h/me from \$7,000
to \$10,000.

GECRGE WARE.

W. O Rogers & fo., Hasiness Chances,
Real Estate, Joans, Mortsages and
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alty—Telephone 43.
42 Wall Stree

We have sev cal rood usiness openings
on our list, anos we can meat markets
loons, restaurant, see arise, meat markets
loons are solon for a soda or fruit stand.



Engaged people should bear in mind that make a specialty of engagement rings dding cards and bridal presents. Call en before supplying yourselves in these es. J. P. Stevens & Bro., Jewelers, 47

In Your Own Light If You Don't TAKE ADVANTAGE OF OUR REBUILDING SALE! Everything in Wearing Apparel for Men and Boys from

HEAD TO TOE. EISEM AN & WEIL,

3 Whitehall Street.

FINANCIAL.

Trading Explained

may have read, send for ours. It is new and clearly defines all market expressions and explains margin trading in full. We are bullish on wheat, corn and oats, and advise purchasing on liberal margins and holding for 2 or 3 cents' advance. Send for our daily market letter, which tells when and in what to invest. Arbogast & Co., room 424 Traders' building, Chicago.

OOKKEEPERS



Don't you think that it would be a good idea to come and see what we can do for you in the purchase of a Suit, Hat and Furnishings. No use to quote prices here-prices mean nothing unless you see them on the goods. The prices are such, however, that you can make that salary of yours go, further HERE than anywhere else.

GEO. MUSE CLOTHING CO. Men's and Boys' Outfitters.

The Bright Side of Wheeling.

Atlanta Doctors Tell How Bicycle Riding May Be Beneficial or-Otherwise.

The great interest that women have manifested in the wheel and the wonderful cleverness with which they ride has attracted attention the entire country over, and the much mooted question as to whether this exercise is beneficial or injurious has been discussed by some of the most eminent physicians of the world. The opinions of these men of medical science widely differ and the results of the exercise have never as yet been deter-

A New York specialist, a man of great knowledge and practical experience, who has for many years given much attention to the proper exercise for women, states positively that the wheel is not suited by any means for ladies, and has recited several instances that came under his own personal experience where women were most seriously injured from the effects of riding the bicycle. He claims that the wheel was intended for men only and that women not only overstep the boundaries of their sphere when they mount the wheel, but that they take their lives in their hands and are directly responsible for the consequences that will generally follow. This eminent practitioner takes a most positive stand against the use of the wheel by feminine riders and fortifies his posiby feminine riders and fortifies his posi-tion with several valid reasons which he has derived from his past experience. To the contrary, a physician whose office almost adjoins that occupied by the advo-cate for men only, is just as positive that the wheel benefits woman as is his friend that the wheel is injurious. The wheel, he claims, is just the thing for ladies to ride and that the exercise will add great-ly to health and figure. In moderation, he says, the results that are to be attained from the use of the bicycle can be made most beneficial and pleasant, and he is of the opinion that the women would be more beautiful, stronger and happier if all o them would adopt the wheel as a means of locomotion. The invigorating exercise, the fresh air that the rider breathes, the expanding of the lungs, the development of the muscles, all help to make the body strong and the action of the different organs healthy.

This question today is receiving more at tention than ever before in the history of cycling, and it is a difficult matter to ap-proach a man who has not formed an opinion and is ready to advance good reasons to show that his position is correct and that he is justified in reaching the conclusion that he has derived. The women themselves are interested on the sub-ject, and where one advances a theory there is to be found another who holds the adverse opinion. The world is divided; the question remains undecided, yet cy-cling is increasing daily and the names of lady riders are being added by the score to the already long list. They love the ex-hilarating exercise and as they speed along over the smooth country roads they forget the possibilities of the future and think only of the wheel they ride.

A Wheelman Talks. Apropos of this subject, I had a pleas ing interview with Miss Annie E. Sylves-ter, the champion lady rider of the world ter, the champion lady rider of the words. She has been in Atlanta some time. She has been a constant rider for ten years and has accomplished the most daring feats upon the wheel. If injury results from hard riding she has certainly been an exception to the rule, for there is not found a more perfect figure in the country than hers. Not only has her figure been made extent. made perfect, but her health is excellent and during her long term of experience she has not suffered the least inconvenience

"I have ridden the wheel for about ten years," said Miss Sylvester, the other day, "and I intend to ride the balance of my life. The sport is the most exhibitating to be found anywhere and 1 thoroughly enjoy the pastime.
"Have I ever suffered from the effects of

sir not for a monment. On the other hand my health has been perfect and I have never experienced the least injury. I have accomplished feats on my wheel that even men dare not attempt and have spent days—yee, weeks, in the most ar-duous training, and have never felt that I was running a risk. If the women desire to become strong and healthy I would advise them to take up the wheel, and if they follow it in the bounds of reason I will guarantee them a long life of pleasure and

rare enjoyment.'

A Physician Is Incredulous. After having this interview with Miss Sylvester I told a prominent physician of Atlanta what she said, and he smiled most incredulously. "I can't believe that statement, and though I believe she is conscient. tious in what she says, it is a mistaken idea that the use of the wheel has been the cause of her good health. I most firmly believe that the wheel now riden by ladies is the source of a great deal of harm and am frank to say that my wife could not ride, even if she expressed a de-sire to do so. It is wrong, and more than that, it is contrary to all laws of nature, and the woman who mounts the wheel and attempts to pedal to the Ponce de Leon of youth, finds sooner or later that she is traveling in just the opposite direction and will soon fall a victim to the dire results

"Now, you appear to be incredulous, but I will illustrate what I say. For years the cause of a great many deaths and blasted lives has been traced to the use of the sew-ing machine. This is one of the theories that has been demonstrated and is a fact that cannot be easily denied. For the sake of argument, grant that the use of the sewing machine is likely to be followed by serious injury. Then compare the machine to a wheel. The sewing woman sits in a comfortable chair, in a cool room and only the weight of her feet are necessary to make the pedals gro. There is no strainto make the pedals go. There is no straining work, no effort, nothing that would apparently injure her. But it is certain that the use of the machine does blast the lives of hundreds of women. Now, the wheel is a great many times more dangerous than the machine, for several reasons. In the first place the rider sits upon the wheel in a strained position, and the ease of the chair is sadly missed. Contrary to all laws of nature, the limbs are required to make a circular movement and the muscles of the body are used just the opposite way in that which the Lord intended that they should be used. In this strained and unnatural posture the weman will ride and tug at the pedals, throwing all of her weight on first one pedal and the next moment she leans to the other side. She makes a quick movement to regain her balance, with a jerk she throws herself over the wheel, and when she fin-ishes her delightful ride she may have strained her back until it will be a source of sorrow and pain for her the remainder of her life. I may be considered old fogy in my views, and may be ridiculed for the reasons that I give, but this opinion will meet the approval of all sober, sensible

and conservative people who will pause long enough to seriously consider the ques-Why Many Stop Riding. These words, coming from the lips of the best physician in Atlanta, and being the best physician in Atlanta, and being the result of deep study, will necessarily carry with them much weight. The physician has seen a great many female riders, so he told me yesterday, who had suddenly given up the wheel, after only a few weeks' trial, and retired from the ranks of the wheelmen. This action, said he, was not because interest had been lost in the bleycle, but the injury had come early and the wreck of happiness had been com-

plete. Of course, all men, and all women, for that matter, do not agree, and I have talked with quite a number of good riders and good wheelmen, and am compelled to believe that the serious results claimed to arise from the use of the wheel, are greatly overdrawn or do not exist at all, and though I admit that many prominent lady riders have been forced to abandon the wheel, I am certain that other causes existed than the one mentioned. I will give you the substance of what I have learned and let you draw your own conclusion. own conclusion.

Away out on Peachtree road I met a fair rider the other morning. She was grace-fully climbing a long hill, and when the ascent was accomplished we stopped to ex-change greetings. She was rigged out in neat bloomers, and if I have ever seen a picture of health and beauty, it was when I looked at the spinning wheel lady as she mounted with a merry laugh and was soon lost in the distance. But to return to the

A Physician Who Rides. I was talking last week to a certain physician of the city on the subject of wheels and wheelmen, and our conversation naturally drifted to the female kingdom of riders. He is a rider of the bicycle himself, and has been one of the most enthusiastic wheelmen for many years. He was a devo-tee of the high wheel, and when the safeties came in and the old-timers passed out his enthusiasm increased and the love for the wheel grew in proportion to the improvements that were made in cycling circles.
"I am busy today and in a great rush to get through with my work, for my wife and are going to take a spin this afternoon.

It is one of the chief pleasures of my life to ride with my wife, and all of our trips have been full of pleasure, and in fact the carriage has not been used for many evenings."

"I have heard that the use of the wheel was injurious to ladies, and as you appear to hold the adverse opinion I would like for you to give me the reasons that have prompted you to make your decision in fa-vor of the wheel," I said.

"Now, who told you that the wheel was a source of injury? I don't see how that can be. The truth of the matter is, that the more the women ride, the better health they will enjoy. That has been demonstrated in my own household. My wife was not strong, and I purchased her a wheel just because I knew that it would do her good. At first she only rode a very dittle, but as her strength increased she extended the trips until now she can take a spin of several miles without the slightest difficulty. I am delighted at the good that she has received from the use of her wheel, and I intend that she shall use it until she is perfectly strong and well. Of course I don't mean to say that the wheel should be used to such an extent as to wear out the constitution. A woman may walk un-til she will fall from sheer exhaustion, and walking will kill of itself. But walking is good exercise, and so is the riding of the wheel. Take the wheel and ride it moder-ately, increase as your strength does, and before many days a lady can make a trip just as safely and about as quickly as a male rider. I think the wheel will eventu-ally supersede all modes of conveyance, and its use will meet the approval of all classes of men and women. It is ony a recent thing for women to ride, and just like all new styles and customs, it has been the object of much criticism. It will wear off before long, and then you won't find any body who has a word to say against the use of the 'cycle for women." With many others have I conversed, and

I am inclined to sum up the story as fol-lows: It is good exercise when not carried to excess, and when carried to excess it is dangerous and in some cases may result fa-tally. The time of day at which the riding occurs, the condition of the rider and all circumstances are to be taken into consideration. The best time in which to ride is between 6 and 8 o'clock in the morning. It is a bad idea to ride in the afternoon or late in the evening, for then the system is worn and tired, and bicycle riding has never been claimed to act as a tonic, but rather as a stimulant. Fast rid-ing is extremely dangerous, and nearly all riders on the track, as well as sprinters, die of heart disease. This fact has long ago been established. The men who are speedy and make continued spurts are more than likely to have heart trouble. The reason for this is obvious. As soon as the body is placed at rapid work the heart immediately responds and the blood is rushed through the body at a marvelous rate in order that oxygen may be supplied. The pulsation of the heart is quick, and in a short time the action of the lungs is behind. When the lungs and heart beat again in unison, then it is that the second wind is obtained. But until the action of the lungs catches up with the heart it is dangerous and hazardous indeed. For a man or woman to make a practice of spurting is nothing short of foothardy, and the most eminent physicians have been agreed upon this point for many years. Fast riding is the pace that kills, and many are the deaths that have resulted from this cause. Ride slowly; for that is the secret of good health and happiness, and when you become three takes your rest. It is one of the false theories that extremists advance when it is said that nature will inform the rider when to foolhardy, and the most eminent physicians that nature will inform the rider when to dismount and rest the tired and overtaxed muscles. Such is not the case, and the rider who mounts the wheel in the mornrider who mounts the wheel in the morn-ing and makes up her mind to continue the exercise until she becomes exhausted had better sell her wheel and accept a po-sition in a hospital. The fact is, you may ride until you fall from your wheel from sheer exhaustion and yet not realize that you are tired and faint until the muscles give way under the strain and it is too late. "Let the ladies ride," said a well-known practitioner yesterday, as a lithe little fig-ure turned the pedals of her wheel over the

asphalt. "I think that the exercise is excellent and know of none better—of course, if it is not overdone. What is more graceful than a woman on her wheel? And what rare sport they do enjoy!

"An upright position is the one for a lady to assume, and she must sit erect and never lean over the wheel, for that is all wrong. A corset should never be worn, and all the muscles of the body should have free and unrestrained movement."

Notwithstanding opposition, the wheel asphalt. "I think that the exercise is ex Notwithstanding opposition, the wheel has entered the world of woman and it has come to stay. In all of the large cit-

has entered the world of woman and it has come to stay. In all of the large cities ladies' clubs are being organized and interest is increasing daily. The novelty of a woman riding a wheel has now become a matter of fact, every day occurrence, and the wheel is used by many of the shop girls as a means of locomotion, as well as of pleasure. They ride to and from their work; they are seeking recreation and exercise and will continue to ride in spite of the opposition that comes from certain quarters. The world is gradually awakening to the fact that women are reaching out and grasping for rights and privileges that have heretofore been denied them, and ere long their sphere will be extended and enlarged until their voice will be heard on all important questions and their influence and approval will be earnestly sought after by the men. It is a day of progress and advancement and the laws of custom and the force of ancient habit will finally be overwhelmed and relegated to the past. Where there is one feminine rider tagy a score will be found next year, and as time passes the wheel will increase in favor and popularity, its usefulness will be enlarged upon and its riders will be legion.

ROYAL DANIEL.

Dropsy Treated Free. Six days' treatment free. Address with 2-cent stamp. J. R. Sewell, M. D., dropsy specialist, Whitesburg, Ga. july14-sun wed

BARGAINS NIGHT.

VOL.

PRICES GIVEN BELOW GOOD EVERY DAY THIS WEEK

All Wool Serge 34c.

Figured Brilliantine 38C.

Black figured Brilliantines, latest designs, bave been 60c,

At 34C

78 Remnants of Black Goods, including Henrietta, Serges, Alma Cloth, Brilliantines and Crepon, from 2 to 7 yards, at balf price.

Summer Silks 29c. Check Taffeta Silks in light and dark

Shrivel Silks 17 c Shrivel Silks in canary, Lavender, pink and blue, 27 inches wide, the thing for evening dresses, worth 30c,

Pongee Silks 15c.

75 pieces Silk Crepon, in light and medium shades, lbe most

desirable goods for the season, at balf price. Figured Ducks 8c. Figured Ducks, white grounds, small fig-res and stripes, have been 121/2c,

Colored Sateens 5c. Light colored Sateen, 32 inches wide, lesirable pattern, worth 121/2c,

Cotton Crepons 5c.

At 5c Check and Stripe White Lawn 5c.

White lawns in stripes and checks from the Dougherty stock, some slightly soiled, worth from 12½ to 35c per yard, At 5c

White Corded Dimity 7 1-2c. For one week we will sell this very desirable grade, worth 12-12c, 32 1-2c, at 7 1-2c.

Pepperell Bleached Sheeting 1/2C.

At 17 1-2C Utica Bleached Sheeting

Utica 9-4 Bleached Sheeting, worth 221/20, At 20 3-40 Yard-Wide Bleaching 43c.

Fruit of the Loom 4-4. $6\frac{1}{2}$ C. Fruit of the Loom 44 Bleaching, 1,000 ards, worth 8c,

At 6 1-20 All Linen Crash 5c. All Crash Towelling, 18 inches wide, worth 9c, at 5c.

Linen Doilies 23c. All-linen Doilles with colored stripe, fringed, worth 40c, At 23c

White Linen Doilies 75c. White Linen Doiles, a bargain at \$1, Special 75c

White Linen Napkins 63c. C. C. Ingrain Carpets 38c.

White Napkins 95c. All-Linen Satin Damask Napkins, full dinner size, good value at \$1.25,

Turkey Red Damask 15c. Turkey Red Damask, 54 inches wide, art pattern, worth 35c, Bleached Table Damask

Half Bleached Damask 48c. Half Bleached Damask, full 70 inches wide, special bargain for this sale, at 48c. Turkish Bath Towels, 45x22 inches, worth

All Linen Towels 93c.

Special sale in white, stripe and check Lawns and Marseilles Satin Stripes. These goods go at balf price.

Empire Silk Fans 42c.

Silk Fans 75c.

Gents' White Silk Handkerchiefs 50c.

Ladies' Lisle Thread Gauntlets 19c.

Ladies Kid Gloves 49c.

Boys' Blouse Waists 63c-

Boys' White Shirt Waists

Boys' White Shirt Walste, with sallor collar and cuffs, slightly solled, worth 31, At 25c Ladies' Percale Shirt Waists 33c.

Ladies Porcale Laundered Shirt Waists, stripes and figured, all colors, worth 75c, At 33c

Boys' Shirt Waists 43c. Boys' best Percale Shirt Waists, worth Shirt Waist Sets 15c and

Fhirt Walst Sets in Gilt, Silver and Black, worth 25 and 400.

At 15c and 25c Alcohol Lamps 20c.

Enameled Darning Eggs 5c Enameled Darning Eggs, worth 15c,

Initial Letters 6c Box.

Alhambra Shields 10c. Alhambra Dress Shields, worth 15c, At IOC

Baby Ribbon 14c. Baby Ribbon in feather edge or plain satin, all colors, worth 3c, At 1 1-40

All Silk Ribbon 8c.

English Gloria Umbrellas, 28 and 28, with stylish handles, strong frame, worth 21, At 59c Silk Finished Gloria Um-

brellas 75c. Silk Finished Gloria Umbrellas with stylish Dresden handles, paragon frame, a bargain for \$1, special

Extra heavy C. C. Ingrain Carpets, worth 50c, made and laid, All Wool Ingrain Carpets

At 50c Cottage Carpets 15c. Double Warn Cottage Carpets, fancy check, worth 25c,

At 15c Bleached Table Damark, 54 inches wide, Opaque Fringed Shades 24c.

Opaque Heavy Fringed Shades, extra quality, all colors, worth 35c.

At 24c

Felt Shades 14c. Felt Shades, with patent spring roller, worth 25c,

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Nottingham Lace Curtains 99c. Nottingbam Lace Curtains, 3 1-2 yards long, lovely patterns, worth \$1.35, at 99c.

Japanese Zendaka Rugs \$1.19.

Japanese Zendaka Rugs in mosaic to signs, oriental colors, 3x6, worth \$1.75, Japanese Myota Rugs \$1.75

Ladies' Dongola Sandals,

Ladies' Vici Kid Sandals, H. S., newes

Fancy Opera Slippers, 99c Opera Slippers, fancy coxcomb box,

Tan Oxfords, \$1.23. Children's Dongola Sandals

Child's Dongola Sandals, 5 to 8, dang

Ladies Dongola Oxfords 890. Dongola Oxfords in common sense, plain and tip, sizes only 2 1-2c, 3 and 3 1-2, worth \$1.50 at 98c.

Ladies' French Kid Oxfords, \$1.88. French Kid Oxfords, all kid or close to latest lasts and toes, were \$2.50,

C. E. Meade & Co.'s soft sole Infants' Shoes, at

Men's Hand-sewed Shoes, \$2.99.

This includes Patent Leather, Tan and French Calf Shoes, made by Edwin Claps and Charles Heiser, worth \$5 and \$6.
At \$2.99 Gents' Vici Kid Bals, \$1.83 Men's Vici Kid Bals, Patent Leather Tin, narrow toe, stylish, were \$2.50,

Gents' Welt Shoes, \$1.50.

Gent's Calf Hand Welt Bals and Cogress, sizes only 5 to 8½, worth \$3,

Tennis Oxfords, 35c. Men's and Boys' Tennis Oxfords in black and check, worth 50c, at

Carpet Slippers 25c.

ANGER DAY

(6)

English Gloria Umbrellas CLOSING OUT

Crockery Department.

Thousands of dollars' worth of Crocker, Glassware, Lamps, Silverware, Again Ironware, Soaps, Brushes, Curlery, Baskets, Woodenware and Housefurnishing Goods must go regardless of value before August 15th.

The entire department will be closed out.

Soaps.

173 dozen Tollet Soaps at 3c.
22 dozen ear's Glycerine at 5c.
42 boxes best Laundry Soap at 2c.
Blg assortment of Soaps and Brushes.
35c Blacking, Brushes at 15c.
25c Scrub Brushes at 9c.
50c best Bristlecloth Brushes at 2c.
25c Stand Brushes at 4c.
25c French Bristle Tooth Brushes at 2c.
25c French Bristle Tooth Brushes at 2c.
25c French Bristle Tooth Brushes at 2c.

Plated Ware.

28c.
72 sets \$3.50 Triple Plated Knives and
Forks at \$1.98.
\$3,000 worth of Roger Bros.'s and William Rogers's celebrated Knives, Forks
Tea and Tablespoons at half regular price.

Tea and Tablespoons at half regular prices

Crockery and Glass.

343 25c and 50c After-dinner Cups and Saucers at 10c.

129 35 and 35 Chamber Sets at 32.48.

To 31.50 sets French China Cups and Saucers at 15c.

27 315 Handsome Dinner Sets at 45c.

27 315 Handsome Dinner Sets at 45c.

Sortment of Japanese and Art Goods, all kinds of Hotel Goods at closing out prices.

35 gross quart Mason Fruit Jarz, dozen 38c.

To Cut Berry Sets at 45c.

To Cut Berry Sets at 45c.

To Describe Cookery, elegant as sortment of Japanese and Art Goods, all kinds of Hotel Goods at Closing out prices.

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To Support the Cookery and Sets and Sets and Inc.

To Cookery and Glass.

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To Support the Cookery and Sets and Sets and Sets and Proper Sets at 45c.

To Cut Berry Sets at 45c.

To One Cut Berry Sets at 45c.

To Describe Cookery and Sets and Sets and Inc.

To Cut Berry Sets at 45c.

To One Cut Berry Sets at 45c.

To Out Berry Sets at 45c.

To One Cut Berry Sets at 45c.

To On

VOL. XXVIII.

ugs \$1.75

Sandals.

a Sandals 5 to 8, dancy worth \$1.50

At \$1.23

Oxfords. 0. 'S **soft** shoes, at

d Shoes.

\$1.50. 35c.

At \$1.83

ATLANTA, GA, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1895.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.



\$10.00 Suits, made of all-wool material, in dark, medium and light colors, newest styles, well trimmed, the greatest bargain we have ever offered. Special price during this sale.....\$5

\$12 and \$13.50 Suits, made of good, honest, all-wool materials. in all the desirable colors and leading styles, at a price that does not cover the actual cost of the cloth and trimmings. Special price during this sale.....\$6.50

\$15 Suits, made of stylish blue and black Serges, fancy Cheviots, black Thibets, Worsteds and Cassimeres, hundreds of stylish patterns to select from, any of them excellent values at the original price. Special price during this sale \$7.50

\$18 Suits, made from the most fashionable fabrics known to the trade; the finest Suit you ever looked at for the price, a perfect fit guaranteed. Special price during this sale ... \$9.75

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Men's and Boys' Hats.

Boys' Duck Yacht Caps, in assorted colors, and Boys' and Children's Straw Sailor Caps....... 15C Men's and Boys' Straw Hats, good value at 50c, for this

Men's and Boys' Straw Hats, good value at 75c, for this

Men's and Boys' Straw Hats, good value at \$1.50 and \$2, for

MEN'S NECKWEAR-One hundred dozen Silk Tecks, regular 25c quality, choice...10C Sixty-five dozen choice Silk and Satin Tecks, Four-in-Hands and Band Bows, all colors, choice......25C Choice of the finest Neckwear in our store......50C MEN'S SUSPENDERS-Good strong Suspenders, worth up to 25c, great value......IOC Fine French Web and imitation Guyot, good 50c value,.....25C

Fine Silk imported Suspenders, worth 75c, choice.....48c MEN'S UNDERWEAR-Good quality Balbriggan Shirts or Drawers or Pepperell Jeans Drawers, great value...... 25C Fine silk finished Shirts or Drawers, any size, great at..... 38c

Fine imported French Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, worth \$1, MENS' HANDKERCHIEFS-Fancy border hemstitched Handkerchiefs, worth 10c, choice. 5C

Fancy border hemstitched Handkerchiefs, good 20c value, White or fancy hemstitched Handkerchiefs, worth 25c, our White and fancy border Silk Handkerchiefs, Just from Japan, some from China, all of them bargains, our price......25C

Laundered or unlaundered, made from percale and Oxford cloth, good 75c kind, here at......48c

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THE DUKE OF MUNSTER.

How He Became Free, and the Part Played in His Escape by a Little Irish Boy.

By GERALD BRENAN.

of brawny, well-groomed horses, paused for an instant at the foot of the hill, and then continued its upward progress, much ore slowly. For this hill was not one be trifled with—indeed its Gaelic name
"Knockardmore" signifies that it is one of the steepest declivities in all Ire land. There were some ragged peasant children playing among the furze bushes beside the white roadway, but they stald in their sport to watch the advancing carriage. Small wonder was it, for the vehicle contained no less a personage than the hereditary owner of their heaths and

homes, his grace the duke of Munster. It is a very grand title, indeed, that of the duke of Munster, but the present bearer of its hundred honors was as small as his dignities were great. In fact, Mau-rice-Fitz Maurice, the tenth duke, and swenty-second earl of that designation was actually taking a morning drive under the tutelage of his nursery governess, having barely attained the age of eight years. The ragged archins beside the road stared at this pale, dark-haired boy, dainty sailor-like clothes, with a feeling too strong to be termed mere envy. How surprised would they have felt had they learned that the feelings were reciprocated! Not five minutes had elapsed since the little duke asked for leave to take a ramble across the neighboring fields, and his governess answered: "Your grace must not leave the carriage. I have

strict orders from the duchess." When the picturesque groups of children



THE SIGHT DID MUCH TO STRENGTHEN HIS DETERMINATION.

came in view at the foot of Knockardmore with them. At this the prim Miss McNevin held up her hands in horror.

"Goodness me, your grace!" she explained, "can you think of talking to these dirty little Irish creatures?"

"I am Irish myself," said the duke.

"Yes, of course, but you are an Irish gran.

Yes, of course, but you are an Irish gentleman, while these are mere peasants.".

"They are my tenants," pleaded the small but (officially) "puissant" prince. Miss McNevin shook her head determined-

ly. Your grace must not think of it," she said. "Why, goodness me, the duchess does not even approve of your playing with the Vernon-Quins, and they are landed gen-try. Your cousin, Lord Plymouth, would never wish to play with peasants."

The duke's nether lip protruded. "Plymouth is a snob," he said. "Uncle Dick

Miss McNevin gasped. The idea of calling the marquis of Plymouth a "snob" was too much for her. As she sank back in the carriage cushions the little duke prevailed on his fat coachman to rein in the horses for a brief space. Then he beckoned the for a brief space. The children to approach.

Only one came forward, the rest being apparently too shy. The venturous one was a fine-looking, red-haired boy, apparently about the same age as his grace of

"Hullo," cried the duke with fine ingenuousness, "what's your name?" "Maurice Fitz-Maurice," said the red-haired boy. His grace laughed merrily.

"Why, that's my own name," he said.
"Sure," answered the other with a grin.
"There's many a Fitz-Maurice around here. We're all cousins, father says, and the little juke beyond in the big castle is the head

of the clan."

By this time Miss McNevin had recovered her dignity. "Little fellow," she said, addressing the daring speaker, "learn that this is the duke of Munster, and that great

noblemen are never cousins to ragged peasant children. Drive on, Peters." In this speech Miss McNevin showed her ignorance of Ireland, where, as in the Scottish highlands, the peer and the peasant bear the same family name and are legiti-mately related. As the carriage rolled onward in obedience to her order the duke

found time to cry out a parting "goodby" to his namesake.

The stately duchess of Munster must have thought her only son a very untractable youngster all that afternoon and evening. In fact, the day ended with the undignified spectacle of a peer with sixteen quarterings being sent to bed in disgrace. The little duke was rebelling against the aristocratic seclusion in which his dull life had been spent. What was the use of own ing 40,000 acres and a great name if one could not have plenty of fun like other And then those dirty little children

behind the hedge, how happy they had looked among the yellow furze blossoms!

Next morning he awoke with the germs of a resolution in his small brain. He could be free—free and independent. As could be free-free and independent. As he drank the vile sulphur and water which the family physician had recommended as a capital blood purifier, his resolution strengthened. After breakfast, while Miss McNevin bullied him with irregular French werbs, and his mother refused him permission to attend a children's party at the vicarage, the resolution attained its full proportions. He was giore for He was alone in the great bove his head frowned the face of the first duke of Munsterred soldiers of the Fitzhis back, had besieged of Dublin. No doubt

ortrait did much to

ke's determination.
ne of the library
the adjoining

nging merrily

The great family barouche with its pair, who touched his head respectfully as the

boy went by.

Skirting the lake and passing down the long rookery alley, the little duke entered the deer park. Here he broke into a run, frisking and leaping at intervals like a liberated colt. In the woodland beyond the park, he staid for a moment to gather some blue bells and wild anemone. But Knockardmore hill rose before him in the distance, all golden with furze bushes, and thither he turned his steps, A convenient postern admitted him to the high road, but the road was dusty, and he soon forsook it for the open fields. Never had he felt so happy! His whole soul seemed to sing, as he trotted through meadow and hayfield, clambering over paling and through blackthorn hedges, utterly care-less as regarded his natty clothes.

Knockardmore hill drew nearer and nearer, until, at last, the little duke noticed that the upward swell which betokened the beginning of the hill had been reached. Then the furze bushes began to appear by ones and twos and presently in whole squads and platoons, until he found him-self surrounded on every side by a vast army of bristling golden blossomed gorse. He stood upon the very summit of the hill and beneath him lay twenty miles of the richest and most fertile land in Ireland. The towers of his own castle rose white and imposing from their surrounding wealth of trees. He wondered if his ab-sence had yet been discovered and laughed merrily as he thought of Miss McNevin's discomfiture. His mother had driven over to the country town and would not return until evening. Consequently there was no until evening. the dear of giving her pain. But Miss Mc-fear of giving her pain. But Miss Mc-Nevin! How angry she would be! And once more the little duke laughed as he eyed a long, ragged rent in his sailor jacket, and several smaller ones in his pantaloons. It was splendid up there on the

breezy, sunlit hill!

Suddenly, with a rustle among the furze. somebody came up the pathway. The little duke looked up and recognized the redhaired boy whom he had spoken to on the previous day.

"Hullo, Maurice Fitz-Maurice," he cried.

The red-haired boy stopped short and grinned.
"Hullo, your honor," he replied, "Did
you see the rabbit go by?"

"The rabbit!" exclaimed his grace. "Did a rabbit go by?"
"Yes, and I'm hunting him."

"Can I come with you?"
"Sure and you can, if you can run and don't mind the furze needles."
Two minutes later peer and peasant, the barefoot Fitz-Maurice and the well-shod one, were skurrying madly along the steep side of Knockardmore. But the rabbit had vanished and the only results of the chase were the utter wreck and ruin of the duke's clothes, and his tumbling head over heels into a muddy water course. But what are ragged garments and a grimy face when

Very late that afternoon, as a dogcart containing Lord Richard Fitz-Maurice, our duke's uncle, went bowling along the high road it was suddenly stopped by the apparition of an extremely dirty urchin, who waved a tattered cap and shrieked ecstatically: "Uncle Dick! Oh, Uncle Dick, I've had no end of fun."

the heart is happy?

Lord Richard screwed his eyeglasses firm-y into his left eye and stared wonderingly at the small speaker. Then another boy. not quite as ragged or as dirty as the first, crept sheepishly through the hedge and respectfully pulled a forelock of sandy

"Is it—can it possibly be my nephew?" gasped Lord Richard.
"Why, of course, Uncle Dick," answered the duke, clambering into the dogcart.
"And please, you know mother doesn't allow me pocket money, so won't you give
my friend Maurice Fitz-Maurice a shilling

to buy a dog. He can't hunt rabbits with-Lord Richard began to see how matters

were. He did not quite know whether to scold or laugh outright.
"Are you a Fitz-Maurice?" he said to
the red-haired boy.
"Yes, your honor. Father is Dick Fitz-

Maurice of the glen. We're cousins to the little juke in the big house beyond." Lord Richard knew more about Ireland and the clan system than Miss Nevins. so he did not question this assertion, but gave his kinsman the coveted shilling and ed up his horse. He noticed for the first time a glow of healthy color in his nephew's cheeks and could not find it in his heart to lecture him.

That night, after the little duke had gone

o bed, Lord Richard and his sister-in-law had an earnest talk, which resulted in a mpromise very beneficial for the heir of

all the Fitz-Maurices. "The little fellow's father" said Lord speaking of a certain small boy Richard. with red hair, "is a most respectable farmer, but wretchedly poor. Why not put the son in livery and make him a sort of body-servant to Maurice. It need not interfere with Miss McNevin's lessons and will build up Maurice's constitution. Confinement will kill the boy. Give him a playmat

At last the beautiful duchess yielded and so began the emancipation of her son and

Nowadays, if you chance to ramble over hill, among the blooming Knockardmore furze (for the furze is always in bloom) you will probably encounter two merry madcap lads, with the glow of health upon their checks, intent upon the capture of a bird's nest or the pursuit of a rabbit. of the happy twain is Maurice, tenth duke of Munster, and he is lonely no longer.

Isnac Newton as an Exegtist. Dr. Andrew D. White, in The Popular

Science Monthly. We are just beginning to appreciate the vast critical powers of scriptural education and translation possessed by Sir Isaac Newton. It is hard to believe that from the mind which produced the Principia, and which broke through the many time-honored beliefs regarding the dates and formation of Scriptural books, could have come his discussions regarding the prophecies; still at various points even in this work, his power appears. From internal evidence he not only discarded the text of the three wisnesses, but he decided that the Pentateuch must have been made up from several books; that Genesis was not written until the reign of Saul; that the books of Kings and Chronicles were probably collected by Ezra; and, in a durious anbly collected by Ezra; and, in a curious anticipation of modern criticism, that the book of Psalms and the prophecies of Isaiah and Daniel were each written by various authors at various dates. But the old belief in prophecy as prediction was too strong for him, and we find him applying his great powers to the elucidation of the details given by the prophets and in the Apocalypse to the history of mankind since unrolled, and tracing from every statement in prophetic literature its exact fulfillment even in the most minute particulars.

even in the most minute particulars

What Is a B. A. Worth. The Fortnightly Review. The plain fact about the B. A. degre is that it means very little. Indeed, it is a very misleading thing, because it is equally the mere "passman" and to the most brilliant scholar of his year, and put most brilliant scholar of his year, and pare them both on the same level. If you want to know what a man has done at Oxford, you think nothing of the B. A. degree and you think nothing of the B. A. degree and everything of the class he has taken, which should be the same whether he has taken the degree or not. It is the fashion to take one's degree; and the fashion is so strong that schoolmasters are practically obliged to do so; but for ten men out of every dozen who pay the extra fees to the university, the degree is quite useless in after life, and in England we never think of putting it after our names, except occasionally on the title page of a book, if we write one.

ARP AND NATURE.

He Watches the Wonderful Growth of the Different Vines.

TOUCHES UPON THE SOLAR SYSTEM

Afraid the Moon Will Pay Us an Unwela Visit to Cycloneta.

"Big fleas have smaller fleas to bite 'em, And so proceed ad infinitum."

Naturalists tell us that there is nothing

so small but that there is something still smaller, and the only limit is one of vision not of fact. The most powerful microscope et made has found no limit to the in finite smallness of animal life. It goes on and on, and on past comprehension. These invisible creatures fill the air, the water, the food, the flesh, and make up all animal and vegetable life. We eat them and breathe them, and it makes no differ-ence, unless they are of a poisonous, maily-nant kind; and then they eat us, and we call it yellow fever or cholera or some

kind of pestilence.
What a wonderful study is nature. sit in the verandah and watch the vines as they climb the lattice-with what wonderful instinct they put out their delicate arms and tendrils to find something to cling to. The morning glories and madeira vines and cinnamon vines twine around the canes, but the gourd vine will not twine at all. It grows straight up, and every few inches sends out a strong little arm or tendril that fastens around a cane or a wire and holds the vine steady. I never saw anything to grow as rapidly as this gourd vine. It was late in coming up, but has already climbed higher than the other vines. It makes a foot a day by measure

I wonder how the Creator wrapped up so much sense in a tiny seed. What a condensation of life and beauty there is in the germ, the embryo of a flower seed-the seed of a carnation pink, for instance. It is a never-ceasing mystery—the mystery of the flowers, the corn, the cotton, the leaves of the trees. I was talking to a friend about it last night, and he said he believed that all plants were conscious o their existence and enjoyed life. Look at the pines how they bleed when cut with an ax. Look how the scar heals over, just the same as on a man when he cuts his finger. Prune it too much, and it dies. Look at the sensitive plant and see haw it shrinks from the touch. See with what desire the leaves and flowers of these vines reach out to the morning sun. Myriads of flowers are born to blush unseen, and if they were not conscious of their beauty, why should they be born at all?

I used to think that everything we see was created for the use or the pleasure of man, and that even the stars were placed in the heavens to please us. But I don't think so now. The birds do not sing for us alone. Even the sparrow that falls to the ground has the sympathy of its Cre-

But if a man wishes to ponder upon his Insignificance let him try to grasp the ex-tent of the universe. Sir Robert Ball, of Cambridge, says, in a recent lecture on the stars, that there is no limit to the universe, no outside boundary-no space beyond the stars-no space where there are no stars, and he tries to bring this idea within our reach by telling us that elec-tricity travels on the wires 180,000 miles in a second and a message could be sent seven times around the earth in the tick of a clock, and to the moon in a second and a half and to the sun in eight minutes, but it would take four years to send a telegram to Alpha Centauri, the star that is nearest the earth. Over our heads and visible to the naked eye are stars so remote that if when Columbus discovered America he had telegraphed the news to them the message would not yet have reached them. But the telescope at the Lick observatory has brought stars into view so utterly distant that if the wise men who visited the Savior at his birth had telegraphed the glad tidings to these stars the message would still be going on and on and on at the speed of 180,000 miles every second and not have gotten there. Well, that settles it I don't want to try think any farther than that. I'm afraid it would strain my mind-like Cabe said when he refused to shoot at a squirrel in the top of a very high pine—said he didn't like to strain his gun.

And now the astronomers declare that

this solar system of ours is a very limited affair when compared with the other solar systems that the big telescope has discovered. That instrument magnifies 1,000 times and has actually brought the moon within 240 miles of the earth. I wish they would quit fooling with that moon. First thing we know it will get loose from its orbit and come tearing down upon the earth and knock a hole to the hollow and set us all on fire. I don't see much use in the moon nohow, except to tell when to make soap and kill hogs and plant potatoes. They are making so much light by electricity now that before long we wont need any moon-

light. But what are we-we poor mortals who are jumping up and down upon this little earth-fighting, fussing and quarreling about our rights, our property, our money.

Are the angels all up among the stars and
we the only sinners, the prisoners of hope,
confined here as a sort of Botany Bay—a place of probation where we may have chance to repent and prepare ourselves for another habitation, even a heavenly, Verily, it is all a mystery—one little plan-et full of people who don't know whence they came nor whither they are going and who can't add a day to their existence! They don't know by what power they raise an arm or step a foot forward or breathe the breath of ife, but don't they brag—was there ever such a concelted, seif-satisfied set of creatures! They are carried along in space at the rate of 60,000 miles an hour, and turn a somersault every day 8,000 miles high, and sleep half the time and never stop to think who it is that holds the earth in balance and keeps them safe in their perilous journey. But don't we brag—brag about Chicago and New York and Atlanta and everything we do, just like we made the earth and were driving it around the sun with a pair of lines and popping a whip as we go. Was there ever such cheek and assurance?

But there is another side to this picture. The people are not all fools and braggarts There are some who ponder on these things and humble themselves under the mighty hand of the Creator. And Revelation tells us that we are of very great consequence; that we were made in the image of our Maker; a little lower than the angels, and the mind can't conceive what has been prepared in heaven for those who love God and keep His commandments. Then what else should we do? A happy, trusting poet

"The world is very lovely-O my God I thank Thee that I live."

Well it is lovely, and it grows more se as the years roll on. The houses are pret tier, and our homes more comfortable horses are finer, and so are the cattle and hogs and chickens and dogs. The farms and orchards are finer. I came by Titton and Cycloneta the other day and it was a feast to look upon the long rows of trees laden with peaches and pears and plums and figs and exercities. plums and figs and everything good to eat. Cycloneta is the prettiest farm I ever saw anywhere. Here are 2,000 acres in the piney woods that Mr. Sparks cleared and culti-vated as an experiment, and it has proved a great success. It is a luxury to look at it the corn and cotton and oats and vegetable alternating in the long luxuriant rows. And then the orchards laden with bushels and bushels of blushing fruit. This farm has paid good dividends, and there are thousands of acres all around it that are just as good. After all it is the man and the plan that succeeds in anything, and one man's success affects a whole neighborhood. For miles around Cycloneta and Tifton the farmers are doing better that they ever did, for they have an example before them and try to imitate it.

BILL ARP.

GINSENG.

This Plant Is Worth Looking for When Strolling About in Summer Time. Knowing my fondness for flowers, the people where I spend my summers usually save any curious plant that they may find for me, and I was pleased when, on going into one of the neighbors' houses, the lad brought me a leaf carefully pressed on white paper and asked me if I knew what it was. I looked at it closely but could see no resemblance to any plant that I had ever seen before. I smelled it and it was odorless, but I tasted it, and and it was odorless, but I tasted it, and the pungent, sweetish savor gave me the answer, and I said: "It is either ginseng

or sarsaparilla." or sarsaparilla."
"Yes," she said, "it is ginseng. Cousin
Lyman sent it to father and told him that
if he could find any in the woods around ere, he could sell all he could dig."
"Did he find any?" I asked, interested at

"Yes," was the reply: "he walked almost all over the woods around here, and he found enough to buy him a pair of boots. They took it at the drug store, where they buy our sage. It took him most of the summer, for he could only find a little in a place, and the places were a good ways apart. He got six ounces in all, and they ave him \$4 for it." Nearly all the summer I looked for this

plant, but it was not until August that I found it, in a rich, dark hollow in the moist woods of central New York.

It has a fleshy root and a stalk from four to nine inches high, which bears near the

tip three petiolate leaves of five small leaflets, and on the end of the stalk some insignificant white blossoms. Ginseng is chiefly valuable as an article of export to China, where it is supposed to possess remarkable virtues for the treat-ment of nearly all diseases. The name

suggests this: panax, pan, meaning all, and akos, a remedy.

It is so estemed by the Chinese that the right to gather it is reserved to the emper-or. It is highly thought of as a remeas for exhaustion of body and mind, and as supposed to prolong life to a good old age. Their physicians have written volumes about it and deem it necessary in all their

best prescriptions.

The best roots have a horny appearance. yellow and transparent. This condition is obtained by putting them into hot water, brushing until thoroughly clean and then steaming over boiling millet. The roots that are bifurcated or divided are considered the most powerful, and it is said that to this kind it owes its name, Jin Chen. like a man, and strange to say, the Amer-

Before the discovery of the root in America the root in Peking frequently brought its weight in gold and ten times its weight in silver. In 1718 the Jesuits began ship-ping the root to China and in 1748 they sold for a dollar a pound in this country and five dollars a pound in Chila. The price fluctuates greatly, having been at one time six dollars an ounce, but now the sun-oried roots bring one dollar an ounce

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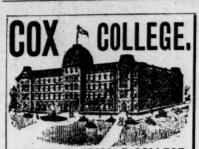
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July 15, 1895. Dr. J. A. Childs. Dr. W. L. Chi DRS. CHILDS & CHAMPION

"Great Scott!

From The Chicago "I swear-" he cr "Don't," she inte

"Why mock me?" am old, it is true, truly, devotedly." "Prove it," she sa and beautiful and i my feet—young men hood. You are old e

"Stay!" he cried.

age. Think only of
I would do for you, What would you "Anything-every "I don't want it.
"What more can

"What more can have?"
"Well, I was thin How much is it?"
Then he knew tha that there was som he had been after the automatic lightning sadly out into the contemporate register.

Precautio From The Youth's A carpenter, sent in a private house,

Beggar-Than Stranger—Wh dumb." Beggar—Oh, t he's gone to he

An Irish The proprietor of upper floors, says employed a ver as his agent. Sev "blarney" of this secured a custome agent would prob 'Kinvayniences,

lery coppers that roman of the que "Are the rooms asks an inquirer. "Are they warme "Sure, wid a sloig have any degray the therimether

plicants for the roc could wather at al noight, agrayable

"But the stair of "Now, thin," say

REENWALLS

d inaugural of the Opera Season

umComicOpera Cr

Hussar.

AD SCHEDULES

Departure of All Tra DEPART. RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

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Iroad and Bank ompany of orgia.

Dr. W. L. Cha

=FLINGS AT F SHE FLIES



sGreat Scott! Do th' want ter make hams out o' us?"

. Much To Bear.

From The Chicago Post, "I swear-" he cried, passionately. "Don't," she interrupted, "it's wrong to

swear." "Why mock me?" he asked bitterly. "I am old, it is true, but I love you fondly, truly, devotedly."

"Prove it," she said coldly. "I am young nd beautiful and have had many men at my feet—young men in the flush of man-hood. You are old enough to—"
"Stay!" he cried. "Do not think of my

age. Think only of my love. Think of all I would do for you, all I would give to— "What would you give?" she interrupted.
"Anything-everything. I would give my

"I don't want it."
"What more can I do? What would you

Well, I was thinking of your insurance. How much is it?"
Then he knew that she was not for him; that there was something about the heart he had been after that made it resemble an automatic lightning calculator, and he went dly out into the cold world, although the thermometer registered 95.

Precaution All Around. From The Youth's Companion.

A carpenter, sent to make some repairs in a private house, entered the apartment

of the lady of the house with his appren-"Mary," the lady called to her servant, "see that my jewel case is locked at once."

The carpenter understood. He removed his watch and chain from his vest with a significant air and gave them to his apprentice.
"John," he said, "take these right back to the shop. It seems that the house isn't safe!"

Jests in Jingle. The poet sings in glowing rapture pent, While the white clouds in airy grace un-

furl: "Now is the winter of our discontent
Made glorious summer by the summer
girl."

—Puck. girl."

Soon will the mountains and the shore Soon will the mountains and the shore
Be filled with summer girls, and then,
Despite the scorn they feel for us,
Will come the same old wall for men.
—Philadelphia Record.

> Mary had a little lamb, The lamb was very tough, Under the circumstances A little was enough.
>
> —Detroit Tribune.

When women mount their spinning wheels And cut all sorts of capers, They shouldn't be surprised to see Their bloomers in the papers.



Beggar-Thankee, sir Stranger-Why how's this? You thank me and your sign reads "deaf and dumb." Beggar-Oh, that's all right. I'm just takin' th' other feller's place while he's gone to hear th' band play at th' park.

no control.

An Irish Agent's Wit.

The proprietor of a large building in London, which contains several flats on the upper floors, says that he never succeeded in renting these apartments readily until he employed a very eloquent Irish woman as his agent. Several times the graceful "blarney" of this excellent woman has secured a customer, where a less gifted

agent would probably have failed. "Kinvayniences, is it?" says she to applicants for the rooms. "Sure, it's hot an' could wather at all hours of the day an' noight, agravable to ver tasthte, an' scullery coppers that wud make a washer-woman of the queen of England by prif-

"Are the rooms comfortably warmed?"

asks an inquirer. "Are they warmed?" with a surprised air. "Sure, wid a sloight turn o' yer wrist ye have any degray o' timperature known to the therimether."

"But the stair case; is that easy to go

Now, thin," says the eloquent agent, as if she were reaching the climax of all the

"Oh, he's leading a very fast life."
"You don't say."
"Tos, he's running a trolley car."

wonderful advantages of the building, "the wonderful advantages of the building, "the staircase is that aisy that when ye're goin' oop ye would well b'lave that yer comin' down." The intending tenant usually capitulates at this point.—Answers.

Magistrate-The officer says you were drunk last night and fell down in the street. Can you explain that little matter?

Prisoner (with dignity)—The cause of my fall, your honor, was not attributed to li quor, but to circumstances over which I had

Magistrate (in surprise)-What circumstances do you allude to?

Prisoner (sadly)—My legs, your honor. -Colorado Miner.

Her Speech.

Americans, we are often told, have A birthday gift by the father and the three daughters of the family to the mother by the youngest—a girl of ten:
"Dear mamma, this is presented to you by your three children and your one husband." was thus naively announced to that lady

PRETTY SPEEDY.



By Edgar Mills. From The New York Recorder.

Mr. and Mrs. Henshaw were at breakfast, he engrossed with a newspaper, she read-ing some letters. They had been married nearly a year and no cloud of unhappiness nearly a year and no cloud of unhappiness had as yet strayed across their path. She was a dainty little thing, a modernized Watteau shepherdess, clever and bright, but inordinately jealous. He was a big. jolly fellow, who loved his wife devotedly but inordinately jealous. He was a big, jolly fellow, who loved his wife devotedly and who would rather have cut his mustache off than to have caused her sorrow. Both had been silent for nearly five minutes when he looked up from his paper. "Just listen a minute, dear," he said, "here's something funny. A man married a childless widow and a week later discovered that she had seven children, while she found that he was possessed of future.

she found that he was possessed of four. And now they're suing each other for "Isn't that awful?" chirped Mrs. Han-

shaw; "why can't people be nonest and tell their mates what they did before marriage? I'm sure I told you everything I ever did." "That's a darned sight more than I did." That's a darned sight more than I did." thought the devoted Mr. Hensnaw, but he didn't say a word. The couple had just resumed reading, when the bell rang, and in the course of time a messenger erred with a telegram addressed to Mr. Henshaw. While he signed for it, Mrs. Henshaw opened the envelope and said: "May I read it, dear?"

"May I read it, dear?" "Certainly," replied her husband, "it's some business I guess."

A moment later she gave a shr'ek, tunded white and then red.

"Oh," she exclaimed, glaring in 111y at her husband. "Oh! you—you wretch! you—"
"Why, what's the matter?" asked her

dumfounded husband.
"Matter? You villain! Read this," and with that she handed her better half the telegram.
"Well, I'll be d-d!" exclaimed that

worthy, as he read:
"Boston, September 28.—To Guy Henshaw: Twins. (Signed) "JANE MESIS."

"You villain! You wretch!" thundered Mrs. Henshaw. "Who's Jane Mesis? Who's the twins? You (sob) have (sob)

broken my (sob) heart (sob). I'm going (sob) back to (sob) ma (sob) this very (sob) minute.

"But, my dear-" expostulated the hus-"But, my dear—" expostulated the hisband.
"Don't you 'dear' me. You've got no right to (sob) call me 'dear.' (Sob.) Go to your (sob) real (sob) wife and your (sob) twins. (Sob.) Oh, you wretch, you—"
Matters went from bad to worse, and would have ended seriously when there was not the real respectively when there was

Matters went from bad to worse, and would have ended seriously when there was another ring and another messenger buy entered.

"It's (sob)—it's tri-tripless," sobbed Mts. Henshaw, and she burst into violent tears. "No'm, it ain't," said the messenger buy. "The other message wuz spelled wrong. This here one is right."

With that he handed Mr. Henshaw the second telegram. He opened it with feverish haste, evil forebodings chasing each other across his mind. Then he burst cut in a guffaw and handed his astonished wife the corrected telegram, which read. "Boston, September 28.—To Guy Helshaw: T. wins (Signed.)

"Why, it's from Uncle Jack!" exclaimed the delighted Mrs. Henshaw; "he's won his big law case." And she fell upon her husband's neck and hugged and kissed him until the waiting messenger boy exclaimed:

"Hully Cael"

"Hully Geel"

Looked Him Up.

From The Cincinnati Tribune.
His ardent suit was sternly spurned;
He swore that she was fickle,
But she was not. She had just learned
He wasn't worth a nickel.

So He Was.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

The boy stood on the burning deck,
They could not make him jump;
And so they left him there and said: "He's game-but what a chump!"

"Father," said the small boy, "a man that drinks whisky to excess 's a chump, isn't

he?"
"Yes—only it isn't very nice to use slang."
"Yell, if he drinks whisky till he gets a
blossom on his nose—"
"What of it?"
"Then he's a blooming chump, isn't he?"
—Washington Star.

A DOWN SHOOT.



1. Officer-Dis bisness of a-lookin' at de game widdout payin' is got ter be stopped. 3.-git off!"



2 .- "Yer you kid-

"Then, colonel, you had best walk him down behind the cotton bales till the train

omes along."



4.- "Good hit Swipesy, all th' way

"Why, a Michigan man come down here a few weeks ago and overhauled the books in our bank and found the cashier short by DOWN ON MICHIGANDERS And as the Postmaster Did Not Want To See a Fuss He Gave Warning.

in our bank and found the cashier short by \$6,000."

And how am I to blame for that?"

'I dunno; but the cashier is looking for you and swearing to shoot anybody from Michigan, and colonel, you run him down behind the cotton and see that he gets away on the train. No, you aren't to blame, of course; but you must acknowledge that it was a dawg-goned mean trick to play on a man who'd been stealing for ten years and was just on the point of getting away with the rest of the funds." From The Detroit Free Press. As I sat on the baggage truck on the de-pot platform talking with the colonel, the postmaster came up in an excited manner and asked of me: "Did I understand you to say you were from Michigan?"
"Yes, sir; from Michigan." "Have you got a pistol?"

He'd witnessed football, and was sane, Been football teams kick off; But died from softening of the brain Brought on by games of golf.



Waiter-See here, young fellow, you'll hafter put yer coat



Sympathetic lady (to carsman)—Your passenger seems to be pretty ith, poor man, but I never before saw a person seasick on such a small body of water. of water.

Onrsman—Oh, he sin't seasick, madame. He hooked a five-pound bass and got so excited that he swallowed a cigar stump.

Jokes About Jags. The Irish question-Phat'll ye take?-Tam-

many Times.

In some states a man must be a judge or a colonel to stand well in a barroom .- New Orleans Picayune.

Many men attempt to give life a rosy hue by gazing at the world through wine glasses.—Syracuse Post.

"The first thing that phrenologist exclaimed when he saw me was: 'What a head!'

"Where were you the night before?"-

Illinois has decided against the whisky trust, but a good many Chicago men will continue getting trusted for whisky.—Florida Times-Union,

Rubberneck Bill—This here strikes me as a mighty discursive bottle of booze, friend. Barkeeper—Dis—what?

"Discursive. It seems mighty little to the nint."-Detroit Free Press. With stealthy tread he enters now

His domicile, belated;
'Tis all in vain; the man is caught
By the breath himself had baited. -Seattle Times.

Feels Differently. From The Washington Star.
"'Tis quite too warm to hustle?"
Yet you should see this same Protesting youth when he gets out And roots at the baseball game.

> There was a man in our town, And he was wondrous wise: He never bragged to his dear wife About his mother's ples.
>
> —Indianapolis Journal.

She put her little hand in mine And put it there to stay, So very small it was that I Was euchered right away.

-Detroit Free Press.

Did Not Work Too Well.

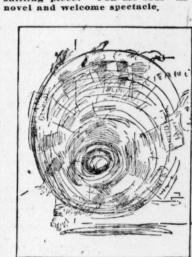
Bootblack—Dis yere business is might; hard on my eyes." Customer—On your eyes? Bootblack-Yes; yer see I puts sech a dazzlin' shine on de shoes it hurts 'em. -Chicago Record.

> If China wants our silver, She is lucky, you'll allow, For America has got it On the bargain counter now.
>
> -Washington Star.

THE TRAGEDIAN'S DISAPPOINTMENT.







4 .- "Ah, well, let the caitiff retain the paltry bauble.

For Ways That Are Shrewd.

The grocer's grown so very cute

He fills the vessel with the fruit

That, measuring out some plums,

In Plain Prose. A call for particulars is death to poetry, is not always to be regretted, never-

3.-!!!!!!

Young Reporter-The storm king hurled his torn and tumbling torrents over the ruins of the broken and dismembered ed-Old Editor-What's that? What do you mean, young fellow?
Young Reporter-I er-er-the flood wash-

ed away Patrick McDougal's old soap factory. The kaiser stood on the warship deck, Whence all but him had fied,

Because there was no standing room Alongside Wilhelm's head.

And counts in both his thumbs. Chicago Record.

> Mary-Our Shakespeare Club gave a bal and the understanding was that no one was to be admitted unless impersonating some one of Shakespeare's creations.

Fanny—And all did so? Mary—No. Nelly Spindle misunderstood and came in bloomers. Fanny-Did she get in? Mary-Yes. I had her announced as "Much Ado About Nothing."-Puck.

WILLING FOR THE SACRIFICE.



Adolphus (fingering his only 10-cent piece)—Ice cream is becoming more and more deadly every day.

Imogene (passionately)—Let us die tamethani

Author of "Beside the Bonny Brier Bush," Etc. (Copyright, 1895.)

"We must have Trixy 'Marsden on the Thursday"-for Mrs. Leslie was arranging two dinner parties. "She will be in her element that evening; but what are we to do with Mr. Marsden?

with Mr. Marsden?"
"Isn't it rather the custom to invite a
husband with his wife? He might even
expect to be included." said John Leslie.
"Do you know I'm glad we came to Put-"No you know I'm giad we came to run-ney; spring is lovely in the garden."
"Never mind spring just now." as Leslie threatened an exit to the lawn, "you might have some consideration for an afflicted hostess, and give your mind to the Mars-

n problem."
"It was Marsden that brought spring into my mind," and Leslie sat down with that expression of resignation on his face peculiar to husbands consulted on domestic affairs; "he was telling me this morning in the train that he had just finished a table of trees in the order of their building.

a sort of spring priority list; his love for statistics is amazing.
"He is getting to be known on the 3 o'clock train; the men keep their eye on

him, and bolt into thirds to escape, he gave a morning on the influenza death-rate lately, and that kind of thing spreads.
"But he's not a bad fellow for all that," concluded Leslie; "he's perfectly straight in business, and that is saying something; I rather enjoy half an hour with him." "Very likely you do," said his wife, with

impatience, "because your mind has a squint, and you get amusement out of odd people; but every one has not your taste for the tiresome. He is enough to devastate a dinner table; do you remember tha scapade of his last year?"

"You mean when he corrected you about the American passage, and gave the sail-ings of the Atlantic liners since 80?" and Leslie lay back to enjoy the past; "it seemed to me most instructive, and every one gave up conversation to listen."
"Because no one could do anything else

with that voice booming through the room. I can still hear him; 'the columbia, s x days, four hours, five minutes.' Then I rose and delivered the table."

"It was only human to be a little net-tled by his accuracy; but you ought not to have retreated so soon, for he gave the express trains of England a little later and hinted at the American lines. One ight almost call such a memory genius."
Which is often another name for idoley

quiet, steady men rush out of the room at the sound of his voice, and their wives have to tell all sorts of falsehoods." "Trixy is one of my oldest and dearest friends, and it would be a shame to pass her over; but I will not have her husband

some one was telling me yesterday

on any account."
"Perhaps you are right as a hostess; r is a little hard for a frivolous circle to live up to Marsden, and I hear that he has got up the temperatures of the health re-

sorts; it's a large subject, and lends it-'It will not be given in this house. What

Trixy must endure with that man! he's simply possessed by a didactic devil, and ought never to have married. Statistics don't amount to cruelty, I suppose, as a ground of divorce? 'Hardly as yet; by-and-by incompatibility

how do you know that Mrs. Marsden does not appreciate her husband? You never can tell what a woman sees in a man. Perhaps this woman hungers for statistics as a make-weight. She is very amusing, but a trifle shallow, don't you think?"

She used to be the brightest and most charming girl in our set, and I have always believed that she was married to Mr. Marsden by her people. Trixy has f600 a year settled on her, and they were afraid of fortune hunters. Mothers are apt to feel that a girl is safe with a man of the Marsden type, and that nothing more car

"Perhaps they are not far wrong. Marsden is not a romantic figure, and he is scarcely what you would call a brilliant raconteur; but he serves his wife like a slave, and he will never give her a sore

"Do you think it nothing, John, that a woman with ideals should be tied to a bore all her days? What a contrast between her brother and her husband, for instance Godfrey is decidedly one of the most charming men I ever met.'

"He has a nice tenor voice I grant, and his drawing room comedies are very amus-ing. Of course, no one believes a word he says, and I think that he has never got a discharge from his last bankruptey; but you

can't expect perfection. Character seems to oscillate between dullness and dishonesty."
"Don't talk nonsense for the sake of alliteration, John. Trixy's brother was never intended for business; he ought to Trixy's brother was have been a writer, and I know he wa asked to join the staff of the Boomeller; happy thought, I'll ask him to come with his sister instead of Mr. Marsden.'

And this was the note:
"My Dear Trixy-We are making up a dinner party for the evening of June 2d, at 8 o'clock, and we simply cannot go on without you and Mr. Marsden. Write in stantly to say you accept; it is an age since I've seen you, and my husband is absolutedevoted to Mr. Marsden. He was telling me only a minute ago that one reason why he goes by the 9 train is to get the benefit of your husband's conversation. With much love Yours affectionately,

"FLORENCE LESLIE." "P. S.—It does seem a shame that Mr. Marsden should have to waste an evening on a set of stupid people, and if he not tear himself from his books, then will take home a scolding to him from

"P S .- If Mr. Marsden will not condescend bring Godfrey to take care of you, and tell him that we shall expect some

"Come to this corner, Trixy, and let us have a quiet talk before the men ar-rive from the dining room. I hope your

husband is duly grateful to me for allo husband is duly grateful to me for allowing him off this social ordeal. Except, perhaps, John, I don't think there is a person here fit to discuss things with him."

"Oh, Mr. Marsden does not care one straw wheather they know his subjects or not so long as people will listen to

or not so long as people will listen to him, and I'm sure he was quite eager to come, but I wanted Godfrey to have a lit-

'I'm so sorry for poor Godfrey," and Mrs. Marsden settled herself down to co

who was quite a common man, and could

not carry out Godfrey's plans.
"My husband might have helped the firm through their difficulty, but he was quite obstinate, and very unkind also. He spoke as if Godfrey had been careless and lazy, when the poor fellow really injured his health and had to go to Brighton for two nonths to recruit."
"Yes, I remember," put in Mrs. Leslie;

"we happened to be at the Metropole one end, and Godfrey looked utterly

"You have no idea how much he suffered, Florrie, and how beautifully he bore the trial. Why, had it not been for me, he would not have had money to pay his bill, and that was a dreadful change for a man like him. He has always been very proud, and much petted by people. "The poor fellow has never been able to

find a sultable post since, although he spends days in the city among his old friends, and I can see how it is telling friends, and I can see how it is telling on him. And-Florrie, I wouldn't mention it to any one-except an old friend-Mr. Marsden has not made our house pleasant

to poor Godfrey."
"You don't mean that he reflects on his misfortunes? "Doesn't he? It's simply disgusting what

he will say at times. Only yesterday morn-ing-this is absolutely between you and me, one must have some confident—Godfrey made some remark in fun about the cut

made some remark in full about the cat of Tom's coat; he will not go, you know, do what I like, to a proper tailor." "Godfrey is certainly much better dressed." said Mrs. Leslie, "than either of our husbands."
"Perhaps it was that made Tom angry, but at the rest at the said outs shortly."

but at any rate he said quite shortly, 'I can't afford to dress better,' and, of course, Godfrey knew what he meant. It was crue in the circumstances, for many men spend far more on their clothes than Godfrey. He simply gives his mind to the matter and takes care of his things; he will spend any time selecting a color or getting a coat fitted."

"Is your brother quite . . . dependent on . . . his friends, Trixy?"
"Yes, in the meantime, and that is the reason why we ought to be the more considerate. I wished to settle half my income on him, but it is only a third of what it used to be-something to do with investments has reduced it-and Mr. Marsden would not hear of such a thing; he allows Godfrey £100 a year, but that hardly keeps

him in clothes and pocket money."
"Still, don't you think it's all Godfrey could expect?" and Mrs. Leslie was inclined for once to defend this abused man. "Few husbands would do as much for a brother-

"Oh, of course, he does it for my sake, and he means to be kind. But, Florrie, Mr. Marsden is so careful and saving, always speaking as if we were poor and had to lay up for the future, while I know he has a large income and a sure business.

"Why, he would not leave, that horrid street in Highbury, say what I could, and I owe it to Godfrey that we have come to When Tom went out to Alexan-Putney. dria my brother simply took our present house and had it furnished in Mr. Mars-'s name, and so when he came from Alexandria we were established in

"John is the best of husbands, but I dare not have changed our house in his absence," and Mrs. Leslie began to get new views on the situation, "Was Mr. Marsden not rether startled?" not rather startled?"

"He was inclined to be angry with Godfrey, but I sent the boy off to Scarborough for a month, and he is never hasty to me, only tiresome-you can't imagine how tire-

"Is it the statistics?" "Worse than that. He has begun the reformation now, and insists on reading from some stuffy old book every evening, Dumas's History, I think, till I wish there never had been such a thing, and we were

all Roman Catholics.' "Very likely he would have read about the popes then, or the saints. My dear girl, you don't wish to have your mind improved You ought to be proud of your husband; most men sleep after dinner with an even-ing paper in their hands, and are quite cross if they're wakened. But there they come. and we must have Godfrey's last song.

"Nurse will rise at 4 and bring you a nice cup of tea. Are you sure you will not weary, being alone for two hours?" and Mrs. Marsden, in charming out-door dress, blew eau de cologne about the room. "Don't you love scent?"

"Where are you going?" asked Marsden, following her with fond eyes. "You told me yesterday, but I forget; this illness has made me stupider then ever, I think. Wasn't It some charity?"

"It's the new society every one is so interested in, 'The Working Wives' Culture Union.' What is wanted is happy homes for the working men," quoting freely an eloquent woman orator, "and the women must be elevated; so the East End is to be divided into districts, and two young women will be allotted to each. Are you listening?"

"Yes, dear; but it rests me to lie with my eyes closed. Tell me all about your society. What are young ladies to do?"
"Oh, they're to visit the wives in the af-

ternoon and read books to them; solid books, you know, about wages and M kinds of things working men like. Then in the evening the wives will be able to talk with their husbands on equal terms,

and the men will not want to go to the public houses. Isn't it a capital idea?" A sad little smile touched Marsden's lips an instant. "And where do you mee It's a long way for you to go to Whitechapel.

"Didn't I tell you? The marchioness of Gloucester is giving a drawing room at he town house, and Lady Helen wrote an urgent note, insisting that I should come even though it were only for an hour, as her mother depended on my advice so much.
"Of course, I know that's just a way of putting it, but I have taken lots of trouble about founding the union, so I think it

feeling much better, too, aren't you, today, "Yes, much better; the pain has almost ceased; perhaps it will be quite gone when you return. Can you spare just ten minutes to sit beside me? There is something I have two years ago through no fault of his own.

It was simply the stupidity of his partner, been wanting to say, and perhaps this is

would hardly do for me to be absent. You're

my only chance. When I am well again I

may . . . be afraid."

Mrs. Marsden sat down wondering and her husband waited a minute.
"One understands many things that puzzled him before, when he lies in quietness for weeks and takes an after look. Yes, I for weeks and takes an after 100k. 1es, I suspected it at times, but I was a coward and put the thought away. It seemed curious that no one came to spend an hour with me, as men do with friends; and I notate the available. ticed that they appeared to avoid me. I thought it was fancy, and that I had grown

self-conscious.

"Everything is quite plain now, find I
... am not fiurt, dear, and I don't
blame any person: that would be very
wrong. People might have been far more
impatient with me, and might have made

my life miserable.
"God gave me a dull mind and a slow tongue; it took me a long time to grasp anything, and no one cared about the subjects that interested me. Beatrice . . . I wish now you had told me how I bored our friends; it would have been a kindness; but never mind that now; you did not like

to give me pain.
"What troubles me most is that all these years you should have been tied to a very tiresome fellow," and Marsden made some poor attempt to smile. "Had I thought of what was before you, I would never have asked you to marry me.
"Don't cry, dear; I did not wish to hurt

you. I wanted to ask your pardon for . . . all that martyrdom, and . . . to thank you for . . . being my wife; and something else there's see when I get well and am not

lying in bed, maybe I could not tell you, so let me explain everything now, and then we need not speak about such things gain. "Perhaps you thought me too economical, but I was saving for a purpose. Your portion has not brought quite so much as it did, and I wished to make it up to you,

and now you can have food a year as be-fore; if this illness had gone against me, you would have been quite comfortable in money, I mean, dear,

"No. I insist on your going to Lady Glou-cester's: the change will do you good, and I'll lie here digesting the reformation, you know," and he smiled, better this time, quite creditably, in fact. "Will you give me a kiss just to keep till we meet again?" When the nurse came down at 4 to take charge, she was horrified to find her patient alone, and in the death agony, but

conscious and able to speak.

"Don't ring . . . nor send for my wife . . I sent . . . her away knowing the end was near . . made her go, ng the end was near . . . made her go, n fact . . . against her will."

The nurse gave him brandy, and he be-ame stronger for a minimum.

came stronger for a minute.
"She has had a great deal to bear with me, and I . did not wish her to see death. My manner has been always so wearlsone . . . Thoped that . . no-body would be here. You are very kind,

nurse; no more, if you please.

"Would it trouble you . . . to hold my hand, nurse? It's a little lonely . . . i am not afraid . . . a wayfaring man . . . though a fool . . . not err therein

He was not nearly so tedlous with his dying as he had been with his living; very shortly afterwards Thomas Marsden had done with the statistics forever.

Three days later Leslie came home from the city with tidings on his face, and he told them to his wife when they were alone "Marsden's lawyer made an appointment

after the funeral, and I had an hour with him. He has asked me to be a trustee with himself in Mrs. Marsden's settlement."

"I'm so glad; you must accept, for it will be such a comfort to poor Beatrice; but I thought Godfrey was her sole trustee."
"So he was," said Leslie, grimly, "more's the pity, and he embezzled every penny of the funds-gambled them away in card-

stinginess.'

"You mean an unmitigated scoundrel. Quite so, Florence, and a number of other words we won't go over. I tell you," and Leslie sprang to his feet, "there is some use in swearing; if it had not been for one of two expressions that came to my memory suddenly today, I should have been ill. Curious to say, the lawyer seemed to enjoy them as much as myself so it. to enjoy them as much as myself, so it must be a bad case."

manage? Did he pay it back?" "No, he did not, and could not; he has not enough brains to earn 18 pence except by cheating, and if by chance he came into a fortune, would grudge his sister a pound."

"Don't you begin to catch a glimpse of "Don't you begin to catch a glimpse of the facts? Why, Marsden toiled and scrap-ed, and in the end, so the doctors say, killed himself to replace the money, and he had just succeeded before his death."

"How good of him; but I don't see the secessity of all this secrecy on his part, and all those stories about low inter

threat of the jail.
"It was Marsden's foolishness, let me

call it, to spare his wife the disgrace of her idol and the loss of his company. So her husband was despised beside this precious rascal every day."
"Trixy will get a terrible shock when

she is told; it would almost have been kinder to let her know the truth before he

Leslie, "that was his wish; she's just to be informed that new trustees have been ap-pointed, and we are to take care that she loes not waste her income on the fellow. "People will send letters of condolence

marry some well-dressed fool, and they will live on Marsden's money," and Leslie voice had an unusual bitterness.

this, John? Marsden giving him the instructions, he

"Marsden,' he said, 'was the biggest fool I ever came across in the course of forty-two years' practice,' and he went over to

Helen Gould Aids Atlanta.

Helen Gould Aids Atlanta.

From The New York Mail and Express.

The latest addition to the forges of the Atlanta woman's department of the Cotton States and International exposition is reported by my esteemed friend Frudence Shaw in the pleasing form of a contribution of \$100 from Miss Helen Gould. The gift is a wise one, and will enable the energetic board of lady managers of the institution to do a great deal of telling work for its success. Another contribution is reported from Chicago, where the auxiliary committee has secured a collection of pictures of historical and revolutionary interest.

From Atlanta this morning the board of lady managers report that everything has been completed up to date, that a magnificent exhibition of the most varied and extensive kind has already been secured, and that it will be thrown open to the public promptly upon the opening of the fair grounds, even if it is the only building and department which is ready. It is perfectly evident that when our southern sisters make up their minds to do something it will be done in the best style imaginable.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Conducted by J. A. Morr's. Rates and Railroads.

These "arteries of commerce" are so all-pervading, so necessary for our commercial and physical welfare, that we ought pervaning, so necessary for the constraint and physical welfare, that we ought more closely to study their relations to our every-day existence, and by an era of education, try to comprehend their good and their bad points. We all realize their physical properties their physical properties and their bad points. their bad points. We all realize their physical operation in transporting ourselves and our belongings from one place to another in speed, safety and comfort. There are very few complaints about this part of the operation; but we do kick and kick vigorously whenever a rate is raised on us, and we don't often stop to consider whether the relieved has any rights if it whether the railroad has any rights if it whether the railroad has any light and dares to encroach on our convenience or our profit. This railroad rate, or tariff, as technically termed, is a peculiar affair. Our legislators, both national and state, have wrestled with this tariff business: we have interstate and state railroad com-missions, and yet that rate question is forever and eternally bobbing up to worry commercial world and the transport

ers. That a rate or tariff is primarily essential is conceded by all parties. That the rate should be equitable, reasonable

and permanent, as far as existing and like conditions will permit, is equally self-evident. Now, there's the rub: What is a reasonable and equitable rate? The raiload and its patron very frequently dis agree on this important point. Business is selfishness, and we cannot in reason charge the railroad with more of that necessary commodity than we ourselves possess. But we should remember that our individual selfishness is more local and cir-cumscribed than is possible with a railroad. That corporation has interests broad as the country itself, and good common sense exacts that the fairest treatment to all is the least discrimination. Much of the so-called discrimination is culpable only from the local point of view. A railroad cannot handle a hundred pounds and a nundred tons of the same freight between the same points at the same relative rate any more than the manufacturer of goods can sell ten yards at the same price per yard as he can ten cases of his ware Again, there is a wide difference in the rate between the same points on different articles. It may take the same motive power, the same time, the same wear and tear on roadbed and rolling stock, and the same wages of employes to haul a ton of coal or rock or 1 me as it does a ton of gold quartz or asbestos, yet the rate in largely greater on the more valuable freight. This is discrimination, yet it en-ables both kinds of freight to be handled at an equitable and profitable tariff of charges. The cost of transportation may be the same. The cost of handling and selling a yard of silk and a yard of cotton be the same. The cost of handling and selling a 'yard of silk and a yard of cotton may be the same to the merchant, but has rate or tariff or profit is somewhat different. This varying rate of freight on different commodities enables the railroads to reduce cost on the stuples of life by enlarging the prices on the suxuries—certainly not a culpable discrimination. The matter of cost in hauling a passenger, or a ton of freight, is one of those complex questions that the most expert managers have failed to find out, any more than a merchant can definitely ascertain the cost of carrying a spool of thread, but the railroad manager does generally so adjust his tariff as to bear most lightly and equitably on his customers. Common sense and self-interest compel him to do this. It is a too common propensity to condemn what we don't understand, and precious few of us comprehend the magnitude, the operation and the complications of a railroad. But we must look beyond mere local and personal experience, which at the very worst is mainly beneficial, and take a broader view. These railroads have done more to develop the country, to promote our individual profit and pleasure than any other half dozen agencies combined. Of course railroads have their faults. They are souliess cor-

profit and pleasure than any other half dozen agencies combined. Of course railroads have their faults. They are souliess corporations. They will make profit where they can; they will control legislation; they will even tamper with the guileless conscience of our city fathers; they will, if they can, pack our juries to neutralize a probable \$10,000 verdict on a 10 cent claimant; they will do certain and sundry bad, but business, things that perhaps would not pass muster in a perfectionist prayer meeting; but so will most of us. We must always remember that the good railroads do infinitely outweighs all the possible evil they can accomplish.

A novel and very ingenious machine for saving the fine particles of gold has been devised by an expert mechanic in Spokane, which is of peculiar interest to the workers in our gold itelds. The principal feature of this new gold-saver is a revolving perforated cylinder, set at a slight inclination downward from the hopper. This is encased in a revolving drum and set in a box equipped with rifties, and there are two sets of copper plates and quicksliver rifties, and so constructed as never to clog. Within the drum and outside the cylinder are three quickslivered copper balls, kept in motion by the revolutions of the drum and designed to pick up all stray natifices of gold to the saver of sold to pick up all stray natifices of gold to the saver of sold to pick up all stray natifices of gold to the saver of the drum and designed to pick up all stray natifices of gold to the saver of gold to pick up all stray natifices of gold to the saver of gold to pick up all stray natifices of gold to the saver of gold to pick up all stray natifices of gold to the saver of gold to

quickslivered copper balls, kept in motion by the revolutions of the drum and designed to pick up all stray particles of gold not caught in the other process. The dirt passes directly into the cylinder from the hopper, the water and all fine substances passing through the perforations and not permtted to escape without coming into contact with the quickslivered balls in passing over the system of plates and riffles. The gravel and all coarse stuff, after being thoroughly washed, are thrown out at the end of the cylinder and sluiced out of the way. We have in Georgia many mine dumps and sluices that would yield an abundant harvest of gold by sensible and scientific manipulation.

A novel and very ingenious machine for

Save Georgia Gold.

Potable Sea Water.

Electricity Direct from Conl.

For

Medal

And Diploma

At World's Fair.

Bilious

Headache

A new electric battery of a very interest-ing sort has been devised by Dr. Borchers, of Driesburg, in Germany; its chemical peculiarity being that the current is gen-erated, not by the solution of metal, but by the conversion of hydro-carbons and carbonic oxide into carbonic acid. As this is practically the same reaction that takes place in burning coal, the useful energy de-

"I tried a good many remedies

Cathartic Pills

that I received anything like per-

manent benefit. A single box of these pills did the work for me, and I am now free from head-aches, and a well man."—CHAS. HUTCHINGS, East Auburn, Me.

for sick headache and biliousness, with which I was troubled for a a long time, but it was not until I began taking

playing and—other ways."
"Godfrey Harrison, Beatrice's brother?"
"Yes, her much admired, accomplished, ill-used brother, the victim of her hus-

"If that be true, then Godfrey is simply mean an unmitigated scoundrel.

"But I don't understand-if Godfrey spent

"There was no necessity; if it had been ome of us, we would have let Mrs. Marsden know what kind of brother she had and ordered him out of the country on

'Mrs. Marsden is never to know," said

to Mrs. Marsden, but they will say at afternoon teas that it must be a great relief to her, and that it's quite beautiful to see her sorrow. In two years she will

"Did you ever hear of another case like "Never; when old Parchment described

stopped suddenly.

"And you?"
"And you?"
"I went to the fireplace; we were both so disgusted with the man that we couldn't speak for five minutes."

After a short while Mrs. Leslie said: "It appears to me that this slow unnteresting man, whom every one counted a bore, was almost a hero."
"Or altogether," replied John Leslie.

rived from the oxidation of a given weight of carbon in the battery can be directly compared with the effect of burning coals or coal gas to drive a steam engine, it is well known that a steam engine utilizes about 12 per cent, under the mest favorable circumstances, of the theoretical energy produced by the oxidation, in the boiler furnaces, of the coal used to drive it; and a good gas engine utilizes about 20 per cent, while Borcher's battery is said to have delivered at times, in available form, 38 per cent of the energy liberated by the consumption of carbon in it, and at no time to have delivered less than 26 per cent. It would be curious if the oxidation of carbon in the wet way, in a battery, should give mora than three times as much power, per pound of coal consumed, as burning it in a boiler furnace; but this is just what is claimed for the new battery, and it is obvious that if the theory is sustained it will not be long before steam boilers are abandoned, and power derived entirely from batteries and distributed through wires and electric motors to persons desiring to use it.

Paper Insulation.

For many purposes paper, next to wire, is an excellent insulation, and it has of late years come extensively into use in telephone and other cables. But it is not generally known that such an insulation has been tried under water. This is, however, the fact, and one such cable is now doing excellent work at the bottom of the Hudson river, at New York, right in the track of all the domestic and sea-bound traffic. Of course, the cable is lead-covered and otherwise protected, but it depends for its insulation, electrically, on thin spirals of paper around each stranded interior wire.

The Grave of Eve.

The grave of Eve is visited by over 40,000 pilgrims each year. It is to be seen at Jeddah, in a cemetery outside the city walls. The tomb is fifty cubits long and twelve wide. The Arabs entertain a belief that Eve was the tallest woman who ever lived.

C. E. MATHER,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN DIAMONDS AND PRECIOUS STONES MAKER OF

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Goods will be sent on memorandum to responsible parties. Latest designs furnished for RESETTING STONES.

ATTENTION.

or signs of disease as soon as they manifest themselves. By so doing you may save much suffering and expense. DR. HATHAWAY & CO., the experienced and established specialists, have devoted years to the exclusive treatment of those delicate and private diseases of men and wo-

Blood and skin diseases, red spots, pains

in bones, sore throat and mouth, blotches and eruptions of ulcers skin and painful swellings, kidney and

etc., kidney and bladder disease, frescalding inflamma tion, gravei, organic weakness, undeveloped organs,

impediment to marriage, nervous debility impaired memory, mental arxiety, ab sence of all will power, weak back, los vitality melancholy and all discuses, eccesses, indiscretion or over work, recen or old, speedily, thorougaly and permanently cured. How many suffer from thatove discuses for many weary month without being able to get cured, and ye how easily curable under Dir. HATHA WAY & CO.'S treatment. "Where shall go to get cured?" many a sufferer asks not knowing whom to trust. Go where thousands of others have gone and be restored to perfect health, the comforts of hone, and the enjoyments of society—the thousands of others have gone and be restored to perfect health, the comforts of home and the enjoyments of society—to I-R. HATHAWAY & CO Many chronic diseases that have been neglected or have failed to yield to the treatment of less skillful hands soon get well under DR. HATHAWAY & CO.'S superior treatment. When suffering from diseases patients should seek advice from an expert whose experience and practice have taught him to apply promptly the proper remedy and quickly remove the disease. As experts I-R. HATHAWAY & CO. acknowledge no superiors. An uncommonly successful practice juring n any years, with the enormous experience derived from it, enables them to apply the proper treatment at once, without useless experiments, thus saving the patient much time, anxiety and expense.

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Mail treatment given by sending for
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-FROM-

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ville, N. C.

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The mineral springs contain case the very strong magnesia—sure cure for the pepsia and all kidney troubles. The water are combined with sodium and lithia made term in the state. Tallulah will be the factionable resort this season. The Willard about full. Get off at Crand View days about full. Get off at Crand View days.

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JOSEP

By JAMES R. G

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Joseph Sowards wan of the same in
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form of the Fourte a very remarkable with me on the ma a quaint sort of favorable circums him a place in his Judge Cecil, the district, who was throw east Kent soon began a caregion, and there by the younger So ability at stump ordinary. he was receiving nent, Cecil reson and this so exa Sowards that vio occasions, on o occasions, on o might have bee timely interefere Kentucky had

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was tried and fact that two c part in the ski not fire a shot all he could to sentence was ing Friday.
Sowards was solute security floor of his poell one morni rickety cot, a stool and a h other traces of was a myster; cleared by the key, and of a some years by

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id Island. Season Open ne lst.

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ted Pamphlet Address

ENUE HOTEL

IOSEPH SOWARDS ::: THE SCOUT :::

> Edward Kirke's Reminiscences of Garfield's Most Trusted Guide--Soward's Mysterious End.

By JAMES R. GILMORE.

man of the same name, who settled in the mountain region of east Kentucky some time in the early part of this century. He was, I am told, a surveyor by profession, and a man of a considerable degree of cultivation, and thus was able to give his son a better book education than is compared to the young men of that somewhat son a better book education than is common to the young men of that somewhat primitive district. The son grew up a thoughtful youth, of irreproachable morals, but so distant and self-absorbed as to invite very few to a familiar acquaintance. He arrived at manhood about the time of the breaking out of the civil war, and his arrangle appearance at that period as decreased. the arrived at manhood about the time of the breaking out of the civil war, and his personal appearance at that period as dependent on the period to me by General James A. Garfield, from whom I derived the greater part of the narrative, was as follows: "He was about six feet in height, with an erect, along the grant point of the narrative, was as follows: "He was about six feet in height, with an erect, along the grant part of the narrative, was as follows: "He was about six feet in height, with an erect, as the grant of the narrative, was a follows: "He was features were of a noble cast, large and prominent, the nose slightly aquiline, the eyes deep gray, overshadowed by heavy eyebrows, and the skin bronzed by much exposure, except upon the forehead, which was high and broad, and of an intense whiteness. His hair and beard were of a deep, glossy black, and he wore when he deep, glossy black, and he wore when he first came to me a broad, slouched hat, and the ordinary homespun of his district, and the ordinary homespun of his district, but this he soon exchanged for the uniform of the Fourteenth Kentucky. He was a very remarkable man. I had him often with me on the march, when he would talk a quaint sort of wisdom that, in more quaint sort of wisdom that, in more grown that in more given

favorable circumstances, would have given him a place in history."

At the outbreak of the secession agitation Sowards and his father sided with the union, and thus came in conflict with Judge Cecil, the leading politician of the Judge Cecin, the learning of the mountain district, who was using all his influence to throw east Kentucky into secession. He soon began a canvass of the mountain soon began a canvass of the industrial region, and there he was unexpectedly met by the younger Sowards, who developed an ability at stump oratory that was extraordinary. Mortified by the discomfitures he was receiving from his homespun oppohe was receiving from his homespun opponent, Cecil resorted to personal threats, and this so exasperated the friends of Sowards that violence resulted on several occasions, on one of which Cecil's life might have been sacrificed but for the timely intereference of Sowards.

Kentucky had at this time assumed the stime, and the stime assumed the stime of mock neutrality, by which some

attitude of mock neutrality, by which some of its leading men hoped to cloak their hostility to the union, and more effectually serve secession, and early in August, 1861, the governor issued a proclamation com-manding all persons having arms helonging to the state to deliver them up immediately. This gave opportunity to the state guard, a secession organization, to enter the houses of union men, and, under color of law, to take away their rifles and shot-guns—to, in fact, disarm every loyalist in

the commonwealth. Sowards and a Band Overpowered. The natural result followed. The unionists banded together to resist these proceedings. One of these bands, numbering about a hundred, was organized by Sowards, and late in September it came in col-lision with a body of the Home guard, in which one of the guards was killed and two were badly wounded. One of the wounded was a nephew of Judge Ceell. A writ was then issued by the latter charging Sowards and some others with murder, and a body of 300 was dispatched to take them into custody. Too weak to make a successful resistance Sowards took to the woods, to be in concealment. Meanwhile he got together about fifty of his friends with whom he soon set out to join Colonel Moore, who was recruiting the Fourteenth (union) Kentucky regiments at Louiza. On the way Sowards and his friends were surrounded and overpowered by six times their number of State guards, and Sowards, heavily ironed, was conveyed to the confederate camp at Piketon. There he was offered by Colonel John S. Williams, the Kentucky officer in command, amnesty for any past offenses and a captaincy in the State guard, if he would enroll himself in the ranks of secession; but he steadfastly re-fused. He thereupon was turned over to the civil authority, which was—Judge Cecil and a packed jury—"packed" because the place was in possession of the confederates, and not a man there had the courage to vote against the prevailing sentiment. He vas tried and found guilty in face of the fact that two confederate officers, who took part in the skirmish, testified that he did not fire a shot, and on the concrary did all he could to prevent the collision. The sentence was the gallows on the succeed-

ing Friday.

Sowards was thrown in jail and for ab floor of his prison, but looking into his cell one morning the jailer found there a rickety cot, an empty tin pan, a broken stool and a huge pile of chains—but no other traces of Sowards. How he got out was a mystery; and the mystery was not cleared by the disappearance of the turn-key, and of a fine bay mare ridden for some years by Sowards, but then in possession of Colonel Williams, the confederate commander. The colonel was an enthusiastic admirer of Sowards; but no one supposed he would rob himself of a fine horse, and, in addition, bribe the turnkey to effect the liberation of a man diametrically op-posed to himself in political sent.mert.

Cecil's Fiendish Deed. With 200 men Judge Cecil set on foot an Immediate pursuit of Sowards. He rode at once to his father's house, and with a pisleveled at the old man's head, manded the whereabouts of his son. He declined to give the desired information, and Cecil again asked, "Will you tell me where your son is?" 'I will not," was the an-swer. Cecil fired, and the elder Sowards lead upon his own hearthstone. His eged wife was present, and also a younger son, aged seventeen, who at once drew a revolver, shot dead two of the guards and severely wounded Judge Cecil, who cried out from the floor where he had fallen, "Secure him! Don't shoot him!—hang him—hang him before his own doorway."

There are some deeds at which stands aghast when he remembers that nbering within himself are passions that at times transform men to devils.
This was one of those deeds. While this aged mother was kneeling and pleasing for the life of her son they took him and tefore her very eyes they hanged him to a creat tree in the court yard.

This was in October, 1861, and probably at that very hour Joseph Sowards was in the camp of Colonel Moore at Leuiza, only twenty miles distant. He enlisted under Mocre in the Eighteenth Kentucky, and so it was that in the succeeding December he came in contact with James A. Garfield when the latter took command of the little army which was to hold Kentucky to her ring in the union. Like the confedtrate Colonel Williams, Garfield conceived an enthusiastic admiration for Sowards, had him with him often, and intrusted him with some most important commissions. Garfield told me that he had met very few Den who had his simple nobility of charer; that an hour's talk with him was

like a chapter out of Homer or Virgil.

Sowards in Garfield's Service. Space will not permit even the most cas-ual notice of the events of this campaign in which Garfield with only 2,600 sent Humphrey Marshall, at the head of more than 5,000, in the space of a single fortnight, whirling into Virginia. But directly after After long illness and for general debility. Hood's Sarsaparilla is unequaled bility. Hood's Sarsaparilla is unequaled for building up the weakened system. It for building up the weakened system. It to learn his exact position and to blood. Take only Hood's. his victory at Middle Creek it was supposed by the union commander that Marshall had not yet left Kentucky. It was of the first

(Copyright, 1895, by S. S. McClure, Limited.)
Joseph Sowards was the son of a ScotchJoseph Sowards was the son of a Scotchman of the same name, who settled in the
mountain region of east Kentucky some
mountain region of this century.

He early part of this century. to go up the Big Sandy as far as Piketon, and not to return until they brought tidings of the enemy. With this squad Sowards went as guide.

Proceeding cautiously along the narrow road that skirts the river, the squadron entered the scattered town just as a half dozen confederates were hastening from it in the opposite direction. Catching sight of the fugitives, Lieutenant Lake, of Wooster, O., called to two of his men and followed at a break-neck pace for five or six miles. During the pursuit they killed one of the fugitives and severely wounded another, but they kept on, for a short distance in advance were two others—one evidently a man of some consideration. The two were mounted on one horse, and as they turned a bend in the road they came with-in short range of their pursuers. Private Boone, of the Forty-second Ohio, being for the moment in advance, leveled his carbine, and fired as he rode, but the bullet struck the saddle and glanced off harmless, By this time Lake was nearly abreast of the fugitives, and drawing his revolver he brought the horse to the ground so suddenly that the two riders were thrown over the neck of the animal and landed in

When they recovered their feet they were Sowards Squares Accounts.

the creek that bordered the highway.

Sowards, seeing the reckless daring of the little party in pursuing more than twice their number, had called a half dozen cavalrymen to his aid, and followed at an interval of about five minutes. He came up with them while Lake and his prisoners were still standing in the highway. What followed I had from the lips of an eyewitness. Reining up his horse Sowards turned hess. Reining up his horse Sowards turned to the two confederates—one of whom was Judge Cecil—ard "his eyes giving out a lurid glare," he said suddenly: "Ah, it is a long road that has no end." Leaning over his saddle bow he almost hissed the remainder, "and at the end of all roads there is retribution." there is retribution." Cecil's face grew livid, but with some appearance of coolness he said: "I am

your prisoner, but I am ready to take the "Take the oath!" echoed Sowards. "Do

you expect to atone for your crimes by a little false swearing? Do you expect to live while there is timber for a gallows in all Kentucky?" "I do," answered Cecil, with a mocking smile. "I expect to live, and to pass sentence on a good many more scoundrels." "Not while so much sacred blood cries from the ground against you," cried Sow-

Not another word was said, but there was a sudden upward movement of Sow-ards's hand, a sudden shot and Cecil fell

dead in the highway.
"My God, Sowards!" cried Lake. "What have you done? He was unarmed and a A strange light was in Sowards's eyes as he answered: "So was an old man he shot down on his own hearth—so was a

young boy he hanged before the very eyes of his mother. Blood will have blood. This world couldn't hold him and me, heutenant -no! not this world, nor any other."
"I know, and I pity you, Sowards," said Lake, "but the colonel will have to hang you. Go-get away. Get away at once. Not a man will lift a hand against you."

"No," answered Sowards; "I shall not un; I will arswer for what I have.cone." Then turning his horse's head he led the column which bore the lifeless body of Cecil back to Piketon.

A court martial composed mostly of Kentucky officers was convened and Sowards was brought before it.

· Septenced a Second Time. Nothing could follow but a verdict of guilty and the sentence of death that was passed upon Sowards. A day was set for the execution, but about midnight of the day before the one appointed an officer of the Fourteenth Kentucky entered the cabin where he was confined under guard of half a dozen privates of that regiment, arrayed Sowards in a disguise, and led him boldly out by the door to a clump of trees, where his bay mare was already tethered. Then he told Sowards that being under sentence death by both the confederates and the federals, Kentucky was not a healthy country for him to remain in and he had better take a straight course for Ohio. Sowards afterwards assisted Garfield very

materially. His subsequent career was dim and shadowy. I have not been able to obtain erough about it that is authentic to incorporate in this narrative; but it is sup-posed that he was finally killed by the

Count Tolstoi's Eccentricity. From The London News.

The following characteristic little story of that eccentric genius, Count Leo Tolstoi, is communicated to our Odessa correspondent by a Moscow journalist. After completing one of his recent short works, the Count went in search of a new publisher. He appeared one forenoon in the publishing office of a marginal market. office of a magazine where he was per-sonelly unknown. He was dressed after the manner of a better-class mauxhik, and the chief of the establishment, probably given to judging from appearances, was not over polite or patient in listening to the count's request to have his sketch published, at the same time taking the manu-script from his pocket. "Oh," said the pub-lisher. "I really cannot be oothered. It is no use my looking at your sketch. We no use my looking at your sketch. We have hundreds of such things on hand, and have really no time to deal with yours, even though you were in a position to guarantee the cost—which I very much doubt." Tolstoi slowly rolled up his manuscript and replacing it in his pocket observed, "I must be laboring under some misapprehension. I have been told that the public like to read what I write." "The public like to read what you write?" exclaimed the publisher closely scrutinizing the rugged figure before him. "Who are you? What is your name?" "My name is Lyov Tolstoi." The astondished and abashed publisher was instantly on the other side of the counter, expressing the most profuse apologies, and entreating the count to do him the distinguished honor of permitting him to publish the sketch. Tolstoi quietly buttoned up his coat, with the manuscript in his breast pocket, saying: "You have no time, you say, having so many hundred of these things in hand. I must find a publisher who has time, and one who will rot require a guarantee. Dasvidanya," and the count walked off in his usual nonchalant manner. have hundreds of such things on hand, and

Newfoundland Dogs.

From Chambers's Journal.
Newfoundland is perhaps best known by its famous breed of dogs. But it appears that these, like the island's present humanity, are not indigenous. They seem to have ity, are not indigenous. They seem to have been produced by some happy crossing of breeds. It is said that, in the island, they appear to degenerate, and that the Newfoundland dog thrives bytter out of Newfoundland. Old settlers are reported as saying that the genuine breed consisted of a dog twenty-six inches high, with black naked body, gray muzzle, gray or white stockinged legs, with dew claws behind. The Leonberg dogs—a cross between the Newfoundland, the St. Bernard and the Pyrenean wolf-dog—are said to thrive well in the island, and to possess "some of the noble races whose blood blends in their veins."—Chambers's Journal.

COL, JAMES BOWIE.

He Fought a Cheating Mississippi River Gambler.

From The Illustrated American.

Late as the year 1860 the steamers ply-ing on the Mississippi river were just as infested with organized gangs of gamblers as some of the steamers that now ply be-tween this country and Europe now are, and the scenes thereon occurring were fre-quently of a violent character.

During the fall of 1832 the steamer Orbeans, Captain Davis commander, running between Nashville and the Crescent City, became the theater of a rather typical encounter. A young gentleman of Natchez, going north in the summer on his wedding to the commer on his wedding trip, had been requested by a number of merchants and planters to col-lect sundry accounts due them in New York and some other places which he proposed to visit.

A gambling syndicate, in some mysterious way, had gotten news of this, and had been informed that, if properly handled, the young man might be an easy mark. They watched him carefully, and shortly after his arrival in New York some of their members made his acc tance and learned that he would return south by steamer.

One of the men who had made his ac-

quaintance in New York joined him on the boat at Pittsburg and, greeting him heartily as an old friend, introduced him to two alleged Louisiana planters, who made themselves quite agreeable. Cards were introduced in the gentlemen's cabin dur-ing the evening, and the young man was allowed to win small sums, so that by the time the boat reached Louisville he fondly imagined he was a complete master of the game and the equal of his opponents.

The game played in those days was twenty-card poker; that is, with no cards in the deck below the ten—an excellent game in which to hold high and inspiring hands, and in which the "three-pluckone," or favorite cross-lifting trick of the gambling fraternity, can be brilliantly em-

The gamblers had won all their victim's money but a few thousand dollars before the vessel reached Vicksburg, and intended to complete their work before it arrived at Natchez.

But, a few miles above Vicksburg, a tall man with a smooth-shaven face, who looked very much like a preacher, had come on board, and he, with others, stood looking at the game in the gentlemen's cabin. The dupe was half drunk and wholly desperate, the infatuation of hoping to win back holding him as in a vise and making him deaf to the entreaties and tears of his young wife, who several times had pushed through the throng of men, begging him to leave the game and come to their stateroom.

At 1 o'clock in the morning the last dellar of the victim had been swallowed up by the human river sharks, and, rising from the table, he rushed wildly to the side of the vessel, doubtless with the in-tention of anticipating disgrace by sui-cide. He was seized by the tall stranger. who had followed him, and by his wife, who was watching him, and was persuaded to go to his cabin and seek sleep instead

of death.
"Keep awake and watch him closely till I return," said the stranger to the distracted wife.
Going to the cabin, where the gamblers and others were clustered at the bar, the stranger drew from his pocket a big wallet,

and, handing a \$100 bill to the bartender, quietly asked for change. The other, being unable to make it, referred him to the

chief gambler.
"With pleasure," said the gentleman; and, noting the fat wallet added courteously, "won't you have a drink?" The tall man assented, and casually remarked that, as he was going to stop off at Natchez, he supposed it was hardly worth while to go to bed; whereupon one of the other gamblers, getting a wink-from his chief, chimed in: "I don't care to go to bed, either. Let's play another game." Whereupon the stranger was in-

vited to join them, and, after some demur, he consented. They allowed him to win some sizable bets, but just as day was begining to break the dealer gave him a hand that would in-

duce him to bet still more largely.

The ante was \$5, the blind was \$10, the next man put in \$20, the stranger \$40, which was followed by \$130. They went on raising each other in the usual fashion, except that the hundreds jumped rapidly into thousands, while the breathless crowd around them instinctively drew closer, with a sense that something was coming. At last \$100,000 was stacked up on the table and the dealer and one of his con-federates had dropped out. The man who made the blind and the stranger remained looking into each other's faces, the former with a flush on his forehead, the latter pale and cool as if napping at church. But his eyes were very vigilant and he was only waiting for the crucial moment when the nealer would slip a card to his opponent. Suddenly rising, he drew a long, hideous-looking knife, with a curious, curved point

from his bosom, and, throwing his own hand on the table, said serenely: nand on the table, said serenely:
"Four kings and a ten take this pot."
Then be seized the gambler by the
wrist and added: "Show your hand as it
is! If it contains six cards I shall kill you."
The stranger's whole was almost a whole The stranger's voice was almost as quiet as if he were speaking in a lady's parlor But there was a depth of purpose in it which the whole crowd felt from head to

As the cards from the gambler's sud-denly twisted wrist fell on the table they were seen to be four aces, a queen and a

There was a moment of deathlike silence Then a roar like a prairie fire went up from the crowd, which was composed chiefly of planters and honest travelers. "Who the devil are you, anyway?" cried the baffled gambler when the shouts sub-

"James Bowie," was the answer. The voice was like velvet, but it cut like steel into the hearts of the chief gambler's confederates and deterred them from any purpose or impulse they might have had to interfere. They, with the crowd, shrank back from the table, smitten with sudden terror by the name. Bowie softly swept the bank notes into his large slouch hat and lightly clapped it on his head.

"You must fight me for this," said the chief gambler, recovering his courage at the loss of his booty. "Certainly," said Bowie. "I said I should

kill you. In which way do you prefer it? With knife or pistol?" "Not with your weapon," replied the man

"So be it, then," returned Bowle. "Will some gentleman lend me a pistol and act as my second?" A dozen were instantly offered, and, selecting one very carefully, Bowie said:

"Let it be at once, on this boat. Make the arrangements to suit yourself. I will return in five minutes." stairs, went to the young man's cabin, knocked, handed the contents of his hat to the wife, telling her that two-thirds of it belonged to her husband and the rest to himself, and that he would return in a few

duelists should stand on one of the wheel-houses, which were about 36 feet apart, and that the signal should be given: "One, two, three, fire-stop!" They were to shoot be-ween the words "fire" and "stop" as often

minutes.

as these words were uttered.

At the first call the professional gambler fired before the word "three" was entirely uttered. Bowie fired appar-

like a golden cannon ball, shot up from behind the neighboring bluff.

Bowle blew the smoke out of his pistol, shut down the pan and descended from the wheelhouse as if little affairs of this kind were his usual appetizer before breakfast. Then he divided the money with the young man's wife and, in spite of their affections of the solidation of the provided him as ate solicitations, for they regarded him as their savior, clung about him and wished to take him home with them, he got off the boat at Rodney, telling the young man that he must never touch a card again as long as he lived.

In the interest of history and in justice to this unusual man it is well to explain away the Bowie myth, which probably originated from a duel which he fought with the knife that bears his name in the year 1887. 1827. This, too, occurred near Natchez, or

the opposite bank.

Bowie came on the field with several friends, gentlemen of good standing, and so did his opponent. He received five wounds but killed his man with a long hunting dag. ger which had been made by out of a wornout file. It had a double edge and a curved point, and was afterward pat-ented and manufactured in Philadelphia. But this duel, unfortunately, closed in a deadly melee of the spectators, a pitched battle in which six men were killed and fif-

As the story traveled it grew to be believed that Bowie himself had attacked score of men single-handed, with this terri-ble numerical result, and the name of Bowie in the south and southwest became a terror and a spell.

The plain truth is that James Bowie not only never provoked a quarrel in his life but prevented a great many. He was a man of singular modesty and sweetness of dis-position, with a reverence for woman, an extravagant fondness for children, and a calm readiness to protect the weak; in fine, with nothing at all of the desperado about him, except that, whenever it happened to be needed, he had on hand, to quote the fine phrase of President Jackson. "that desperate courage which makes one a majority."

He was born at Elliot Springs, Tenn., it 1795, of Scotch parents, and, with his brother Rezin, became a planter in Lafourche Bayou, where, in 1827, they intro-duced the first steam sugar mill ever used in this country. Rezin Bowle, being mar-rled at the time, lived mostly on the plantation. But James took many trips into Texas, prospecting for gold and sil-ver, and in 1828 he became a citizen of

Texas. Another picturesque incident of his life which perhaps aided in establishing the myth that he was a desperado who could fight and win against almost any odds oc-curred November 2, 1831. Accompanied by eight men and two boys on a prospecting trip, while encamped in a small grove with river, he was attacked, in fact, surprised, just at sunrise by 164 Waco, Tehuacano and Caddo Indians. An all-day fight ensued, in which two white men and forty-two Indians were killed and many others wounded

In the same year Colonel Bowie went o San Antonio and married the beautiful Maria Ursula, daughter of Don Juan de Verimende, Two children blessed union, but in 1833 cholera carried off the children and mother—and after that Bowie became reckless of his life and eager to

lead forlorn hopes.

Two years later his great opportunity came, when the Texas revolution broke forth. He joined the volunteers and led the advance guard of ninety men with whom at daybreak on October 28th he repulsed a force of 400 Mexicans.

In the following month he was conspicuous in the famous "Grass" fight, and, receiving his commission as colonel in December, he joined Colonel Travis in the defense of the Alamo. There he was taken ill of a fever and was compelled to stay in bed February 23,

1836, when the siege began. On March 6th the Mexicans captured the fort and butch-ered every one of its 183 defenders. Bowie, lying helpless on his burning couch, was the last man to die, with a cowardly Mexican dagger in his heart. Pathetic end for one who was no desperado, but a true knight of the nineteenth cen-

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I have just taken the last of two bottles of Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir for nervous headache, indigestion, with diseased liver and kidneys. The Elixir cured me. I found it the greatest medicine I ever used.

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beautiful order. A new and large pavilion, 40x80 feet, has been recently erected, thus adding another to the many ettractions of this place.

On application to the representatives of the Atlanta and West Point railroad information will be gladly furnished, the grounds shown and pleasure taken in making any arrangements for parties who desire pleasant and convenient picnicking grounds.

JOHN A. GEE.

G. P. A. Atlanta Ge G. P. A., Atlanta, Ga.

PETER LYNCH

Lightly as a panther he bounded up the tairs, went to the young man's cabin, nocked, handed the contents of his hat to he wife, telling her that two-thirds of it elonged to her husband and the rest to imself, and that he would return in a few sinutes.

The seconds had arranged that each of the uelists should stand on one of the wheel-ouses, which were about 36 feet apart, and hat the signal should be given: "One, two, hree, fire—stop!" They were to shoot beween the words "fire" and "stop" as often s these words were uttered.

At the first call the professional gambler red before the word "three" was ririrely uttered. Bowie nred apparnity without taking aim, and his poponent, with a shriek of agony turned a omersault backward and fell into the river ust as the great round face of the sun,



DRINK ROYAL PALE BEER. Healthful, Wholesome, Sparkling.

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Beer, be sure you get it. Do not accept any other because some one says it is just as good. Kept on draught by all our customers. We bottle it for family and hotel use.

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'PHONE 356. Please tell your friends that the Virginia and Alabama Coal Co.

Benning's Old Stand, Are selling the Standard Brands Coal at cheapest prices. Send in J. W. WILLS, General Agent, J. W. JOHN D. BLACKWELL, Salesman.

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The whole question in a putshell: After paying the actual cost of insurance and securing responsibility and safeness, who can use the difference or surplus to the best advantage, the insured or the insurance company? Correspondence, inquiries, and an examination respectfully solicited. june30 ff sun wed

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Correspondence strict.

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Correspondence strict.

Edited by JULIAN HARRIS.

The bicycle people over the country are about to let a splendid opportunity for advertising their wheels go by. At pres-ent there is more space for bicycle exhibits than has been applied for, and the exposition people, I am told, are anxious to hear from more manufacturers.

It is true that just at present the mand for bjcycles is so great that all the factories, even those turning out the cheapest grade of wheels, are from two weeks to three months behind on orders. There i sno doubt but that, just as all dealers claim the people seem to be wanting to ride right now. The manufacturers are very much pressed with the present business and think, perhaps, that they cannot afford the time to look after make ing an exhibit at the Cotton States and In

If they do not make exhibits they will have lost both time and opportunity. By this time next year, or sooner, all orders will be pretty much within the capacity of the factories and the agents will be on the hustle for business. By this time, too, the riding public will have tried any number of wheels and will be wanting to know which is the best. At present there are a number of very cheap, inefficient wheels on the market. These will break down, but I do not anticipate that the craze will-for some are pleased to call it a craze. Then the riders will be looking for good wheels. This is the territory—
the south—that will be after the wheels
next year and the year after. This section is just developing the fad well and
manufacturers cannot afford to miss a
splendid opportunity like this. The W.
D. Pope Company, has written regarding D. Pope Company has written regarding space, and the Monarch Cycle Company the Western Wheel Company, the G. M Shirk Manufacturing Company and the Davis Sewing Machine Company will all exhibit wheels. Every big factory should make a show

Now, a word to the exposition people The exposition should have a wheelman's day, under the auspices of the League of American Wheelmen. This could be splendid feature. There could be a grand parade in the morning and there would be not less than 2,500 wheelmen and fully 300 bloomers in line. The run on the asphalt and chiert is an ideal one. In the after-noon there could be a couple of road races or one road race of fifty or seventy-five even a hundred miles, with the finish on the asphalt or on Pryor street, where the last two or three miles are on a fine road. The prizes could be given partly by the exposition company. The value of the first prize could be \$250, the second and third could be wheels and the fourth and fifth some minor prizes, aggregating about Local firms, I am sure, could be induced to give the wheels and the exposi-tion company could stand for the first Vice Consul Keenan, of Pennsyl vania, is working for a day for cycles, exposition official informed me, and should receive the hearty co-operation of the Atlanta wheelmen and the exposition.

ing at the Atlanta exposition.

It is a wonger that no more injuries by reason of reckless riding are recorded.

The scorchers go down Peachtree street at an almost incalculable rate. Several times I have been an eye-witness to some very narrow escapes. There is a law against this rapid, foolish riding, and Captain Jennings says he intends that it shall be enforced. This law says that no one shall ride within the city limits faster than six miles an hour and no rider shall be enforced. between street cars when passing, nor ride in front of a moving car within fifty feet of the car. Any violation of this law is punishable by a fine of not more than \$100 or imprisonment for thirty days Go out into the country to do your scorch

Atlanta may have a bleycle factory shortly. In a conversation a day or two ago Mr. W. D. Gash, senior member of the Gash company, told me that he had received a letter from a gentleman who wished to invest about \$75,000 in a bicycle factory. He wrote wishing to find out what inducements could be offered in the way of relief from taxes and securing a good site cheaply. The factory would keep about 200 hands busy and would turn out a high grade wheel at the rate of 4,000 a year. It is to be hoped that the correspondence will result in the factory being established here in a short while.

Young Kendall Spear is a rider that some bicycle firm or some good trainer will find a jewel in. He is on.y fifteen years old holds the Tennessee state record for h the quarter-mile and the mile. He went the quarter in thirty-two seconds This is remarkable time in a competitive race. He was in fine shape to win the five-mile race, too, having a lead of thirty feet when only as many feet away from the tape. Unluckily, he was thrown by a small rock and was severely hurt. He is not in very good form just now, but in few weeks could be brought out. He is coming short distance rider.

The Young Men's Christian Association Bicycle Club tock its weekly run yesterday. The route was to East Lake and some good, steady time was made. At the lake watermelons, cool and delicious, were served and the ride back to town was then made. This every week run is already a great feature of the club. Sev eral members joined last week.

F. G. Byrd, captain of the Young Men's Christian Association Bicycle Club, is out of the city on a vacation. He will return next week after listening for a while to the sounding sea. He took his wheel and is enjoying long rides on the beach. Carl Fort, in the five-mile boys' handicap race, won both time prize and the race. He went the distance in the clipace of twenty-one minutes and thir

RACING GOSSIP AND RECURD TALK

Champion Arthur A. Zimmerman was one of the features of the Asbury park meet. He gave the cyclists a reception at his pretty home, leading the way at the head of the long line of wheels. The wheelmen were greeted by Zimmerman, pere, who proudly explained that "Zim' was a chip off the old block, and then everybody cheered the old block. The old block has holy horror of wheels and will nat attempt to ride one. He lets Zimmerman, fils, do the riding for the entire Zimmerman family and he couldn't trust it to better legs. Zimmerman paced the races unflaggingly and went a couple of times against time. "Zim" went a third of a mile in thirty-six seconds, which is not slow. He also took a try for a mile. He was paced by a quad and kept right up with them. He not only kept up but crossed the tape even with the first man in the splendid time of 1:57 4-5. Zimmerman sailed last Wednesday on the St. Louis for Southampton, where he expects to meet Protin, the N. C. U. champion, and Hubert Houben, the famous Belgian. Leaving Europe he will go to Australia, where will remain until spring. His wife ac companied him:

"When the Denver crowd of wheelmen left Asbury park they were sadly missed,' says a writer in a New York paper. From the day that Mr. Bradley conceived the idea of Asbury park to the present time it has never been so stirred up as it has been by the Denver wheelmen. They never went to bed before 2 a.m., and they sang and loked and raised no end of jolly mischief. They started the silver question and also the fashion of greeing every one, acquaint-

ance or stranger, with 'Hello, Bill.'
"For two days an interchange is heard
everywhere. It runs like this: " 'Would you work for \$1 a day?' asked a

'No,' comes in emphatic chorus. "How much will you work for?" pursues

'Two dollars,' replies the chorus.

"'How will you have it?' demands a "In silver,' yells the chorus.

"Calm, sedate people, who feared that bi-cycles and bicycle talk would drive them insane, have found this Denver dialogue and the 'Hello, Bill,' a counter irritant." Champion Zimmerman has a good level

head on his shoulders-perhaps that's one of the reasons why he avoids Johnson-and in speaking of loafing in races says:

"I do not think that the races now are as exciting as they were before I went abroad. Then there was no pacing by a tandem or a quad, and the men held pretty well to gether until the last quarter; then they jumped away. There is no way of getting around loafing races without pacing, but it seems to me that the present system is en tirely wrong. It makes fast time, but it doesn't make hard races and close and ex citing finishes; neither does it increase man's real ability. As it is now the man on the tandem and the one next to him are all right. They will be carried along, but the others receive no benefit. They are completely tired out by their sprinting to keep up with the man who is on the tandem and who is moving along with little effort. When the time comes for them to jump out, the man on the tandem and the one next are fresh and strong and can go in, but none of the others has an earthly show unless he is a phenomenon.

L. D. Cabanne, the St. Louis rider, receiv ed a rough tumble in a trial heat at the Asbury park races. Although he received much sympathy and later was applauded when he pluckily entered a race but was forced out by his injuries, much of it seems to have been misplaced. A friend writes me that the fault was Cabanne's almost entirely. He says he is confident that Cabanne's own recklessness precipitated the accident. Cabanne, he writes, had a nar-row escape from colliding with the others in an attempt to get a position just before sending a bunch down. When he finally collided he was trying to secure the pole. Cabanne was sent flying over his wheel and was run over by another wheel. The melee looked very dangerous for a few seconds. The stretchers were called into service to the number of three.

Another big plan has come out of the west. The story now comes that a company has been formed in Milwaukee for the purpose of constructing an elevated bicycle road to Chicago. The distance is eighty miles. The plan is to construct a wooden elevated road sixteen feet wide on nearly a straight line between the two cities and have the terminus as near the business center of the two cities as possible. The toll is to be 10 cents. Its project tors predict that 20,000 wheelmen per week will ride over, making an income of \$2,000 a week. There will be no other vehicles permitted on the road. It will also be rented

to meets for road racing, furnishing a splen-did track.

Having mentioned roads, there is an ineldent of the plucky sort that comes from Brooklyn. It is seldom that one hears from Brooklyn, or hears that anybody in Brooklyn or any set of men are doing anything. It may be that Brooklyn is in the shadow of the metropolis. But the cyclists in Brooklyn are awake. Some time ago they stood up in their wrath and yelled for a good road from Prospect park to Coney island. They got it. This establishes the Brooklyn record. It is said, too, that bi-cycles are nearly as numerous as baby carriages in Brooklyn.

Martin Duxbury, the well-known cyclist, s now in California, having reached there last week. He crossed the continent on a wheel from Providence to San Francisco. From Kansas City he wheeled across the plains, going 650 miles in six and a half days. Ir. Denver he met Mr. and Mrs. Mc-ilraith, who are wheeling around the world for a Chicago newspaper. He rode with them across the desert, from Grand Junction to Salt Lake city. Duxbury will remain in California until July 25th, when he will start back on wheel for New York.

There are all sorts of cycle cranks. Amos Holmes, of Unadilla, N. Y., ninety-four years of age, claims to be the oldest bicycle

eighteen miles from King's Cross. desired to open communication at once with the leaders and whips of his party and make arrangements for unionist con-ferences before his visit to Windsor. He was about to order a special car, but his secretary said he could make it on his wheel, which he very promptly did. This is probably the first time where a bicycle has been brought into use in an English or European crisis.

the future.

panied by a private.

The cyclists have a new word. If some-body yells out "Central" to you don't be surprised. It is supposed to be the equiv-alent of ringing a bell. "Central" is the

WITH THE BLOOMERS.

The women cyclists of Atlanta, I am told, have not entered into the raising of a fund for a monument to Mrs. Amelia E. Bloomer, who inaugurated a reform cos-

tume in 1851 and was much talked of for a number of years. Most of those behind the movement to build a monument to the

memory of the woman who gave the new costume its name are female cyclists. There has been no plan formed as yet and

no specific action taken. Mrs. Ellen Bat-telle Dietrich, who is prominent in

no specine action taken. Mais bline hat telle Dietrich, who is prominent in the cause of the new woman, is a leader in this very novel plan of popularizing bloomers. It is said that Mrs. Potter Palmer and Mrs. Russell Sage also favor the monument movement. The monument

show to the admiring world what a thrill-ing sight Mrs. Bloomer presented when she donned bifurcated skirts for the first

time. On July 23, 1851, Mrs. Bloomer wore her costume to a ball. It is said that the sensation she oreated was sufficient to make several timid gentlemen withdraw

from the room. It is possible that Mrs. Bloomer, who seems to have been some

foresaw that her pet costume could be made to look artistic and neat, as well as nodest. In the picture the artist has sug-

gested what may have been one of Mrs. Bloomer's visions. The picture of Mrs. Bloomer is an authentic one, having been secured from a photograph taken in '51 by Photographer Brown, of Auburn, N. Y.

Atlanta's women are still learning to ride

the wheel and it will not be many days before a club will have been formed. The riding school opened under such pleasing auspices last Friday night by the Gash

Company will afford excellent and safe op-portunities for beginners. The day hours will be for ladies and Professor Agostini

will be in charge. During the early part of this week a lady cyclist, who was just obtaining enough confidence to ride alone, was dashed into by a number of scorchers

and severely shaken up. Not one of them stopped to see what damage had been done. The affair was an accident, of course, and may have been brought about by the lady

becoming frightened and steering in the

tirely out of order, and more especially at

light and where it is known that a num-

ber of women are practicing. I am glad to say that Captain Jennings, of the police

Perhaps some of you cycliennes-I be-

Pernaps some or you cycliennes—1 believe that is what some adverturous woman writer has dubbed woman cyclists—have read Miss Frances E. Willard's charming little book entitled, "How I Learned to Ride a Wheel," and subtitled, "A Wheel Within a Wheel." Now, be if said to her credit Miss Willard ad-

intends to enforce the law against

rong way. However that may orching on crowded thoroughfares i

too rapid riding

Bloomer, who seems to have been some thirty or forty years ahead of her time.

it is understood, when completed,

Andrew Spence, a Los Angeles rider, has put the wheel to a practical test. He is journeying toward Omaha with a wheel weighing seventy pounds, with all the appliances. The bicycle is fitted with masts and sails and is a land scho When the wind is favorable the come into handy use. Mr. Spence is on a missionary tour around the world and he preaches the gospel along the route. On one side of the sail of his cycle are printed the ten commandments and on the reverse side are painted symbolical representations of the visions of Ezekiel. Daniel and other Hebrew prophets. preaches wherever he can secure an audi-

The tricks of the trade may turn up-in many ways. There is just at present a very giddy war on in the neighborhood of Swedesboro, Pa., between the cyclists and the turnpike companies, with cyclists a couple of laps ahead. The companies charge toll through the various gates for wheelmen, and the wheelmen claim the fee is exorbitant. They now shoulder their wheels and trip through in fine style. As this move classes the cycles as bag-gage, the turnpike people are nursing their wrath, it is said.

There was an unusual occurrence in Nashville this last week. A cyclist was wheeling down one of the prominent rider in the state. A New York paper says: streets in that city when a loud report

11/11/1

A PICTURE OF THE PAST ANITA VISION OF THE PRESENT. Did Mrs. Amelia E. Bloomer in 1851 Forsee the Bicycle Bloomer as It Is Today.

"Holmes challenges any man of his age in the state to race for any number of miles." Isn't the old gentleman somewhat paradoxi-If he is the oldest man in the state, as he claims, he can possibly find no grounds for such a challenge.

William H. Savage, of Harvard, Mass., is not challenging anybody, but is riding for his own amusement. He is seventy-five years old and quite a cycling expert. cently he rode from Harvard to Rockland, Me., a distance of 393 miles. This is the record so far

A new tandem record for three miles has been made at Oxford, England. Wood-green and Chase, two English riders, went the distance in six minutes-a feat to be Weatherly and Rosser went a mile the same day in 1:58, tand

Otto Zeigler, the California demon, at tracted much attention at Asbury park. He wore an Irish green suit and the rims of his wheel were green. He is a clever rider, too.

Albert Eckerson, of South Brooklyn, has ridden 5,600 miles thus far this season. must devote a great deal of time to his cy-

Natt Butler is now the two-mile national champion. He won out in 4:26. The first mile was gone over in 2:09. It was a

SPOKES FROM VARIOUS WHEELS.

Wheeling is quite the go in England as well as in the United States and those who have been refraining from cycling for fear that it was not permitted by the English may now safely to ahead. A writer in a New York paper says that one the incidents of the government crisis been a bicycle ride from Hatfield to Pall Mall. When Lord Salisbury received tidings of Lord Rosebery's resignation and his own summons to Windsor castle he was at his residence in Hatfield, about

was heard and the cyclist and his wheel went down in a tumble. An excited crowd rushed up. Several began to tell how a man who is shot should be handled. The cyclist gathered himself together and looked sheepishly about. He felt modestly for the bullet hole. "Say, w'at's de matter wid yer wheel cover?" asked a youngster. The tire had exploded, and the drinks were on the cyclist by an overwhelming ma-

There was an interesting little incident at the Asbury Park races which was duly chronicled in the northern papers. Two great fighters sat side by side and watched the riders as they shot past the stand. The two men were James J. Corbett and the other was General Nelson A. Miles. The great Indian fighter wore hat, brown gloves and a black morning The pugilist wore a white sweater and Scotch cap. The two commented on the battle between the racers.

Count Tolstoi, the famous writer, is said to be riding a wheel. A correspondent in The New York Herald says: Tolstoi on a bicycle! Isn't that a sight for gods and men? Metaphorically speaking, I can conceive of Tolstoi wheeling up one side of a rainbow and coasting down the other, but pedaling on the rough Russian roads, mopping his brow and using polysyllables when he gets to heaven, that is a different matter.'

Quite a fancy rider is George E. Ruppert, of New York, who is the son of a wealthy New York brewer. Young Ruppert races becauses he likes it and has plenty of money. He actually won a heat in the semi-finals. He has a highsalaried trainer and a fine, extensive time generally.

By the way, the report regarding Tom Reed riding a wheel is still going the rounds. I have it, however, that he is doing nothing of the sort. He simply denies none of the rumors, saves his man-

be it said to her credit, Miss Willard admits that she is fifty-three years old, and was when she began trying to ride a wheel. Her bicycle was presented to her by Lady Henry Somerset. Miss Willard confesses

that she first thought of naming it "Maud S." or "Sunol," or "Goldsmith Maid." But, she tells us, she decided to name the wheel Gladys, in compliment to Lady Somerset, as it was a distinctively English name. In telling of why she learned to ride or, rather why she determined to attempt to learn, Miss Willard gives three reasons for what many of her friends termed her frivolity. The first is because she loved adventure; the second, from a love of acquiring this new implement of power and literally putting it under foot; last, because a good many people thought she could not learn it at her age. I must confess that the last reason appears to me the most important, at any rate it is a very womanly reason.

> An American now in Europe writes home regarding the women who ride wheels in He says that the costumes are daring to a degree and many of them are really pretty. The riders have been named "Incassables" by the sportive French youth. This is a name ecured from the phrase "bebes incassables," which means unbreakable dolls. The name is bestowed upon the riders as they "Incassable! Incassable!" dasn past. shout the very rude young men sender them as they go scorching by. But the French girl is not to be outdone. "And your sister?" is the very shocking slang the "Incassable" flings back in defiance.

A bicycle tea, given this past week by Thomas Dunn, on the pretty lawn of her handsome Newport home, was a fine success. Charming little booths, says a writer, were arranged about the green and all sorts of dainty articles so Many of the visitors came, as requested, on bicycles, and not only wore cycling costumes, but brought along well-developed appetites. It was something novel, even for Newport.

Women who ride cannot be foo careful as to when and how long they exercise on their wheels. It is unhealthy to ride in less than thirty minutes or an hour after a meal. No woman should ride over two

wins votes. He doesn't hours at one time, no matte she may be and how used to little milk and biscuit is a lig eat after riding. Racing and t Speaking of far-away presidential pos-sibilities, David B. Hill took in the Asbury Park races. He was not only a specta-tor, but mingled with the racers and learnare rather out of order for a

How many of Atlanta's women re affected with the new bicycle ed many fine phrases which he will use when he sees a cyclist in his audiences of It is a sudden nervous twitch head around to the rear and is head around to the real and is expert to be noticeable only in bicyclists. One writer says that the Lieutenant F. H. Lawton, of the Twentyfirst United States infantry, has been or-dered to arrange and make a test bicycle run between New York and Washington, bearing dispatches from General Miles to the war department. He will be accomof it is the query, "Are my bloom straight?" It is as yet not a very spread ailment.

A very pretty bicycle suit for a is one of fawn brown brillian is one of lawn brown brilliantia, a circular skirt, buttoning neatly in Eton coat, strapped around the waist white belting, sleeves puffed and cuffs reaching half way between the and wrist, white sailor collections. cults reaching half way between the and wrist, white sailor collar (detact smart Tam o' Shanter hat, white waist and gloves, gaiters and tan a

Benjamin Harrison, presidential bility, once said, according to The A man on a bicycle he felt like she The Wheelman says the p



CYCLER CABANNE'S TUMBLE Was In a Pocket, Tried to Get Caused a Fall.

overtops Harrison more than his granhat. In the meantime the report a that Miss Susan B. Anthony is learn proper costume.

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In closing her booklet Miss Willard the following to sister women: "Su all my force, I mounted and start alone. From that hour the spell was b alone. From that nour the Gladys was no more a mystery; learned all her kinks, had put a bri her teeth and touched her mouth a with the whip of victory. Cons who are of considerable chronolo about thirteen hundred minutes, or, it more mildly, in twenty-two he to put it most mildly of all, in less single day as the almanac reckons but practically in two days of actual tice—amid the delightful surrounding the great outdoors, and inspired by bird-songs, the color and fragrance of the color and fra English posy-garden, in the compandevoted and pleasant comrades, I had myself master of the most remarka genious and inspiring motor ever vised upon this planet.
"Moral: Go thou and do likewise"

All of which bespeaks well for the mous woman's love for cycling and belief in it as a power of locomotion

The recent lot of evening practicing cycles has resulted, so I am inform several incidents which have been r awkward. One evening last week woman who resides on the asphalt avenue, invited one of of her very attribeaux to go for a little turn with her. was all consternation. It had no was all consternation. It had never tered his mind that he would have to an art which, it is said, he has do was undignified. But he didn't want by fuse. He practiced faithfully in the time he had and appeared ready for ride in a superb and very correct outfit. He rode along in a game b tain fashion until suddenly the you who rides well and gracefully, me sudden turn and spurted back top city at great speed. The mo pected and in in an ender the young man was spilled head, and in a very muddy spot the young lady to sprint on, he slowly and meditatively down a side By the way, he has purchased a to the riding school, and as he is a very termined young man, he may see found among the 400's best cyclists.

"My wife said she was going to lear ride a wheel," a wellknown Atlantia; me yesterday. He smiled and a delook crept into his eyes. "Have a che said, abruptly. "What about the cle?" I asked. "Oh," he continued but puffs, "I will give her the credit to learn. I told her that I would ! family skeleton, but it's too closeted. She secured two in bicycle-that was \$110 the first d it was \$95, one of the instructors the machine. It was pretty badly up. My wife stayed indoors two da was angry at everybody. Then ca other bicycle. Through some m standing which she became in with the steering apparatus I am so keeping the wheel as a souvenir. \$205, and 'my wife's courage gone. If I you I wouldn't mention it to her." But this was certainly an exc

The Boston Journal's Town Talk The Boston Journal's Town Talk says: "A contemporary, in an exciting ticle on fashions appropriate to the sedectares that no lady—at least no lady—should be without an aurilave is not a bracelet, or a neck jewel, we It is an ear ornament." In correcting "contemporary," I will say that an any would be out of order on a wheel; we are finger rings needed when one is created.

Much has been said in a number of pers about Mrs. Alva Vanderbilt has appeared on a wheel last week. I amount that she rode last year, for treat the raving seen her name in a list of some per having seen her name in a list of some per seen and she was mentioned as hardlearned in 1894.



Jack Hinkston was her slave, bound hand and foot to her chariot wheel, or perhaps it would be more modern to say, now that she had taken to cycling, that he was bound to her bicycle wheel. She had flouted him and scorned him for upward of two years, and in despair Jack set himself at undoing his bonds. Jack had heard that Cissie had taken to the bicycle, but he had seen the young lady on a machine For the past week or two Jack had avoided Cissie, and his resolutions of abandonment had so strengthened themselves that he felt he would be a free man if he could merely keep away from her. He had taken out his bicycle, and had gone for a long wheel into the peaceful country, where he have no comrades but the trees and the green fields and the hedges that bordered the lanes. As he cycled along a narrow country thoroughfare he heard be-hird him the sharp ring of a bicycle bell. Something in its imperative clang, or else the fact that he was on a lonely road, caused him to look over his shoulder, and tumbled off his machine with amazement and surprise. There was Cissie on the top of a silver-plated machine, with the very newest and most natty cut of an advanced woman's bicycle costume, clipping over the distance at a tremendous rate of speed. She passed him with a whirr, givsaucy nod and a salutation as

went by. Jack was knocked all of a heap by the astonishing sight of Cissle in the very latest lady's bicycle costume. The next instant he put his muscles to the

wheel and sped after her, shouting:
"Stop a minute, Cissie. I want to tell you semething."

But the young woman never paid the slightest attention. She bent over the handle bars and raced down that lane in a way to make pedestrims' heads swim. Cissie disappeared round a corner, and when Jack came to it she was not to be seen down the long avenue, on which the sunshine flickered through the entwining branches of the trees overhead. Jack went on leisurely for a mile or two, then he jumped lightly off his machine and trun-dled it along beside him. The road had suddenly become very bad, and Jack thought it safer to wheel the bicycle along by hand rather than risk a puncture of his pneumatic tires on the sharp flint stones scattered with such profusion along the way. Near a little rustic bridge over a clear stream at the bottom of a dell he found what he expected to find-a very pretty girl, with a most woebegone, dis-consolate look on her face, sitting on the grassy bank looking forlornly at a bicycle nat lay on the road with the tire of the ind wheel collapsed.
"Hulica, Cissie," said Jack, breezily;

"No," snapped Cissie; "I am not in the first time in knickerbockers. However, habit of tumbling."
"Ah!" said Jack, "I see what is the mat-

ter. The tire is punctured. I knew that would happen. I shouted after you to tell you of this bit of road, but you would not "I did not hear you," said Cissie, at

which assertion Jack raised his eyebrows with incredulity, which made Cissie all the more angry, especially as she knew she was telling a thing which was not true.
"Well, I don't want any help from you," she said, curtly.

"Why, of course, not," returned Jack down on the opposite bank and leaning his bicycle against the hedge. "A person who comes out on a wheel and doesn't know how to mend anything that goes wrong is simply a silly fool. One can see you understand all about cycling because you have left your machine lying on the ground and the oil is running out of your lamp. Cissle looked at the young man in

"It isn't your lamp," she said at last, "and I can surely do what I like with my own. I don't see what right you have to interfere."

"Bless you, Cissie," said Jack, "I am not interfering. I am not even offering advice. I have never yet had the pleasure of seeing a woman take off a pneumatic tire and mend the inner tube. This, of course, you have to do before you can move on, for you are miles away from any place, and even if you left your ma-chine here you would not dare to walk home in that idiotic costume."

Cissie blushed deeply, and the tears came into her usually bright eyes. She tugged nervously at the skirts of her coat, and then, seeing what she was doing and find-ing that they but scantily covered her knees, she looked for a moment as if she were going to burst out crying, for it had some bravery to come out for

instead of crying she blazed out at him in anger: What business is it of yours," she cried,

"What business is it of yours," she cried, "how I am dressed? You are nothing to me, and I am sure I don't care a penny for your opinion one way or another."

"I don't suppose you do," said Jack, striking a match and lighting his pipe.
"I used to be under the impression that you knew how to dress. I am not any

"I used to be under the impression that you knew how to dress. I am not any longer. I used to think that you could not put on anything that would be unbecoming. Now I hold no such opinion. I once had an idea that nothing you put on would make a guy of you, but now. Cissie, that idea has fled. Still, I must out in the daylight, where people can see you, in such a rig. It is utterly futile for you to pull together the skirts of that coat. The hard things you have said to when you had on a pretty lawn tennis costume, for instance, do not affect me a bit when they are said by one who merely oks like a saucy, impudent boy."

When he looked around again Classe had at down and had drawn her bicycle up on its wheels, crouching, in a measure, behind it, as if, with its spindly tires, it could hide the awfulness of the costume.

"Well, Ciss," cried Jack; "when are you going to get at mending that lire?" "I-I-I-don't know anything about

tires," cried Cissie. Cissie had bent her head upon her hands, which rested on the saddle of her cycle. It was quite evident that she was in tears, and Jack, waiting for a reply, smoked on in silence.

At last he said in a gentle voice:

"Look here, Cissie, if you ask me very nicely I will take off that pneumatic tire and mend it in five minutes by the watch." Cissie looked up again with something like her former indignation in her eyes. "I'll throw the machine into the stream," she said, "before I will ask you to mend

"Just as you please, Cissie," replied Jack, clasping his hand behind his head and leaning back in luxurious enjoyment of his pipe. "Just as you please. The day is my own, and I suppose you will wait here till night before you venture back home again. Out of the kindness of my heart I will stay here with you, not to look at you, for I shall gaze at the tops of the trees as much as possible, and not to talk to you, for if there is anything in this world I abhor it is an impudent checky. world I abhor it is an impudent, cheeky boy. But this lane is a great place for tramps and gypsies, and it becomes very dark at night because of the overhang trees. It is a grewsome thoroughfare, and a nasty place in which to meet a villain after the sun has gone down.' "I have already met a villain and a brute," sobbed Cissie, who had now let the

"If you refer to me, Cissie," said Jack this is simply like most of the things you have said—not true. I am only too pleased to be of any assistance to anybody, but at the same time, although you might not have thought it by my former conduct, I am too proud to offer any as-sistance unasked."

picycle go and had buried her face in her

Jack smoked on, gazing up, as he had promised, at the tree tops. The silence was broken only by the sweet singing of the birds and now and then by a quick catch of the breath on the part of Cissie. Five minutes elapsed, and then ten. "Jack," said Clasie, without raising her

"Did you speak?" inquired the young "Jack," she said, "I am perfectly help-less, and I think you have been very hor-rid to me." d to me."
"All right," said the young man, rising to his feet, "I will go away. But do

try to get out of this lane before dar

"Don't go away," cried Cissie. " orgive what I said, and won't you kind as to mend my tire?"

Jack picked up the bicycle, took of

dripping lamp, turned the machine question wrong side up, took the materials of his own cycle pouch, had the tire of on again and pumped full in an increase of the company short space of time. Righting the chine and putting the lamp on once he held out his hand.
Cissie reluctantly got on her feet.

"There," he said, "you see how quantum a thing is fixed when the time wasted in foolish conversation. I said soonest mended. Are you going farther, Cissie? If you are, rise you to walk your machine o "No," said Cissie, with a deep,

ing sigh; "I am going home as quick I can, and then I will burn this costume. I did not really want to p on, but all the girls in our club have "Cissie," said the young man, as his arm around the natty, tallor-made "the costume is all right, and don't be bluffed. It looks as pretty as a pand suits you don't have to be bluffed. and suits you down to the ground a girl talks kindly it's simply one at talks kindly it's simply discrete nattlest costumes that ever was conted by a tailor, but I say, Cissie, don think we have misunderstood each for a long time now, and don't you that a bicycle made for two word quire less exertion than a couple of machines?"

"I don't know but it would," say it less that we will t

"I don't know but it would," said sie, looking up with a smile that was the sweeter because there was just slightest suspicion of a quiver at the ners of her pretty lips.

And then Jack, with a villainy that prised himself, taking advantage of lonely situation, stooped down and kin her, and Cissie, realizing the futility resistance, did not resist.

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E CONSTITUTION, JR.

DEVOTED TO THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF THE YOUNG READERS OF THE CONSTITUTION,

Suppleme nt to The AtlantaCo n stitution.

ATLANTA. GA., SUNDAY, JULY 21, 1895.

THE MIDDLESEX CLUB.

A Profitable Adventure with an Alleged Indian Mound. : :

Copyright, 1895, by William Murray Graydon The origin of the Middlesex Collecting

Club must be credited to Bob Wright's big

Club must be credited to Bob Wright's big brother Silas, who was a student at the Carlisle institute, ten miles across the valley. While home for the summer vacation he undertook to teach Bob and four of his companions the rudiments of botany and geology, and finding that they showed a gested that they should form a mutual improvement society.

"It will be a sort of a club, you know," he explained. "You can collect Plants, and minerals, and anything else that takes your fancy, or that you want to learn about. And you will get as much pleasure as benefit out of it."

The five boys, whose ages lay between fourteen and sixteen, adopted the plan with enthusiasm, and Silas took good care that it did not fall through for lack of aid and energy. He gave the club its name, wrote a code of by-laws and helped to elect a president and secretary. The next thing was a meeting place, and Mr. Wright kindly loaned the small room over his wagon shed, which stood a little off the main street of the village of Middlesex. It was a cheerless abode when the boys took possession, but they quickly transformed it. They put strips of old carpet on the floor, tacked pictures on the walls and muslin curtains on the windows, and built a rude but serviceable row of shelves. The furniture—six assorted chairs, a bench and a big table—was donated by different parents.

Until it was time for him to return to college Side accommented the boys on many

big table—was donated by different parents.
Until it was time for him to return to college Silas accompanied the boys on many of their expeditions in the surrounding country, and helped them in other ways to add to their collection. When cold weather came, putting an end to further tramps, the shelves were nearly as full as they could be. The plants and leaves were neatly pressed in old copybooks, and several hundred postage stamps—home and foreign—ware gummed on sheets of cardboard. Boxes of minerals and little blocks cut from the wood of different trees lay side by side with curious pebbles, fossils, and other things too numerous to mention. One whole shelf was covered with Indian reliesarrow and spear points, axes, tomahawks and fragments of decorated pottery.

An Important Meeting.

An Important Meeting.

An Important Meeting.

In April they started their tramps again, going out nearly every Saturday, and by the beginning of June they had added so extensively to their collection as to require a couple of additional shelves to be built. This set Bob Wright to thinking hard. As president and eldest member, he took a particular pride in the club, and was always planning improvements. Now he had a new idea, and for a week he kept it to himself, making occasional secret visits to John Baxter's carpenter shop. Then he surprised his fellow members by calling a special meeting of the club for the following Friday afternoon.

There was but one session of school that day, and when Bob went over to the club room after dinner he found Tom Pender and Jimmie Coble already present, Archie Neal, a merry, even-tempered lad, arrived



WHEN SILAS CAME HOME.

a minute later, and was followed by Jonas Forman, Jonas was a studious chap, very quiet and slow to speak and act; but he was none the less popular with his com-

was none the less popular with his com-panions.

The boys scated themselves in attitudes of ager expectancy. Jonas, who was sec-retary, took a blank book and pencil from his pocket and prepared to write down the

minutes, Bob rapped heavily on the table with a gavel and stood to his feet.
"This meeting is called to order," he an-

This meeting is called to order," he announced.

"But what for, Mr. President?" asked Archie. "That's what we want to know."

"You'll know soon enough," exclaimed Bob, in a tone of rebulst. "You are out of order, sir, In the first place, fellows—I mean honorable members—I want to say that those shelves," waving his hand toward them, "do not sufficiently protect our collection, and are not large enough for it. What the club needs is a cabinet of shelves Mr. Baxter about the matter, and he says he will make such a cabinet for the sum we can do that ourselves."

Murmurs of approval greeted this brief speech.

Bob's Bright Iden.

"But where are you going to get the \$5?" exclaimed Archie, "I have no money, for one."

"Nor I," echoed Tom and Jim.
Jonas expressively pulled a dime from
his pocket and laid it in full view on the

"aye" as loudly as the rest. Bob jumped up and rapped on the table. "This meeting stands adjourned sine die,"

he cried. "The members of the club will assemble behind our barn at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, each provided with a pick or spade."

pick or spade."

Solomon Misk lived three-quarters of a mile from Middlesex, and a few hundred yards in the rear of the farm was a wooded hill that sloped to the Conodoguinet creek. Here, in the narrow strip of bottom land between the water and the base of the hill, was the Indian grave. It was an oblong, grassy mound, two feet from end to end. On all sides it was screened from observation by blackberry bushes and hickory trees. ory trees.

Digging for Relics.

The boys reached the spot between and 10 o'clock, having prudently made awide detour around the farmhouse, and as soon as they had taken off their coats they set eagerly to work. They started to cut four trenches into the mound at once, Bob and Jimmie digging at one end, Tom at the other, and Jonas and Archie at opposite sides. For half an hour picks and spades were piled industriously and little heard except the duil fall of loosened clods and earth. Every stone and pebble thorwn out caused a momentary excitement, but the repeated disappointments did not dampen the ardor of the lads. With perspiring hands and faces they kept or digging, confident of uncovering the treasure before long.

"We needn't expect to find anything



DON' PAY HIM THAT MONEY.

table. "How much is in the treasury, Mr. President?" he inquired.
"Exactly 7 centis." Bob replied, "and your generous contribution adds 10 cents more. I'm not done yet, though, so just hold on till I'm through. I suppose we could earn the money, but I don't want to wait to tackle another Indian grave in a hurry." table. "How much is in the treasury, Mr. President?" he inquired.

"Exactly 7 cents," Bob replied, "and your generous contribution adds 10 cents more. I'm not done yet, though, so just hold on till I'm through, I suppose we could earn the money, but I don't want to wait that long, and then I have a better plan, anyway. You remember that queer shaped mound down by the creek. It's an Indian's grave, as everybody knows, and of course it's chuck full of axes, and arrow heads, and other valuable things. So I propose we open it tomorrow morning, and as we've got a pretty good collection of Indian relies now we will sell part of what we find to Professor Dustin, of the Carisle institute. They ought to bring \$5 easily."

"Do you mean the man with red whiskers and eye-glasses that came over here for a day last summer to hunt arrow heads with Silas?" asked Tom.

"Yee." Bob replied "aud I heard him."

day last summer to hunt arrow heads with Silas?" asked Tom.

"Yes," Bob replied, "and I heard him say he'd give a good deal to open the mound, He'll be glad to buy the things, and we'll get Silas to sell them for us."

"Hurrah! that's \$5 easily earned," exclaimed Jimmie, "Won't it be great to have a fine cabinet with "glass doors!"

"But we ought to ask permission before we dig, fellows," suggested Jonas. "You know the mound is on Solomon Mish's land."

"And a meaner skinflint of a farmer never lived," cried Jimmie, "He'd say no, right away, just of spite. We'd better not ask him."

ask him."
"No; it wouldn't be any use," agreed Bob.
We're not going to do any harm, though,
And when we're through digging we'll

and when we're through digging we'll cover the mound over as it was before."
"I don't like it," Jonas said slowly, "What if we should be caught? Old Solomon's hired man is always prowling about at this time of year, watching the orchards."
"Who cares for Hezekiah Sprout?" cried Archie, "He has rheumatism in one leg, and can't run worth a cent, We'll take good care that he don't see us anyway.
Further discussion followed, and when the question was finally put to the vote it was carried unanimously, Jonas calling

"You fellows ought to dig a little deeper, lik I'm doing," said Jonas. "The stuff may be hurled a good bit below the level of the

be hurled a good bit below the level of the ground."

For some minutes more the work went silently on. The boys adopted Jonas's suggestion, and the four trenches grew longer and deeper." At last Archie, who was diggin at one side, uncovered a fragment of bone, and held it up in triumph.

"Hurrah!" cried Jimmie. "It's part of a rib bone of an Indian."

"He must have been a mighty big fellow, then," Jonas muttered doubtfully, as he looked at the find.

The boy's toiled on with redoubled energy now, and a few moments later Tom held up another and a larger bone. Then Bob's pick struck dully on something, and with a couple of strokes he dug out the skull of a horse, yellow with age, and badly decayed. Silently, and with a look of minged disappointment and amusement, he exhibited it to his companions.

"We're in luck for sure," shouted Archie. "This is the grave of an Indian chief. You know they always buried his favorite steed with him, and all his weapons and other stuff. Hurral pitch in, fellows."

"Hold on," drawled Jonas. "It's no use to go any further. The Indians around here didn't have any horses, Archie, and even if they had buried this one the skeleton wouldn't be in such condition now."

"That's so," Beb exclaimed, bitterly. "We're badly sold, boys. This isn't an Indian mound at all. It's only the grave of

"That's so," Beb exclaimed, bitterly, "We're badly sold, boys. This isn't an Indian mound at all. It's only the grave of an old horse, buried by Solomon Mish's father or grandfather." He tossed the skull away, and climbed out of the

skull away, and chimber outtrench.
Beyond doubt, Bob was right, and for a moment the boys were stunned by the sudden destruction of their hopes. They were at a loss for words, and as they stood looking dismally at one another a second urpleasant surprise fell suddenly upon them. They heard a wheezy laugh, and glanced up to see old Hezekiah Sprout

Two cotched you this time, you young rascals," he cried. "What are you a-doin of? Desecratin' the dead, eh? It's a wonder you ain't afeard."
"You can see for yourself," Bob replied indignantly. He was not in a humor to make explanations.

indignantly. He was not in a humor to make explanations.

'It's all right, Hez," assured Jonas.
"We're not doing any harm, and we'll fill the dirt in again."

'I reckon you will, but not now," said the surly old man. "We'll see first what Sol Mish has to say. Leave them tools here, an' march in front of me. And don't one of you try to slip away, onless you want the finger what I've got on this here trigger to slip. I ain't a man what misses my aim."

The pistol was broken and control to

one of you try to slip away, onless you want the finger what I've got on this here trigger to slip. I ain't a man what misses my aim."

The pistol was broken and empty, but the boys did not know that. They were too dispirited to care much what happened now, and after pulling on their coats they trudged up the nill and over the field in a group, with old Hezekiah limping watchfully behind them, and giving vent to an occasional chuckle of satisfaction.

A smart-looking horse and buggy vere standing in the road outside of the farmhouse, and in on the shady porch Solomon Mish was talking to a tall gentleman in black. As the boys entered the yard they were surprised and pained to discover that the stranger was Professor Dustin; they would have given much to avoid meeting him under such circumstances.

Hezekiah marched his captives right up to the porch. "I cotched them down yon-the farmer, numping to the most likely I'm busy now." Turning to a manuact in the farmer, numping to the most likely I'm busy now." Turning in a minute in the farmer, numping to the most likely in the farmer, sir, an' you'll de well if you bein' as it's you, I'll say twenty dollars." The professor hesitated a moment, and glanced curiously at the shame-faced boys, Then he took a roll of bills from his pocket, selected two, and put the rest back.

"Twenty dollars is a large sum, Mr. Mish," he said, "but if I pay you that it is understood that all I find in the mound is my property? And you will have your man dig it open for me?"

"Exactly," replied the farmer, reaching for the money. "That's the bargain, sir." And you are sure that this is a genuine Indian mound?" added the professor, still keeply hold of the bills. "I must admit that it looks very much like one."

"There ain't no doubt about it, sir," declared the farmer. Why, the whole neighborhoodknows that, and I remember bein' told so by my grandfather, who heard it from his father. There must be a heap of Injuns buried down there, and all their fixins with 'em. You see—"

A Profitable Invention.

of Injuns buried down there, and all their fixins with 'em. You see..."

A Profitable Invention.

But just then Bob stepped between the two, his face flushed with indignation. "Don't pay that money, Professor Dustin," he exclaimed. "You'll be badly cheated if you do." That mound never was an Indian grave. We've just dug it open and all we found was the bones of an old horse."

Consternation followed. With a threat of violence the angry farmer made a snatch at Bob, who eluded him by slipping aside. The professor put the money in his pocket and turned in amazement to the boys, now recognizing them for the first time. He was more than half convinced as he noted their grimy hands and sweated faces, and he doubted no longer when Archie took the rib-bone from his pocket and let him examine it. The story then came out. Heze-kiah unwittingly making a strong witness for the lads, and seeing that denial was useless the farmer tried to get out of the escape on the plea of ignorance.

'If there was a dead horse in that mound," he said, "why, I knowed nothin of it, sir. It may have been buried there afore my family settled on the land, an' that's goin' on a hundred and forty years ago. As for the young varmints," he added, shaking his fist at the boys, "I'll have the law on you as sure as my name's Solomon Mish. I'll send you to fail fur trespassin'. "I'l..."

"I'don't think you will, Mr. Mish," Professor Dustin interposed sternly. "These lads have done me a great service, and unless you drop the matter right here I will prosecute you for attempting to extort money from me under false pretenses. I have a clear case, and plenty of witnesses, and I mean just what I say."

That settled it. The outwitted farmer blustered a little, and growlingly threatened the get even, but made no further mention of the law. With suppressed rage he and Hezekiah saw the boys leave the yard, not daring to molest or detain them.

The professor drove slowly alongside of his young friends unit the village was reached, when he declared his intention

reward for the loss you have saved me. And it will give me great pleasure to contribute to the support of such an admirable and meritorious institution."

After that, of course, there was nothing to do but accept the generous gift. A vote of thanks to Professor Dustin was then and there passed, and he was made an honorary member of the Middleex Collecting Qlub. The same afternoon Mr. Baxter had the money and the order for the cabinet, and when Silas came home a week later he saw it standing proudly in the club-room, in all its glory of polished glass, shiny varnish and treasure-laden drawers and shelves.



On the editorial page in this issue there ! fine offer of a boys' bicycle for boys

ifteen years of age.

is of the handsomest presents has over been a red by The Junior department of any newspaper and the boys uld get to work at once.

Remember that the boy who trains the hardest will be the winner of the wheel. The sketch on "How to Train" is a very

interesting piece of reading matter and if followed closely, will put a person in good trim for a bicycle race.

The boys should begin training at once for the important event and go in to win. veral other prizes will be given nection with the wheel and it will be an important event with the boys.

Watch The Junior for further information and prizes.

It was a great day with the boys on the halt on Friday.

The races were for boys under fifteen, id several entered the race, which proved to be extremely exciting.

A large crowd had gathered, there were two or three hundred people who witness-ed the event. the event.

At 5 o'clock the starters with their num ers pinned on their back and dressed in Mcycle costume mounted their iron steeds and were ready for the signal "go!"

Lawson Peel had the largest hand cap, of a minute and a half. He left the line like a shot and was soon lost over the hill Kimball street.

minute handicap and both pulled off at a rapid rate.

Will Meador, the scratch man, followed a minute after and was for catching the boys who were ahead of him.

The large crowd waited eagerly for the boys to come over the hill, and many wawere made as to who would come in first.

Just twenty minutes after the boys left the start they were seen coming over the Kimball street hill.

Kimball street hill.

Master Carl Fort had a good lead on the boys and the way he was pulling from the bunch of cyclers was wonderful. He crossed the tape seemingly as fresh as when he pulled off. He made the fast time of 21 minutes and 30 seconds.

Will Meador came in second. Time 23 minutes. Meador had his tire punctured on the home spurt. He was well up in the race and would have doubtless won.

Bob Hemphill came in third. Time 23 minutes and 30 seconds. This is a good run for Bob, who hasn't been in very hard traiting.

run for Bob, who hard training.

Lawson Peel came in fourth. Time 24

The prizes were offered by the different rms of the city, and were well worth

carl Fort won time and first prize, which water from the Waverly Cycle ompany, and company Swift & Harris. H. J. Pigott.

non six soda checks given by the Peachtree pharmacy.

These races will be run every Friday for ome time to come. The prizes will be donated by the leading merchants around the

The races are given for amusement and to get the boys in good riding condition for the big meet which will be held during the

exposition.

Next Friday there will be twelve or fif-teen entries and the races will be enter-taining as well as exciting.

They will begin at 5 o'clock sharp, over the course from Peachtree pharmacy to Joe Thompson's residence and back.

These girls are equal to, if not better, than These girls are equal to, if not better, than a large majority of the riders on the asphalt. They have a large party, who are seen spinning on the smooth pavement late in the afternoons. Many of the young ladies are expert riders and are the envy of the beys, who are not as well up on the "tricks of a wheel."

A sketch is presented of several young ladies on the asphalt late in the afternoon.

They made a pretty picture sitting grace ally on their "bikes," spinning down ully on their "bikes," spinning down eachtree street. The young ladies, from fourteen down,

have no trouble with a bloycle costume. They wear shirt waists with skirts just below the knees and are remarkably pretty in their outsits. There is no danger of their skirts catching in the spokes of the wheel and then getting a hard fall. There are several pretty wooden-rimmed

wheels belonging to the young misses on the asphalt and their owners are justly proud of them.

Pryor street is another track for the afternoon riders. The pavement is nearly as smooth as the asphalt and it is the riding course of the south side wheelmen.

Ten young ladies were counted riding down Pryor street on Friday evening, and

they are as well satisfied as those who live near the asphalt.

In West End there are fifteen or twenty



A SCENE ON THE ASPHALT.

young ladies who have bicycles and they claim that their hard dirt roads are better than the asphalt or Pryor street. There is a crowd of the little misses who

There is a crowd of the fittle misses who take a long ride into the country one afternoon in every week and they form a merry crew as they spin along the hard dirt road under the shade of the large trees that border the route.

Miss Besale Ray has returned from Brownwood after a pleasant stay of sever-

Junior Debating Club.

More interest is taken in the Junior De-

bating Club of late than heretofore.

There is a large attendance of visitors every meeting night and they seem to greatly enjoy the debates and reading.

The boys have gotten to be fine debaters in fact, they can excel any of their age when it comes to arguing a question.

Mr. Menkin is greatly interested in the boys and does everything in his power to make it interesting for them.

A few meetings ago he took them on a car ride to Decatur. The boys sang songs and made noises that can only be made by a crowd of boys. They took Decatur by storm, visiting all They took Decatur by storm, visiting all places of historic interest, among them the Agnes Scott institute that is at present deserted. After rousing the entire population of the town they boarded the consolidated and returned to the city.

This is the first excursion of the kind that has taken place and it was pleasing well as pleasing.

that has taken place and it was pleasant as well as pleasing.

The boys were high in their praises of Mr. Menkin. While in Decatur they bought all the blackberries they could find and the boys were considerably stained around the mouth and hands when they returned. They will have an important meeting next week and the new officers will be installed.

Amount the bright young debaters of the

Among the bright young debaters of the

Among the bright.

Club is Otto Abel, John Brownell, Jay
Youngblood, Paul Dixon. They are very
strong in their arguments and will, no
doubt, be some of the leading lawyers of
R. C. M., Jr.

Hornets vs. Stingers.

The Davis Street Hornets and the South Side Stingers crossed bats at Grant park

yesterday afternoon.

The Hornets are one of the best playing teams in the Junior League and can hold their own with any of them.

The Stingers were hard to beat during

the league series and will give the Hornets all they want. Marks is a good all-round player and is all right when it comes to making a hit.

The game no doubt was interesting and

the winners will have their hands full.

The game was played too late to get the core in the paper and will be published next week.

Rapidly the moths—Taw joke and the Weary Willie Stated humor are giving way to hie size and bloomers. This is but the natural result of the fad of the day, sough the bleycle is most assuredly here to stay as a machine for business and pleasure, as well as for racing.

Chollie-Lay odds on the biker in stripes. Chappie-lis he tipped to win? Cholle-He must be a flyer; he's M.ss Fastleigh's brother.

"A bicyclist would never make a good yachtsman," confided the bloomer girl. "How's that?" asked Pacer.
"He would always avoid tacks."

Dolly—I rode twenty miles this morning.
am completely exhausted.
Polly—Your wheel is tired, too.
'T'll let you wear the bloomers, dear,''
Cried he, "when we are wed."
The maiden dropped a gentle tear,
And "Yes" was what she said.

—New York Herald.

Now that ladies have taken to the wheel the men don't bend over so much. This is no doubt because they like to sit up with the girls.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

"Is this the way to Wareham?" asked a Massachusetts girl on her bicycle of a wayside farmer, adopting the local pronunciation of the town's name. "Dumbed if I know," was his reply, "I never wear anything like them things,"—New York Tribune.

The other day in Glasgow public feeling was startled, not to say shocked, to see the chief mourner at a funeral mounted on a bicycle, the handles of which were wreathed in crape. Some people have strange ideas of congruity.—London Lady.

In a Wisconsin village one day last week a funeral-procession was very largely made up of men and women on bicycles. The de-ceased had been a member of a cycling club. Well, why not bicycles in a funeral procession? The bicycle is everywhere else.—La Crosse Press.

Since Asbury park is the Mecca of the wheelwomen of course it is perfectly fitting that bloomers should be all the go. They are. Turkish you know.—Philadelphia

Divided—"What makes you look so seedy?" said the gearing chain to the bloomered l—g.
"Just lonesomeness, I suppose," was the reply; "my mate and I used to be always together, but of late we see very little of each other."—New York Recorder.

In A Tiger's Jaws.

Lord Hastings, with his staff of officers was on a tiger hunt. A splendid animal had been shot. Every one supposed it to be dead, and with the rashness born of inex-perience and excitement, Major S. rushed up to it. At that moment the tiger recover-ed himself, and with a roar of mingled rage and pain, turned upon Major S.

The young man discharged his pistol at the brute's head, but with no effect. The weapon was knocked from his hand and sent flying a dozen yards away. The tiger bore the man down, seized him by the right shoulder, and lifting him bodily from the ground, started toward the jungle.

The other men were powerless. No one dared to shoot for fear of hitting the man. The brute, seeking probably to get a better hold of his victim, gave him a shake and an upward fling, as a cat might toss a mouse,

and caught him by the thigh.

This liberated the major's arm, which, protected by the padded cloth of his coat, had not been injured. He reached to his hip pocket, drew forth his second pistol, and ruising his arm, placed the weapon against the tiger's ear and fired. "I never felt calmer in my life," he said afterward.

er in my life," he said afterward.

The animal dropped dead; but in dying his aws closed convulsively, crushing the muscles and tendons of the major's thigh. Lord Hastings and his brother officers hurried forward to congratulate the major on his coolness and lucky escape. Save for the injury to his thigh, which resulted in a slight lameness, Major S. was none the worse for his ugly adventure.

Advancing Back wards.

From The New York Tribune.

There is an old story told about a negro slave, who went to the war with his young "marster." On one occasion the confederate troops got the worst of an engagement, and the result was a rather precipitate flight. On gaing home Cuttle was cipitate flight. On going home Cudjo was asked how the fight had come out. "Oh," he said, "they retreated foruds, an' we advanced backwuds."

story of a little boy, told by The Youth's

story of a little boy, told by The Youth's Companion:
"Little Arthur was visiting his grandmother, who owned a large rooster that
was possessed of fighting qualities. Arthur
went out to feed the chickens, when the
rooster flew at him, pecking him severely. Arthur beat him off as well as he could
and finally got away and ran to the house.
Some time later he was playing on the
porch, when all at once the rooster flew
upon an adjoining fence and crowed lustily. Arthur booked up and exclaimed:
"You lie, you lie, you didn't lick me! I
sunned!"

Frugality Rewarded.

We have heard of the "ruling passion strong in death," but in the lives of most women there is another moment which supplies almost as severe a test of the domi-

The New York Sun says that a farmer intered a telegraph office in central New york, and sent this message to a woman in Canada:

"Will you be my wife? Please answer at once by telegraph."

Then he sat down and waited till late

in the evening; still no answer.

Early the next morning he came in again and was handed a dispatch-an affirmative

reply.

The operator expressed his sympathy.

"Twas a little rough to keep you so long in suspense."

"Look here, young, feller," said the farm-"Look here, young, teller, said the latti-er, "I'll stand all the suspense. A woman that will hold back her answer to a pro-posal of marriage all day so as to send it by night rates is 3-at the economical wo-man that I've been a-waiting."

Quick-Witted Engineer.

Among Mr. Grundy's "Pictures of the Past" is one of a small, irascible captain of the royal navy, who for some inexplicable reason had been made the manager of the Manchester and Leeds railway, then newly opened for a few miles from Man-

chester.

This violent little naval officer issued a pamphlet of instructions to the men, a porof which was devoted to engine-drivers. Thrilling stories of the result of want of

caution abounded. In those early days, wherever the character of the country favored it, the rails were laid, not upon wooden sleepers, as was soon found more desirable, but upon square, bedded blocks of stone.

bedded blocks of stone.

The captain's story went that some careless workman had left one of these blocks of stone in dangerous proximity to the line of rails. Now mark the advantage of the

cautious engineer. cautious engineer.

He saw the great block, and krew the danger, so "he put his engine as much as possible on the other rail, and just missed the stone, otherwise he must have hit it."

Fish Insensible to Pain.

Does it hurt a fish to get caught on a hook? And if so, is it not cruel to catch fish? We know it hurts us to be impaled on a nook and we naturally judge of fish by ourselves. But a writer in Forest and Stream argues that fish are insensible to pain, which is a very pleasant thing to be-lieve, as it would relieve the scruples of many humane persons. Here are the two instances he cites in support of his theory:

"Last year, while fishing for pickerel on Lake Carey, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, in company with a companion, among other fish that we caught was a pickerel that would weigh nearly, if not quite, thir-ty-one pounds. My friend pulled it up, and as it came on to the top, say about twelve

feet of a coarse brown line hanging to it.
"Upon inspecting it more closely I found that the fish had in its side a very strong hook, to which the piece of line was attach ed. The wound must have been made very short time previous to our catching the fish, for it was bleeding quite freely and looked very fresh, and if the fish could feel pain, it would certainly have deterred it from taking our hook so soon after such an

injury.
"There was only one other party fishing on the lake that day, as it was cold and windy, and that pickerel must have received his injury from them and have come nearly across the lake to us, dragging that piece of heavy line with him.

heavy line with him.

"The other instance occurred in this way:
I was fishing for pickerel with a 'skipping bait'—a piece of pork rind—and had with me a friend, General Hart, who was not up to the trick of catching fish that way.

"I was having fairly good sport, but he got impatient and finally, when he had a good strike, he jerked so hard as to break his line, and away went the fish, and he at once proposed to go home; but I told him in joke that if he would wait five minutes I would catch that pickerel and get back his hook.

would catch that pickers with the hook.

"So we sat down and had a short smoke. I soon commenced to cast my hook near where he lost his fish. I had a strike, and to our mutual surprise out came the general's fish, with his hook well fastened in its mouth.

"Now. I don't think the fish would have a surprise out came the surprise out came the surprise out came the surprise out."

"Now, I don't think the fish would have taken the bait so soon again had it been in any pain from the hook."

Indian Honesty

Indian Honesty.

One of the Indian boys at Hampton, Va., did not like to take his medicine, and his nurse agreed to pay him so much every time he took it. At first he was pleased with this arrangement, but one evening the nurse found that he had made no marks on the card where he kept a record of times he had taken medicine. She asked what it meant, and received an explanation from which many a little boy might learn a lesson and spare his mother much trouble and annoyance.

"Me lay here all day doing nothing; you pay me for it—not right. Me take medicine; me not take money."

No Love Lost

No Love Lost.

The Spaniards have a proverb, "A Spaniard is better than a Portuguese, so is a dog." A Spaniard would always, if obliged to elect between a Portuguese and s dog, prefer the dog.

Coing out for the first time the streets of the

last contained letters (x and g) which he did not know.

He could not add 7 and 5 together, or any two numbers of which 6, 7 or 8 formed a part, for he could not call them to his mind.

Other numbers he knew well. He could no longer tell time by the watch.

For a week after the onset of the disease he did not recognise his surroundings. On he did not recognise his surroundings. On the did not recognise his surroundings. On the did not recognise his surroundings.

result, after many attempts, was to begin to write the words, six, seven or eight, not being able to dnish these, as the drat and last contained letters (x and g) which he did not know. and when asked to write them his only He could write the letters which he could read, but could not write the five letters mentioned. He could read and write some numbers, but 6, 7 and 8 had been lost to him and when asked to write them his only

and or material satisfactors of the setter of a said or material satisfactors of the setter of the s and of mathematical calculation,

Among result from such detects, a writer and table says that he saw lately a business man of keen mind and sook general memory, who was not parsiyzed in any way, and was perfectly able to understand and to talk, but who had suddenly lost a part of his power of reading and of mathematical calculation. per to study defects of memory and to describe some of the curiosities of thinking which result from such defects. A writer It would afford material for an entire pa-

Curious Defects of Memory.

sth of August, and keep posted. tion about the bicycle tournament for the Watch The Junior for further informa-

have a race over a two-mile course for a race has been run, the small boys will man in at the finish, and after the main A prize will also be offered to the second

watch for this they will get some important points on how to train for a bleyele an old bicycle racer on the best plans for training for a race. If the boys will Next week we will publish a letter from

to enter the race should begin at once to tore the start, Every boy who expects event, but by the training that comes bebe won, not by a spurt on the day of the gets over half the course. The race will be more likely to break down before he train for it. The boy who goes in at the last mill mar minute, without previous training, will to keep up with the procession will be to veloped, the pace that they will be set in the race will be a hot one. The only way speed that some of the boys have dewhen any one is preparing to enter a race they must train for it. Judging from the Now a word about training. Of course,

Training. which they are to contend.

the young cyclers may see the prize for prominent window in a short time, so that The wheel will be put on exhibition in a any boy might be well proud of.

It is a chance to win a wheelt that bleyele riders will take a deep interest in The Junior has given away many valuable prizes during the post year, but this sale prizes during the post year. In the threet prizes that has been offered, is the threet prize that all the boys who are and we are sure that all the boys who are and we are sure that all the boys who are and we are sure that all the boys who are

engraved the rider's name, and the time given as soon as the race is finished, setler with a gold medal, on which point. All boys under fitteen years of ege may enter. The prize for the win-ner—a high-grade boy's wheel-will be Peachtree road to some point, to be an-nounced later, and back to the starting from today. The course will be out the of August-Just a little more than a month

an opportunity to show their prowess.

The race will come off on the 28th bleyele riders, and this will give them many of its boy readers are enthusiastic The Junior makes this offer because

be selected later. race of five miles over a course that will bicycle to the boy under fifteen years of age, who proves the fastest rider in a The Constitution, Jr., offers a high grade

A Bleyele Race.

ATLANTA, GA., July 21, 1895.

tor this issue Must be Addressed to The

FOR THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF TH YOUNG READERS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED BYENY SUNDAY.

THE CONSTITUTION.

It struck me as rather odd at first, but upon reflection I concluded that Jim might have reason for his hopefuiness. e reason for his hopefulness.

put I'm losin' it slower'n I ever done in my "Are you making any money?"
Jim's face brightened perceptibly.
"No, I sin't colonel," he replied, hopefully;

"I'm slways glad to help, if I can."
"I'm slways glad to help, if I can."
I come away over here so ter frum home.
I'm doin' ez well es I am, I'm s-goin' to
grand bit."
"As a seand bit."
"As a seand bit."

"I think I'm doing fust rate, and I'm Fow-erful obleeged to you, colonel, for headin' me this way."

here in a prace ne the trom the corn-field and came out to the fence.
"Hello," I exclaimed, "is this your farm?"
"Yes, and I jist come over to tell you, colo-nel, that I'll be ready to pay part of that claim uv your'n afore long."
"You must be doing well?"
"You must be doing well?"

and not enjoy being in devic.

He was a renter, and at least every other season he was occupying a different farm. By my advice he had moved the year before from his usual naunta, and I had not seen him, at last, it was by accident as business called me into his neighborhood, as has rest past his place he hailed me from the corn-fleid and came out to the fence.

did not enjoy being in debt. spology; for Jack was an honest man, and and had received from him many visits of dollars, with which to buy a pair of steers, farmer. The writer had lent Jack a few his, Jack Negly, a Cumberland mountain pathetically humorous story of a friend of A writer in The Detroit Free Press tells a

Had Begun To Prosper.

a shape not unlike that of a haycock, though commonly far less symmetrical.

The summit of the structure is commonan air chamber within, which communicates with the outside world by means of
entrances being under water.

The materials of the hut are such as serve
are food for the animals during the long
whiters, so that the mustrait's home is realmaterials of the hut are such as serve
as food for the animals during the long
whiters, so that the mustrait's home is realmeal as the winter advances! meal as the winter advances!

passes.

In places where the water is from two to six feet deep the muskrat, in the fall of the year, sometimes collects and beaps to marsh plants, the resulting mass taking a shape not unlike that of a haycock, though commonly tar less symmetrical.

muskrats are in the habit of traveling acong the same path ill it becomes a deeply worn channel. A steel trap properly concealed in one of these runaways is almost certain to capture the first animal that passes.

casional caving in may result in consider-able damage to the fields. In moving about on their feeding brounds ceeping so near the surface that their octalls in, especially in cattle pastures. Lead-ing away from it one or more galleries com-monly extend back a considerable distance, urface of the ground that it frequently this nest, all of which are under water for the greater part of the year. The roof of the air chamber is generally so near the

The entrance are excavated in the snormes of the watercourses which the antien, the habit. The entrance is under water, the burrow sloping upward into the bank for chamber eighteen inches or more in disamber eighteen inches or more in disamber eighteen inches or more in disameter, which often contains a nest.

There may be several passages leading to this nest, all the passages is a passage.

Morth America.

Morth America.

The musical is most active at night, but a frequently seen swimming and feeding about the borders of ponds and streams about the borders of ponds and streams or. Its homes are of two principal kinds—or. Its homes are of two principal kinds—or. Its homes are of two principal kinds—or is homes are of two principal kinds—or is homes and burrows are excavated in the shores the watercourses which the sampals in-

How extensive a business was formerly done in muskrat skins may be gathered from a statement of Dr. Bichardson, made in 1829, that between 400,000 and 500,000 were simulaily imported into Great Britain trom Yorth America. which is seldom more than 15 or 20 cents. taken, rather than by the value of its pelt, of the animal and the ease with which it is This is to be explained by the abundance

rural small boy." mammal is so extensively trapped by the lowing article is mostly compiled, "it is probable that no other North American Adirondack Region," from which the fol-Dr. Merriam says in his "Mammals of the ten called, musquash, fiber zibethicus. As North American muskrat, or, as it is ofare all small, one of the largest being the cosmopolitan tamily. The members of it Mice and rats constitute a numerous and

Muskrats.

upon a sound brain,

city no longer seemed familiar; on coming back he did not know his own house. After a few weeks, however, all his memories had necessarily the loss of the letters and neuros mamod; but as the loss of these there a stop to his reading and to all his bushines. Bayerlepro has shown that anony was by him to him a serious thing.

Headers are taken by running and jumpthe position of his body by giving a pecu-the position of his body by giving a pecu-liar quirk to his legs, which has the effect of shooting him into the water head first.

Head-ore are taken by running and tump-The 1 wilest high dive is made when you spring far out, the body almost in a horizontal level, and allow the head and arms to decline toward the water. In making a very high dive the merterner changes for

RISING TO THE SURFACE.



hands upward and you come to the surface. The low dive is about three feet from the surface. With the hands over the head take a deep inspiration, and in leaving the solid surface throw the feet above the level solid bands. In entering the water turn the of the head. In entering the water turn the hands inpward and you come to the surface

Enney Diving.

ever, and no boy should practice it. He will find plenty of sport in the other pastimes of high and low diving, plunging, headers, skimming plunge and "dippers."

Francy Diving. Some Wise Precautions.

Some Wise Precautions.

Diving is practiced as a matter of usefulness, as a recreation, and in many parts of the world as a means of livelihood.

It is often necessary to stay under water for a long time, and under water for a long time, and mained under for nearly three minutes, never reproceed in the matter and the purpose of making a record.

It is a dangerous and doshardy feat, however, and no boy should practice it. He every

of practice will soon enable him to dive from a considerable height, enter the water gracefully and emerge unexhausted.

There are two difficulties to be overcome in this pastime, the shock to the tympanum by the contact with the water, and the proteing of water up the mostrils. They ear or up the nostrils. But this is very unpleasant and the best advice to a boy who is affected in either of these ways is to be affected in the differ of these ways is to refrain from diving altogether.

A boy need not be a good swimmer to become an expert diver. A small amount of practice will soon enable him to dive

Anyone Can Learn.

It has often been found a good plan for tront at tro lewer bold a tower of the diver to show mid most to make a must throw his legs, n order to make a sean dive.



The ensient and quickent way of learning of the bank is diver in a divided on the side of the bank is bent nearly double, glide or Eradman transle into the water, the arms being there out inclosing the head, as in the the first attempt is to have plenty of conthe first attempt is to have plenty of contrary of the first attempt is to have plenty of contrary of the first attempt is to have plenty of contrary of the first attempt is to have plenty of contrary of the first attempt is the first attempt in the fir ter and turn it into an awkward tumble,

BY ALLEN SANGREE.

Easily Acquired. Fancy Plunges Are Quite

DINING AND LIFE-SAVING,

doses of brandy at short intervals. If the doses of brandy at short limbs to sold apply friction. Things to avoid are delay, crowding around the patient, hurried or irregular motions, an overtently from and giving up the work of residential to a soon. tient up in hot blankets and give him small When breathing returns dash a little cold water violently in the face, wrap the pa-

suscitation too soon

then removing it to imitate breathing, shoulf the times a minute at first, and gradually increasing the number. Respira-tion may be hastened by movement of arms, body and proceed to work up respiration. Press in the front part of the lower ribe, throwing your whole weight forward and his stap upon the pit of the stomach. It this tails to arouse the patient, turn him upon his face, raise the pit of the stomach above the level of the mouth and press upon his back, raising the lower part of the press't bone higher than the rest of the bods, and preceed to work un resultation. Wescuring a vivient pipe cloth-ing away from the waist and give a sting-fing away from the mist and the stomach. If

Rescuing a Victim.

tue otner. hold him up with one arm and swim with turn over on your tace and let the drown-ing one lie on his back and put his arms about your neck. Or if you are very strong It you swim better with the broad stroke

About the easiest way of towing a person to shore is to grasp him by the clothes son to shore is to grasp him by the clothes or under the arm and swim on your back with a fast side stroke.

will free the arm. You then proceed as in the other case. he is completely under control. If clutched high stround the body and arms, lean well over and turn one arm in an out-ward and upward direction, which move

and push outwards. This will cause him to open his mouth for breathing purposes, and he being under will swallow water. Choking ensues and not only is the rescuer Choking that the other is left so helpless that he is completely under control.



ple noise, the paim of the body and arms, If culticed around the body and throw one arm in an upward direction at right angles to the body and his. Then with thumb and torefuger catch his nose and pinch the nostrils close, at the same time with the paim of t

Polding. are a follows:

If held by the wrists take a deep breath and turn both arms simultaneously against and turn both arms simultaneously against the drowning person's thumbs outward, angles to your own body. This will disclosate his thumbs and compel him to let from the two bodies, placing the knees between the two bodies, placing themes against the lower part of your opponent's cheet. Then give a quick and sudden push, stratghening out your tess at the same time, and throw the whole as the same time, and throw the whole weight of your body backwards. This will press the aft out of your opponents of your opponents of your body backwards. This will press the aft out of your opponents of your opponents of your body backwards. This will press the aftront of his cheek and the whole weight of your body packwards. This will press the aftront of his cheek and the word of your body packwards. This will press the aftront of his cheek and the word of your body packwards. This will press the aftront of his cheek and the word of your body packwards. This will press the aftront of his or the word of your pressure the aftront of your pressure the after the your pressure the pressure the aftront of your pressure the pressure the after the pressure the after the pressure the pressure the pressure the pressure the after the pressure the pressu push him off, no matter how tightly he may

Diving is absolutely essential in lifesaving, it being necessary frequently to
dive for a drowning person, it is also esgential to know just how to appreasant and
grip a drowning person, and how to release oneself from their off-times fatal
fat adopted by the life-saving services of
England and the United States. Experience
for the proved it to be most encerve and it
is to be regretted that im, directions are
into the regretted that its directions are
into more generally known. Briefly they
not more generally known. Briefly they

Rules for Saving Life

glide seventy-five feet in this way with litthe hands, which are held out in front as in a dive. While in the water the body is perfectly motionless. Good plungers may or solid surface.

The plunge differs from the dive in that the former is made bend first from a firm the former is made bend first from a firm from the water from a firm from the water from a first from the water from a first from the water from

solid surface. with hands clasped over knees, are also sometised.
Filippers are single or double somersaults made backwards or forwards from a board

Diving feet first and 'he sitting jump,

ing off a spring board. The body is straightened out as in the high dive and there is but little splash on entering the

witch. I had no boat compass, and thereby had a contract the known hange this tale. I ought to have known bring fog. However, I learned it that day so that I never forgot it. The preparatory so that I never forgot it. The preparatory is that I never forgot it. The preparatory is the preparatory in the preparatory is the preparatory in the preparatory is the preparatory in the preparatory in the preparatory is the preparatory in have known oning.

"It was a sultry, damp morning with a light southesasterly, damp morning cet under way and stood out to the starting line.

A light wind just sulted the Dorothy and sine water through the water like a white water through a white water like water like a white water like water like a white water like a white water like water like a white water like water like and the water like water like a white water like water like a white water like water like a water like water like a water like and the water like a water like water like a water like water like water like a water like water li

one another and gave way to our misery.

But presently Phil Davis turned around and knelt and said his prayers, and we all did the same and felt a little more hope-

it overboard, it brought the boat's head to the verboard, it brought the boat's head the main and she crode more comflortably man where seels and she could be the main not jump about. And now there was nothing more for us to do but to sit and watch that dim, purplish cloud of land slip slowthat dim, purplish cloud of land slip slowthat dim, purplish cloud of land slip slowtone to the nor weeter. I could have put my head in my hands and cried, but I felt it to be my duty to keep up my courage for the sake of the others.

"But when night came on and found us four boys tossing helplessly out of sight of land in an open boat, we all sat down on the bottom boards with out strms about the bottom boards with out strms about the shottom boates and say out or sight.

for the Dorothy. The seas would force her head off and then the water would sweep over her decks, drenching us to the skin and then cockpit so that only the cockpit so that only the most desperate bailing kept us afloat. At length it occurred to me to make a drag for her. I got the this and two cars that were aboard and lashed the most cogether. Then I bent, on a small tin pall. I made the whole thing fast to the long anchor tope forward and hove it the long anchor in the long anchor in the long anchor it to worboard, It brought the boat's head to the east and she rode more comfortably

who, as I fold you, was atways more cadrious.

"We accepted his suggestion and puritious.

"We accepted his suggestion we found that our little craft could not carry even that our little craft could not carry even spe word down into a hollow great masses of hissing green water and emoke-like spray white acceptance of hissing green water and sunderly health of some ward that and subject of word word bords and sent the wind was confused in flore gusts that tore the teps off the flowed was confused to many ward bordson and the wind was confused to leeward in sheets of milky steps seas and sent them driving to off the steps seas and sent them driving to off the steps seas and sent them driving to off the steps seas and sent them driving to off the steps seas and sent them driving to off the steps seas and sent them driving will have the season of the step season of the step season of the step season of the season of the step step

"Is the price of safety at sea."

Then he settled himself in a comfortable bestion and began his story.

"I owned a smart il and mainsail position and began his story.

"I owned a smart il and the same sixteen years of age, and I believe she could coast. Se when the young men in our perses of age, and I believe she could best anything of her inches on the Maine neighborhood organized a yacht club and prizes I very promptly entered the Dorothy in persect condition for same speed and had three friends to help me to sail her to victory. I received from the sail her to victory. I received from the regalts committee a set of printed regular thought of three friends to help me to be saike boast even five miles away. I tenew any attention to them, because I knew boast, and I was morally certain that it ould see the eleam yacht that was a boast, and I was morally certain that it ould see the eleam yacht that was to be stake boast even five miles away. I could see the eleam yacht that was to be enext day, if I had only known how boat, and I was morally off I was going to be for any drink at all—but I m running shead of my teck-boat ever the miles away. I said that it is a said of my recking the moral and it was some online.

to take precedutions.
"Biernal vigilance," said Captain Mole.
"Is the price of safely at sea."
Then he settled himself in a comfortable

Carter needed no urging, but went running up to the captain's house and speedily returned with the compass. Captain
Mole seated himself in the boat and self
point that management wholly to the boys. As
the management wholly to the boys. As
point that marked the boys how to lay a
point that marked the boys how to lay a
point that marked the boys how to lay a
that it seemed almost about and steet
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"and I wouldn't do what you two boys are preparing to do. If you'll go up to my preparing to do. If you'll go up to my house, Carter, and get my boat compass an experience I had in a yacht race when I was a boy."

I was a boy."

Carter needed no urging, but went runcarter needed no urging, but went runpring you to the captain's house and speed-

change," remarked the captain, and then



whether you were sailing straight?"
"By the direction of the wind," answered
Frank, a little less confidently.
"Suppose the wind should gradually

land."

"Weil, boys, said the captain "let me give you a piece of advice never go ourside of a harr and in the compount of a man and main and in the compount a blessed thing to show you which way you're golng. Suppose you should way you're golng. Suppose you should back," said Carter.

"Sail straight? How would you tell whether we'd turn around and sail straight on the golng. Suppose you should back." Suppose you should back." Suppose you would school of the golng. Suppose you would whether you were sailing straight?"

"Where's your boat compass" asked the captain. "Why, we don't need one," replied Frank Morris; "we aren't going out of sight of land."

the little pier.

"Oh, we're just going to cruise around unuside for a little while," replied Carter Jones, who was casting the stope of the .Ilsanism

(Copyright, 1895.)
"Where are you two boys bound?" asked Captain Mole, as he came striding down

By W. J. HENDERSON.

by a Yachtsman,

Entertaining Yarn Spun NITHOUT A COMPASS.

hank of fog was driftling to from the whole accounted to the was driftling to from the whole accounted the stack body for the stack body at the first turn before the tog evertook us. Apid that was exactly what tampered, in held was a proper at the stack of the tog the t "Suddenly I disco I maneuvered my boat so as to get an excellent position. At 9:40 the starting signal was given. The first leg of the course was five miles to windward and her lee rail just level with the water and to five lovel with the water and for sharp stem, She was on the starboard for sharp stem, She was on the starboard for sharp stem, She was on the starboard bor sharp stem, She was on the starboard to my great delight and pride she began steadily to draw away from her incarest compresses. Suddenly I discovered that a heavy "Suddenly I discovered that a heavy "Suddenly I discovered that a heavy "Suddenly I discovered that a heavy ered that a heavy

half an our we exactly what happened. In feat an four we were surrounded by a dense white and the wind died out. We lay toesing helpicsly on the long. Takes wells, I was uneasy, yet not paint, for I believed that the steam pacht would cruise around after us and to would cruise around after us and to make every effort to find us. Unknown to ourselves we were drifting swap to the would not be coastwee current. About two ho irs later a light breeze sprang up to the coastwee current. About two ho irs later a light breeze sprang up to the coastwee current. About two ho irs later a light breeze sprang up but a light breeze sprang up brough and it is coastweet with the light professer to return to the spot from which I bad started. It I had only known that bad started. It I had only known that every minute I was going with my three every minute I was going with my three

ble. Then we began to suffer for want running. We were too weary and dis-heartened to note the change closely. The sun rose blood red in the morning. It was dead caim and the heat soon became terri-ble Then we becan it suffer for want of ful. We passed a wretched night, though.

The wind died out and left a confused sea

A STEAMER.

the same of the spot from which the foculty before it, expecting by that proceeds to return to the spot from which it had sear to return to the spot from which it is friends further and water. I hope you boys will never know rice pange of thirst. Phil Davis, who was never strong, began to complain of pains in his head. I bathed it with sait water, but he became worrse and began to tamble in his talk. Suddenly George Brown uttered a wild scream."

''A steamer! a steamer! Look, look'!

"Sure enough there was a steamenth not "Sure enough there was a steamenth of the way as a steamenth of the way as steamenth of the way as a steamenth of the way as steamenth of the wa

from going out in an open yeart without a compass."

"I'll never go without one again," said
Frank and Carter in one breath.

an ameteur wontriloquist, was recently a an amateur wontriloquist, was recently a passenger on a sound steamer, and, having a sulph a countriloquist, we shall acquaintance with the engine room. He took a seat in the corner, room. He took a seat in the corner, room. He took a seat in the corner, as a tew minutes the machinery began to peared to be lost in reverle. Presently build his hat, of the machinery began to be certain part of the machiner was a tew minutes the machiner was had a squeeking was heard to his post; but it was only a set in the course of the returned to his post; but it was only a set in the currend to his post; but it was only a set in the currend to his post; but it was only a few minutes until the same old applied. Confound the thing! he erloom the supplied, but it was only a set in the current oll was applied, but it was only a state of the post of the courth thing! he erloom the spindle supplied to the confound the thing! he cried; ''It is bewitch! Confound the thing! he cried; ''It is bewitch! can in the end of the confound the thing! he cried; ''It is bewitch! and the court of the same old applied to he can in the entering the same of applied to he can be set in the entering the same of a sam

It is an old saying that the person who makes jokes should be prepared to take them; but we all know that the practical joker is very obtuse when the joke is at his expense, akhough others enjoy it angely. One of these jokers, who was also an amateur ventriloquist, was recently a passenger on a sound steamer, and, navenger on a sound steamer, and, navenger was passenger on a sound steamer, and, navenger was a sound steamer, and a second steamer, and a second steamer was a second steamer.

Practical Jokes.

and the vulture:

A see easie captured in 1715, and already several years of age, died 104 years afterwards, in 1819; a white-beaded vulture, captured in 1706, died in 1826, in one of the aviaties of Schoenbrunn castle, near Vientry, Paroquets and ravens reach an age of over 100 years. The life of sea and marsh birds sometimes equals that of several generations. Like many other birds sometimes equals that of several generations. Like many other birds in age of the one sea and marsh birds sometimes equals that of several generations. Like many other birds, freedom, but do not reach over twenty or twenty-five years in captivity, and the age of from twelve to fifteen years in the native elements.

The ewan is the longest-lived bird, and it is asserted that it has reached the age of 100 years. Knauer, in his natural history, states that he has seen a falcon that ples are cited as the longevity of the eagle ples are cited as the longevity of the eagle and the vulture:

Long-Lived Birds.

and the vuiture:

"Sure enough there was a steamer; a steamer; a steamer is more than two miles away, heading directly toward us, decyrge eagiful up his white betweet and waved it wildly. Presently the steamship blew three or four short blasts wells her whistle. Then we knew that we were saved. They took us into Portland, where an acquaintance of George's father sent us home, and that was one experience of the steam going out in an open yacht without from going out in an open yacht without

Thomas G. Rayfield, Homesboro, S. C.—I am a farmer's son; we have very good land and make a farmer's son; we have very good land and make a farmer's son; we have cotton engaged in the farmer of the

Huth and Blanche Gilbert, McGregor, Texak.

Dear Junior: We are two happy sisters, who love the children's Corner. This being out first attentive for the confliction will be a confliction of the children's Corner. The children's Corner was a special of the children's while; our past home was in Konne, 'de have a short while; our past bone was in Konne, 'de have a spitedid graded solool of ten grades.

We think lexas a grand phace, though we still like trained the children's a grand phace, though we still like trees, rocks and mountains.

Frees, rocks and mountains.

Bost wishes to Aunt Susie and The Junior.

Rosa Andrews, Cadiz, Ga.—Dear Junior: I think the cousting are in a noble work. I think they will be rewarded for their kind flevors that they give to the poor orphan children.

Lake The Constitution, and like to read it very much, especially the children's column.

I will send 10 cents to the children's ward.

will close with best wishes for The Constitu-

Lillian Kilgore, Pilay, S. C.—A friend and I sent a dime to this department some time ago, but baye a dime to this department some time ago, but baye a dime to this department some time ago, but be the main mever beard from its since; suppose our setten and the main mever to the the main. I am anticlopteting a pleasant trip to the caposite tion this fail. Consins, would it not be nice to each this there so we will know each tilend, wear at libon badge while there so, we will know each other? Then we can give each other a friend home tis "The ine capor the fact of the Garden," the rose. I would like to correspond with some of the Kilgories ont west, from sixteen to twenty years of age.

respond when a buck frin boy, you just address as above.

The Constitution is the first paper to come to new office.

The Constitution Just save and read the letter of the constitution Just save and are also detected to the constitution of the Appliachmen mon tent save and a save a

Robert Vance Riddle, Pensacola, N. C.—Dear Junior: The Constitution comes every week filled chock full of political news, allyer raiks and tariff The Constitution, but aside from this I shways turn to The Constitution Junior and read the letter of the cousins.

Gordon Dixon, Plains, Ga.—Dont Junior; Illye three mides from Plains; Il walk Ehero to school, but our school is our school is our school is our school in the National Mark Allican with the school is our school in the school was the school with the school in the schoo

you have, and books through it that order with the could not have.

A home without books and dowers is a home could not a great place.

I more children were surrounded the succeptual the order of the succeptual to have books of the succeptual to have been and being the order of the count in the time to have a great place of the were surrounded by the one the descriptual to the color and the count in the term of the descriptual to the color of the country of the color o

Clara V. Trimble, Adairsville, Ga.—I have be a reader of the Constitution for Several years and subgraves of the Character of the Continuous services of the editors in graph us a special obtained by the Character of the continuous services. The essential copartinent is so helpful to we Alany of us if owners and books through it that otherwise condition for the condition of the



THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, IR.

brown brilliantine, outtoning neatly



CABANNE'S TUMBLE

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the first day the instructors 1 pretty badly body. Then came ourage gone. If I we tainly an except

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home as quick our club have on ung man, s ty, tailor-made co sht, and don't pretty as a pict

villainy that



CHAPTER XXVII.

So on the morrow, early in the morning, we fared on into the hills; and when we came to Torskeen in the wilds we found my mother and Kate there. They were both well in health and glad to greet us, though my mother was doleful because of the news of Sandy's taking, which had been brought to her. Yet all of us did our best endeavors to be cheerful, as was the custom in Galloway at that time, when there was hardly a family that had not some cause of mourning and sorrow, though I do think that there was not one so deep in the mire as our unfortunate

I cuse of Earlstoun.
At Tonskeen also we found Thomas Wilson, brother of our sweet little Margaret. He brought us sad news of her since she had been separated from Maisie and her father after the capture and taken toward Wigton instead of accompanying them toward Edinburgh.

Thomas told us that his sister was con-ned in the thieves' hole at Wigton fined in the thieves' hole at Wigton. He told us of her sham trial, and, spite of our sore hearts, he almost made us laugh with his account of the indictment which Windram and Coltran—in their cups, as I presume—had laid against her. Along with our Margaret had been taken her little sister of thirteen named Agnes, who hap-pened to be walking by her side as they came down Wigton streets. Both these young things had been most tarbarously treated by the noble Judges of Wigton-Sheriff Davie Graham, Lag, Strahan and Windram. Worst of all was David Graham, for he had both his hands upon the fines, and he desired above all to amerce Gilbert Wilson, the lass's father, the tenant of Glenvernock in the parish of Peninghame. Gilbert was a man well to do, keeping a good stock both of nolt and sheep uron a large ground, and so the more apt be fined. He was a quiet, showless, pleasantly conforming man, that was willing to let his hearing of the curates keep his head. But he could not help his children, as alas! who can? For years he was harassed with having to go to Wigton every day. He was near eaten out of house and

home with having soldiers quartered upon him; and all because his children had chosen to endure hardship cheerfully for the good cause, and to serve under Christ's blue banner that has the cross upon it, at least so far as young bairns may. So from a child Margaret had companied with those who spoke and loved the truth. She had spent much of her time ever since she was a lassie of ten, when most children think but of their plays, with my sober Maisie Lennox at the Duchrae. And afterward, when she grew to be of the age when lasses think of the lads, Margaret, for the sake of her faith and for naught else, lived on the wild mountains, in the bogs and caves of the hillsides.

To me Margaret Wilson ever regard the age, an' a' your goods and gas good the late.

To me Margaret Wilson ever seemed the stillest of quiet maids; but, as our Maisie used to say, terrible set in her opinions when once she had taken her stand. At e'ghteen she was a tall maid, with a great blowing mass of lint white hair that was lke gold with the sun on it. Well might she have been some man's delight had she not been (as she said when the lads speered her) trysted to a higher bridegroom. The first party of soldiers to whom she was deall was still also in Lag's lodging, whose livered let her go to her own home from windows looked down upon it. We got

A COLOROR IN

NOW BLENDOCK SANDS WERE A SIGHT TO BEHOLD THAT DAY.

the crossing of the water at Cree. So she | close to the window of the Hole and crouch-

Wigton, where they put only the most botorious malefactors.

All this and more Thomas Wilson told as-how that his sisters and an aged wo-

whereat cur brave Maisie Lennox was eager to go down to Wigton and try for a rescue if we could raise those that would help us. But we could not suffer her to go, though most ready to adventure curnelves. When we stole out to make our attempt.

I with our crowbars or gellecks, our mal-lets and chisels, were to try our best with the window. What galled us was the light

in the west, which remained lucid and clear as though the sky itself were shining even in the midst of the night, a thing which I had never seen in my own hill

us—how that his sisters and an aged wo-man were confined there and guarded by most brutal soldiers—yea, had been doorned to be drowned within the tide mark in a

Very short space of time—though the day of their death he as yet knew not.

Whereat cur brave Maisie Lennox was

The good folk of Tonskeen were very willing to let my mother and the maids abide with them; for since the taking of Anton Lennox no soldiers had been seen in the district, and the slaying of wicked Mard-rochat, the informer, had feared the ill-set informing people greatly, so that for a long season there was no more of that. It seemed strange, yet so it was, that Maisle Lennox, who had seen her father pass, as it were, to his death without a

tear, wept constantly for her friend and gossip, Margaret of Glenvernock "They cannot condemn Margaret. They will not cond-mn little Margaret!" she said over and over as women use.

"Ay, but condemned her they have!" said her brother Thomas, "for they libel it against her and Agnes that they were guilty of rebellion at Bothwell Brig and Airs-"Tis plainly impossible," I said; "the

judges cannot mean aught to their hurt. Why, at Bothwell Margaret was but twelve and little Agnes a paidling bairn of seven years. And as for Airsmoss, the poor bairns were never within twenty miles of either place in their lives." But Thomas Wilson, a quiet, plain-faced

lad, only mistrustfully shook his head.
"It is even true," he said, "they mean to make them suffer now they can; but we will even hae a thraw at it to see if we canna break through the thieves' hole and draw the lasses forth."
So it was set for the following night that

we should make the attempt to break the thieves' hole. The morrow when it came proved to be a clear day and fine overhead, which argued not well for our at-tempt. We had rather had the blackest and wildest night for our venture. But we had but little time, and so we set off to travel by the roads the weary miles to Wigton. We hid all the afternoon in a wood at Machermore, and laid our plans. It was about eleven of the clock that we went down into Wigton with the breaking tools that Thomas had gotten from his father's farm as we passed down through Peninghame.

At the door of the little hostelry we heard

a great rioting and crying, which was, as we understood, the soldiers of Windram and some of Strahan's men drinking late with the Wigton lawyers, as was their custom. A great, important-looking man went by us swaying a little unsteadily. He made a great work with his elbows as he went, working them back and forward at his sides as though he was oaring a boat. This, Thomas Wilson whispered, was Prorost Coltran, going home to his town house, after he and David Graham had had their nightdap together. Very evidently the provost was carrying his full load, for in the midst of the ill-kept square of Wigton, where certain tall trees grow, he had and looked unward among the leaves parsed and looked upward among the leaves

aye, an' a' your goods and gear shall be escheat to the crown. Blood me gin a

this!"
So saving, he staggered away homeward. there to underlie the ill-scraped tongue of his wife for coming home in such a condition, albeit not much worse than was usual

with him.

This we did at 11 o'clock by the ton-knock, and there was no better or more kindly dark to be looked for. It was silent as the Square of Wigton, save for the crows that Provost Coltran had shaken his fist at. As we stole to the window, that his fist at. As we shall wide enough, the was no more than a hole wide enough, the bars being removed, to allow a man's body to pass through, we heard the praying of the prisoners within. It was the voice of Margaret Wilson. When last I had that voice it was in sweet and wovoice of Margaret Wilson. When have heard that voice it was in sweet and womanly converse with Maisie Lennox concerning the light matters which women love to speak of, but are immediately silert when a man comes by—aye, eyen about when a man comes by—aye, even if that man be their nearest. For this is

the nature of woman.

But at the first rasp of the chisel there was silence within, for the prisoners knew well that only friends would try to enter in that way. We could hear the lads piling fagots at the outer door, as had been done once before with great success when the bars were burnt within half an hour; but since the fire would assuredly bring the soldiers, it was put off till we had made our attempt upon the window. Wat was stronger than I when it came

to the forcing aside of the bars, and he it was that set his strength to mine and with the long iron impelled out of the mortar the great central bar. Then, after we had broken the lesser one above and below with much less stress, the window iay open. It seemed a practical enough breach. It came my time to mount and enter if so be I could help the women out, an enterprise which needed great caution. Wat had scaled the roof to see if there

was aught there that might be advanta-geous. I was up and scrambling with a toes against the rough wall, with half of my body within, when I heard a great scuffle and a sudden bitter cry of warning from the other side of the tower. I heard Wat leap down with a cry, and I would have followed, but I received a great push which sent me headlong through the prison hole into the thieves' hole. Here I sat very astonished and dazed with my head taking the wall, till the door was opened and a great figure, booted and spurfed, cloaked also from head to heel, came in; and with a lantern bearer behind him stood looking at us. The two lasses, Margaret and Agnes, sat in the corner clasping one another's hands, and a very old woman sat near me with her head clasped in her hands. She never looked up so long as I saw her, and seemed to have quite lost both interest and hope.

I knew that the big man with the cloak was the laird of Lag, for once with my father I had seen him on the street at Kirkcudbright, when he spoke us fairly enough-the matter one of cattle and crops

so late by the window to see the lasses so late by the window to see the lasses.
Young Whiggie, this is not proper wark;
but who may you be?"
I sat and said nothing.
'Stell him up." he said, "and let us see
what like this breaker of maidens chaum-

ers is."

But I stood up of my own accord, with my hands on the chamber wall.

Then he appeared to recognize me, for he aid sourly:
"Ye'll be an Earlstoup Gordon, nae doot
"Ye'll be an Earlstoup there's mair

-ye favor the breed-though there's main of the lawyer Hope nor the fechtin' Gor ion aboot you. I hadna thocht ye had as muckle spunk.

Then he ordered two soldiers to stand guard over the hole on the outside, and setting a double guard on the Tolbooth, he cried: "Have young Gordon forth to my quarters." Which, when they did, he en-tertained himself for several hours telling me how he would send me with the utmos care to Edinburgh, and of the newly im-ported tortures that would be inflicted on Sandy and myself. He said that Sandy was to be tortured at last, and that he had

"So, ye'll just be n time to try on the new 'boot.' There's a fine braw new-fan-gled pattern wi' spikes, an' I hear that the new thumbikins are very persuasive. Fait they hae widened a whig's thrapple al-ready, and mak' it braw and wide in the

Then, adding all the time cup to cup, he fell to cursing me and all our house, not letting even my mother alone, #11 I said to

"John Graham had not treated a prisoner so. Nor you, Robert Guerson, if you thought that my kinsman Kenmure was at hand to strike his sword through his body, as once he came near doing in the street of Kirkcudbright in the matter of Bell of Whiteside!"

Now this (as I know) was a saying which

angered him exceedingly, and he was for having out a file of soldiers and shooting me there and then. But luckily Windram came in to say that the other assailants of he Tolbooth had got cleanly off, and that a soldier was invalid with a sword thrust through and through his shoulder, in which I recognized Wat's handicraft, as he went trough them like a levin bolt,

The morning of the 11th of May came as clear and sweet as the night had been which had proved so disastrously good for us. I had slept little, as men may guess, thinking on the poor lasses, and sometimes also on the torture in the prison and the death on the scaffold. For I knew that though there might be delay, there could be no such thing as pardon for one that had carried the standard at Sanguhar, flashed through the storming fray at Airsmoss, and sole of all in Cameron's charge had got clear away.

From early morning I could hear on the street the gathering of the folk from the countryside far and near, and the soldiers clattering by to their stations, laughing as they went like people going to look upor

"There are but two of them to be 'pitten doon,' after all," I heard one of the sol-diers say. "Gilbert Wilson has paid a hun-dred pound to met off his bit lassie Agnes." And that was the first intimation I had that only the elder woman, Margaret Lauchlison, whom I had seen in the Thieves' hole with her head on her hands. and our own sweet Margaret were to be drowned within the floodmark of the Beld-

Black, black day! Would that I could blot it out of my memory. Yet that men in after times may see what weak maids and ailing women bore with constancy in the dark days, I set down that day's do ings as I saw them—but briefly, neither al-tering nor suppressing, because of this I cannot bear to write at large. It was but half an hour before the binding of the wo-man that Lag sent for me, that I might see the thing that was done, and, as he said, carry the word to Sandy and the rest of the saints at Edinburgh.

And this, as I told him with all constan-

cy, I should be very fond to do.

Now, the Beldnoch is a slow stream, which ordinarily flows in a deep ditch of a channel, wimpling and twining through a channel, wimpling and twining through the sands of the bay of Wigton. The banks are but two steep slopes of mud, on which if one slips he goes to the bottom with a slide. Up this deep channel the sea comes twice every day, damming back the slug-gish stream and brimming the banks at full tide. When Lag's men took me down to the water edge I saw two women al-ready tied to stakes set in the ooze of the Beldnoch bank. My heart swelled within me at once sick and hot. Margaret Lauch-lison was deepest down, her stake set firm the crossing of the water at Cree? So she traveled on to the town of Wigton, where, with the little ass Agnes in her hand, she was resting in a friend's house, when drunken Windram, ever keen of scent for an ill-done deed, got track of her being in the town. He sent soldiers to take her on the spot, together with her sister of thirden years, and to thrust them into the thieves' hole that was in the Tolbooth of Wigton, which sits not among the hills, but as it were on a knowe under a wide arch of sky, which makes it little and long. Wigton, where they put only the most in the bottom and the post rising as high as her head.

Nigh half way up the steep bank stood

our little Margaret, loosely reeved to a sunken stob, her hands clasped before her. sunken stob, her hands clasped before her. She still wore the gown that I remember seeing her in when she dwelt with us among the hills. But she was cheerful, and lifting her eyes with a smile she bade me be so likewise, because that for her there was no fear and but a short pain. Also she called me very sweetly William, and asked me to commend her to Maisie Lennox, a thing which more than all went to my heart, for it told me by the way she said it that Maisie and she had talked together of loves and likings as is all good gether of loves and likings as is all good maidens' wont. The women were not tight-ly tied to the posts, but attached with a running rove of rope, by which they could

be pulled close to the stakes, or else at the will of the murderers drawn up again to the bank, as one might draw a pitcher

Arready the sait water was beginning to flow upward slong the Blednoch channel, bearing swirls of foam upon its breast. Margaret Lauchlison, being an aged wo-man of eighty years, said no word as the man of eighty years, said no word as the tide rose about her breast where in the river bed she stood waiting. Her head hung down, and it was not till the water reached er lips that she began to struggle in her extremities, and I saw her make a movshe lived, an honest, peaceable, Christian

Already the salt water was beginning to



"CAWING AND SPLARTIN' DEILS." HE

woman of good confession, not learned, of high attainment and great experience. And all honor be to her, for even as she determined, so she died!

Then, when some of the soldiers were for

fleeching with her to take the test. Lag cried out (for ne ever loved his devil's broth

served hot):
"Bide ye there! It's needless to speak to
the old besom! Let her go quick to hell!"
But Provost Contran, sober enough this morning, and with other things to think of than the crows, came to the bank edge, and standing where his feet were nearly on a level with our little Margaret's' head, he said to her: .
"What see 'ye down there, Margaret Wil

son? What think ye? Can you with con-stancy suffer the choking of the salt water when it comes to your turn?" Though Coltran was a rude man, and

pang full of oaths, he spoke not so unfeelingly; but to him Margaret replied in a sweet voice that wafted up from the sweltering pit of pain:
"I see naught but Christ struggling there in the water in the person of one of His

bending down like an elder that gives coun-sel, said to her: "Margaret, ye are young and ken no better. We will give you your

life gin ye pray for the king. Will ye say aloud, 'God save the king?' " "I desire the salvation of all men," said Margaret, "May God save him an' he will!" Coltran rose with a flush of triumph in his eye. He was none so bad a man, only dazed with drink and bad company.

"She has said it!" he cried, and from far and near the people took up the cry, "She has said it, she has said it!" And some were glad and some shook their heads for

the dishonor of the submission.

Now, Blendoch sands under Wigton town were a sight to behold that day. They were black with folk, all in scattering, changing groups. There were many clouds pitten doon," and in every little company "pitten doon," and in every there was one praying. Through them pa-trolled the soldiers in fours, breaking up each little hand of worshipers, which dissolved but to come together again as soon

as they had passed.
Then the town's officer, a cruel and ill-liked man that never did well afterward all his days, took his long-hafted halberd, and standing on the verge of the bank he set the end of it to Margaret Lauchlison's

"Bide ye doon there and clep wi' the partans, Margaret, my woman!" he said, holding her head under water till it hung loose and the life went out from it.

The elder woman having finished her course with joy, they unrove the rope and drew our little Margaret up to the bank, calling her to cry aloud, "God save the king!" and also to pray for him, that she

might get her liberty.

For they began to be in fear, knowing that this drowning of women would make a greater stir in the world than much shooting of men. "Lord, give him repentance, forgiveness

and salvation!" she said fervently and wilingly.

But Lag cried out in his great, hoarse voice: "Out upon the wretch! We want no such oaths or prayers. Windram, get the test through her teeth-or down with

But she steadfastly refused the wicked test-the oath of sin-as, indeed, we that loved Scotland and the good way of religion had all learned to do. "I cannot forswear my faith, I am one of

Christ's children. Let me go to Him!" she said, being willing to depart, which she held to be far better.

"Back with her into the water!" cried Lag. "The sooner she will win to hell. "Tis too good for a Whig like her!"
But Coltran said: "Ye are fair to see. Margaret, lass. Think weel, hinny! Hae ye nane that ye love?" Ye might hae been some man's delight!" me man's delight!" But she answered him not a word, being

like one other before her, led like a lamb to the slaughter.

So they tied her again to the stake.

So they tied her again to the stake, where the water was deeper now, and lappered on her breast, swiring yellow and foul in oily bubbles.

Her great head of hair—which, had I been her lad, I should have delighted to fouch and stroke—now broke from the maiden's snood and fell into the water. There it floated, making a fair golden shing ing in the water, like the halo which is about the sun when he rises. Also her face was as the face of an angel, being turned upward to God.

face was as the face of an angel, being turned upward to God.

They began to drive the folk from the sands for fear of what they might see—the beauty of the dying maid—and go mad with anger at the sight.

Then, being in extremity, she lifted her woice to sing, calm as though it had been an ordinary Sabbath morning and she was leading the worship at Glenvernock, as indeed she did very well.

leed she did very well. It was the twenty-fifth Psalm she sang. as followeth, and when she that was a pure maid sang of her sins it went to my heart, thinking on my own greater need:

"My sins and faults of youth Do Thou, O Lord, forget; After Thy mercies think on me, And for Thy goodness great."

It was a sweet voice and carried far.

But lest it should move the hearts of the people, Lag garred beat the drum. And as the drums began to roll I saw the first wave touch the bonny mainen lips that no man had kissed in the way of love.

Then the guards plucked me by the arms supply and dragged me way. The drums

roughly and dragged me away. The drums grew louder, but as we went further away the voice of the maiden praising God out of great waters broke through them, rising clearer, besieging the throne of God and breaking down the hearts of men. I saw the tears hopping down many a rude sol-dier's cheek. Nevertheless, they swore incessantly,

cursing Lag and Windram back and forth. threatening to shoot them for devils to kill young maids and weakly women.
But once again in the pauses of the drums the words of Margaret's song came

clear. Forget them shall I never, till I too, be on my death bed, and can remember nothing but "The Lord's My Shepherd." These were the words she sang: Turn unto me thy face And to me mercy shew; Because that I am desolate, And am brought very low.

O do not keep my soul. Do Thou deliver me; And let me never be ashamed Because I trust in Thee.

After the last line there was a break and a silence, and no more—and no more! But after the silence had endured a space there arose a wailing that went from the hill of Wigton to the furthest shore of the Cree—the wailing of a whole countryside for a young lass done to death in the flower of ner youth, in the intact purity of her vir-

How they carried me to Edinburgh I can not stop to tell, though the manner of it was grievous enough. But in my heart there remained the thought that while I was laid up in Edinburgh Robert Guerson. the wild beast of Galloway, might come and take my mother and Maisie, and do so with them even as he had done with Mar-garet Lauchlison and our little Margaret of Glenvernock. And this vexed me more than torments

(To be confinued.)

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EXTRACTED



SARGE PLUNKETT.

The Old Man Is Still in Search of a

THE OLD CONFEDS, AS PEDDLERS

There Is Danger That the Privilege o Peddling Without License Will Be Abused.

For The Constitution. Brown and I are still hustling for recom-mendations and a good position. A few things we have noted in our search

for positions that we never thought of be-fore. The old man of today is a back number. There are mighty few places for him to nil. The railroads, street cars, po-lice—all these positions must be filled by young men. It is the tendency of the times to bar the old man. What are the old to do? is, I think, the "problem" of the near future. I used to hear of countries where they killed crippled children, but I never thought that it would come to pass in Georgia that an old man was barred just because he had grown old. It would sur-prise some to know to what extent this ten-dency is growing. They are crowding the old from politics, from the mechanics, and they are "old fogy" in church matters. There is almost nothing for an old man to do but to just wait a little while for the end and pass over the river without very much regret that his life is over.

The veterans of the war are the cally ones that we have found who have anything like an equal chance in the race for bread. The privileges granted these veter-ane to peddle without license has been of great benefit to them, but I am fearful that abuses will arise in the matter. Specula-tors are taking hold of these old men to too great an extent, and are using them to avoid the payment of license. The grocery merchants are complaining and if you are not careful there will be a spirit of antagonism raised between this class and the vet-erans. Even the commission and wholesale merchants are complaining, and it is to the interest of these old soldiers that they be not used to the profit of enterprising spec ulators. If the privilege is abused the old soldier will be the loser.

It would be a pity if a feeling antagonistic to the confederate veteran should arise. This peddling helps them to live, and there is not a man who would object to the priv flege being granted them where it is only used for their own benefit, but you may be sure that the merchant is not going to submit to a wrong in the matter without making a big kick, and they would be more than apt to carry their point, even to the extent of having the law repealed. Let us hope that there will be no more abuses in the matter. These old soldiers are coming from a distance to Atlanta, and if we don't mind the whole thing will be so overdone that there will be no good in it to any one. We have been around enough to know that we are not sounding any false alarm in the matter. We have talked to the merchants and they feel that they are being injured, and we have talked to the old soldiers enough to know that there is no disposition to do other than right among them. whole danger lies in allowing speculators to use and abuse this privilege.

There are many things to be seen in a

city like Atlanta to put old men like us to reflecting. All the world is ready to send out its sympathy to the vigorous young man who has his life blighted by some unfortunate mishap, but there are few to consider the fate of the aged and feeble as they naturally reach the condi tions in life where no hope is to be excourse that all the aged may expect such and waste but little thought over the mat-ter. It is sad to the old, though, to contemplate that they are no longer needed in the world. Our great government passes laws to keep him from positions after a certain age. The railroads don't want him, and all in all he has but a small chance in the hustle of life. Along with the old men are many and many an old wo man that can be seen any day in the great city. Brown and I took notice of one yesterday that we used to know and that it seems to us should be living upon a pension for the good she has done in her long and patient life. She was loaded down with garments that she had just made up for some storekeeper and we could see that she staggered under the load and the

'Mighty hot?" said I. "Yes," she said, as she changed he load from one arm to the other, "mighty hot, mighty hot."

Brown and I fecognized this woman as one we used to know. She is the widow of as brave a confederate as you ever saw, and she told us many things about what these poor sewing women have to go through. They go to the stores and get the garments to be made and lug them to their homes. When the sewing is finished they lug the garments back. Then comes an inspection of their work. They hardly get enough to pay for the lugging of these garments to and from their homes, but there is no complaint from this. Some of the storekeepers are harder upon these poor women than the weather is. There is a system among these merchant tailors of "docking" these sewing women for any shortcomings in their work. If the stitches are a little long they are "docked." If a button is not on just as these inspectors a button is not on just as these inspectors think it should be the woman is "docked." So it is, with the small price paid for this work and the "dockings" that come in through some cruel inspector that has an eye always to currying favors with his employer, these women are starved.

Night and day these poor women have

to work. There is no eight hours, nor ten hours, with them. It is work, work, work. While the sun shines they work and when While the sun shines they work and when the sun goes down they light their lamps. Many of these poor women had plenty before the war and were raised in such a way that they are mighty little fitted for these hard trials, but patiently they go along and are glad to get the work on any terms to ever grumble. In fact they know better than to grumble. If they were to complain they would be dropped from the rolls of the merchant clothier, and that would mean the poorhouse for the and that would mean the poorhouse for the

This picture is not overdrawn. There are a plenty of such sights in a city like At-lanta. The trouble is that the prosperous pass them by without a notice—perhaps with a sneer. I mention such things in lose the little privilege of peddling without a license through the greed of speculators. You had better be watchful of this. I do not believe that there is a merchant in Georgia who would begrudge anything to these old soldiers, but they will not submit to being robbed by speculators through this free license system.

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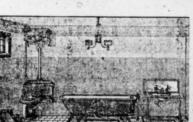
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